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THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

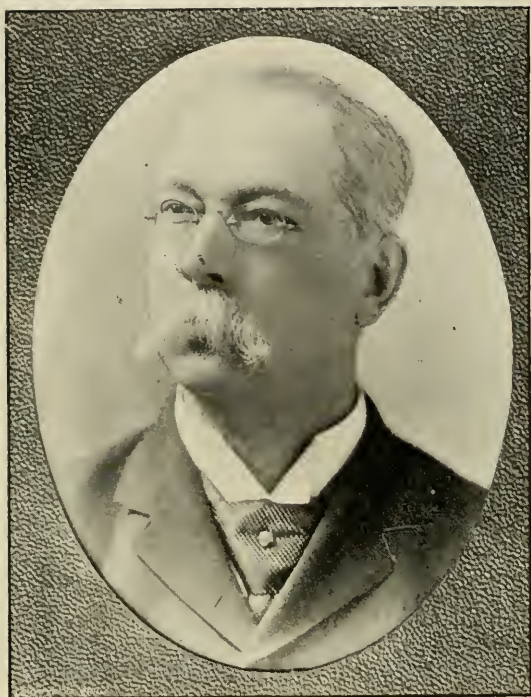
AND

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

1893-94.



Yours, Truly,
Wm. Rodearmel

PORTRAITS
OF THE
HEADS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS
AND
PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES
OF
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
1893-94.

COMPILED BY
WM. RODEARMEL.

HARRISBURG :
E. K. MEYERS PRINTING HOUSE.
1893.



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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS publication contains a portrait and sketch of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and portraits of the Heads of Departments, with other illustrations running the number above three hundred. The author takes this method of thanking the legislative newspaper correspondents for the aid they have extended him in the preparation of the sketches, and to Mr. Lerue Lemer, of Harrisburg, Pa., the well-known photographer, for his invaluable assistance in expediting the completion of the work by promptly furnishing the photographs from which nearly all the plates in it were made. The fine portraits which adorn the pages of the book are due largely to the well-executed photographs from the establishment of Mr. Lemer, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has made a specialty of making photographic groups of members of the Legislature. Thanks are also due, and warmly extended, to the State officials and members of the Senate and House, who, by their prompt encouragement of the enterprise, have made its success possible. Its originator feels like thanking himself that the arduous work he has been required to do is at an end.

W. R.

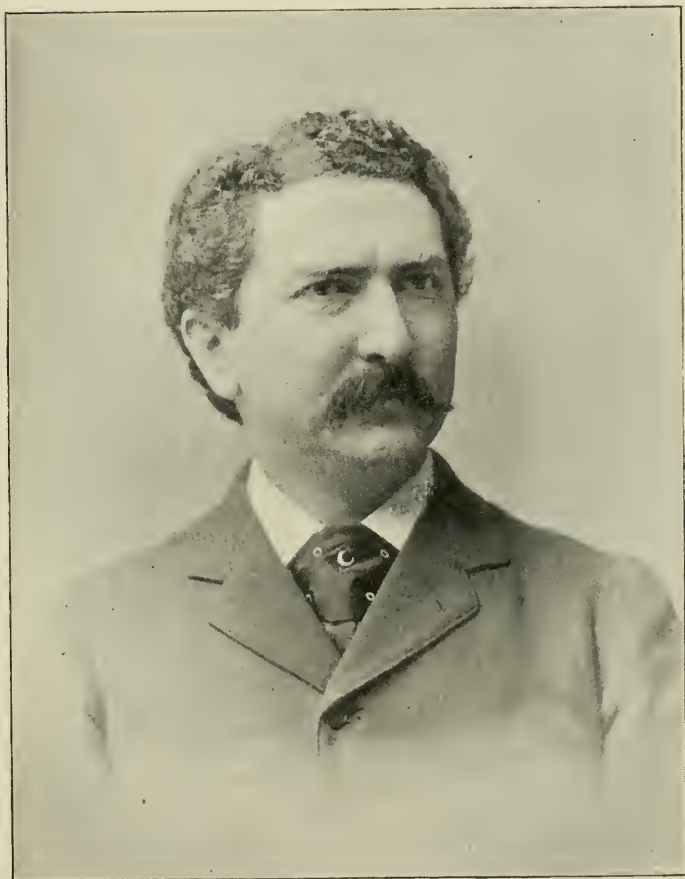


THE STATE DEPARTMENTS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.





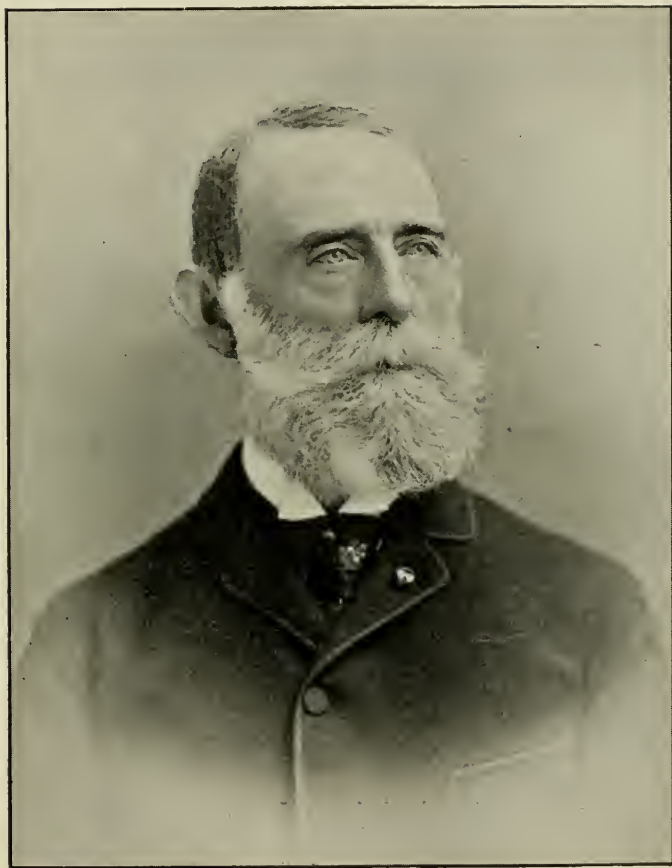
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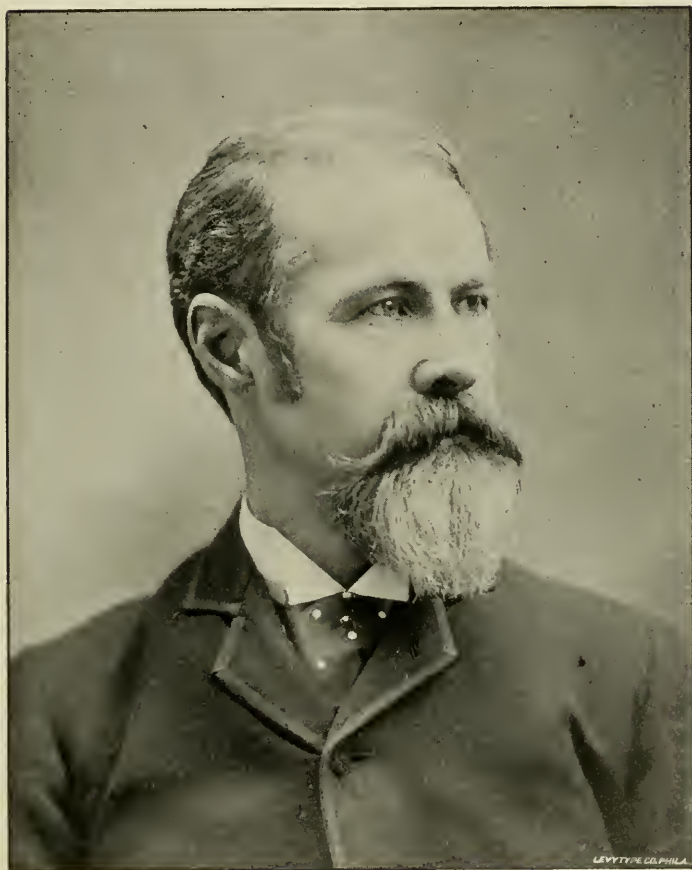
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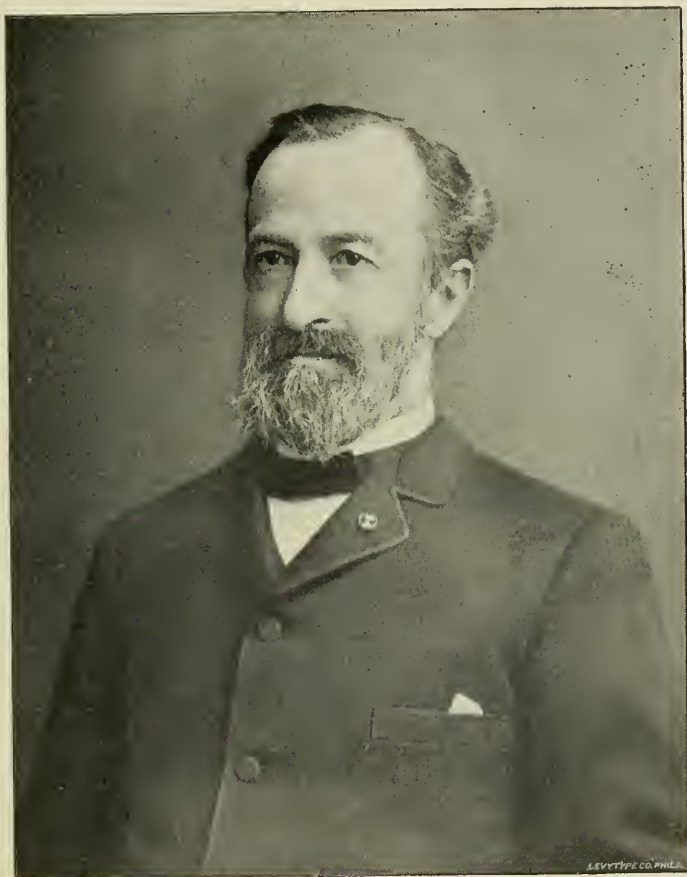
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THE SENATE
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.





LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES, President of the Senate, was born at Mount Vernon, Lackawanna county, Pa., April 21, 1851. His father was Louis S. Watres, one of the early settlers of the Lackawanna Valley, and a descendant of the renowned James Otis, of Massachusetts. His mother was a gifted poetess, and under the *nom de plume* of "Stella, of Lackawanna," wrote numerous popular poems, many of which have been gathered since her decease and put in book form. Mr. Watres was obliged at an early age to leave school and seek employment. After having been engaged in sundry callings he became a bank clerk, then teller and afterwards cashier of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which

time he has been in the active practice of his profession. In 1877, after the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Mr. Watres was elected Lieutenant of company C, Thirteenth regiment. In July, 1880, he was elected Captain of company A, Thirteenth regiment, Third brigade, which position he held until January, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor James A. Beaver as General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with rank as colonel. He has always been a Republican. In 1882 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania from a strongly Democratic district and was re-elected in 1886. In 1890 he was elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 22,365, while the Democratic Governor was elected by 17,000 majority. In addition to being Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, he is President of the Board of Pardons. In 1891 he was selected chairman of the Republican State Committee, and led his party to a victory of unusual magnitude. By act of General Assembly he was made Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition and subsequently elected Vice-President of the Board. Mr. Watres is regular in attendance on the sessions of the Senate, presides over its deliberations with dignity and ability, and possesses the high esteem of all its members. In religion Mr. Watres entertains strong but liberal views and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1874 he married Effie Hawley, and has three sons Harold, Laurence and Reyburn.





GEORGE HANDY SMITH, the veteran Senator who has represented the First district of the city of Philadelphia since 1876, being the senior member in point of service, is a native of the Quaker City, having been born in the Eighth ward on July 21, 1836. His ancestors were Scotch, and emigrated to America in 1632, settling in Maryland, where they were instrumental in establishing, at Snow Hill, Worcester county, the first Presbyterian church erected on this continent. Senator Smith was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating in the senior class of the Locust Street grammar school. He learned the arts and mysteries of jeweler and silversmith, and successfully followed that occupation until the people called him into their service in other departments of life. He early

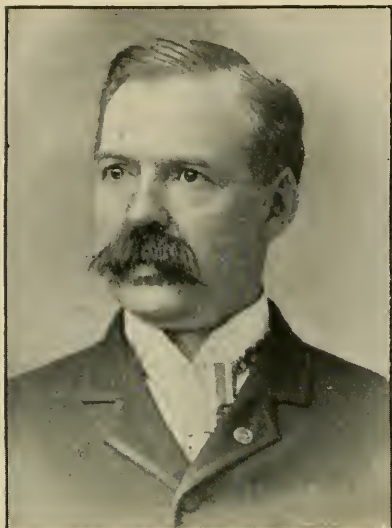
became identified with the Republican party and has always been one of its sturdiest adherents and most efficient workers. After having creditably filled several positions under the municipal government of Philadelphia, he was, in 1871, elected to the House of Representatives from the First district, and re-elected in 1872 and 1873. He has served in the Senate since 1875. Here his knowledge of parliamentary procedure and careful consideration of pending legislation soon won him a prominence he has always retained. In 1885 he was honored with an election to the Presidency *pro tempore* of the Senate, and re-elected in 1887. He was chairman of the Republican joint caucus that nominated J. Donald Cameron for United States Senator in 1879 and 1891, and had the same honor in 1893, when M. S. Quay was nominated for a second term. Mr. Smith also placed Mr. Quay in nomination in the Senate. As chairman of the inauguration committee, he presided at both inaugurations of Governor Hartranft and at that of Governor Hoyt, and was a member of that committee on both occasions when Governor Pattison was inducted into office. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Keeping a close watch on all legislation, he takes an active part in all important measures, and while never occupying the time of the Senate with useless discussions, exercises himself when occasion demands with clearness and force, and always with effect. In 1862 Mr. Smith enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, returning from the service as corporal. He is a member of Hector Tyndale Post G. A. R., and of the Veteran Corps of the First regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. A man of frank, out-spoken disposition and generous impulses, Senator Smith has a wide circle of warm friends, and, his friendship once given, he is unwavering in his adherence to those who deserve it. During an extended period of public service, he has shown that he possesses the qualities and the will to faithfully discharge every duty. Mr. Smith is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, and finds in the avocation of a farmer a pleasant recreation from the activities of public life.



ELLWOOD BECKER, who represents the Second Senatorial district, is in his fortieth year, having been born in Philadelphia July 20, 1853. His father was a tailor. On account of delicate health young Becker was not sent to school until he was about twelve years old. He attended the public school only and graduated from the senior class of the Park Avenue grammar school in Philadelphia. He entered the real estate business in the Fifth ward and was successful from the start. His geniality and business acumen won him many friends and brought to his office numerous and profitable clients, until to-day he has in his care 600 houses for rent. Senator Becker has always been a staunch Republican, and since he has reached manhood he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his

party. The ward in which he resides is doubtful, politically, but of recent years it has more frequently been found in the Republican column, and it is not too much to say that some of the credit for this result, if not a large share of it, is due to the efforts of Senator Becker. His popularity and political activity may be understood from the fact that he is the first Republican ever elected to the Senate from his district, which is composed of five wards, each of which is Democratic except the Fifth. Despite the political complexion of his district he was elected Senator over ex-Representative James D. Lee, a very popular Democrat, by a plurality of 98. This is the only political position Senator Becker ever held, but he has attended several conventions, the most important being the Republican State Convention of 1890, which nominated Delamater for Governor. In the Senate he is chairman of the Committee on Banks and since the death of Senator Neeb he also presides over the Committee on Vice and Immorality. During the session he has introduced a bill for the assignment of mortgages and other securities; a medical examiners' bill; a bill to protect the trade marks and labels of labor organizations; a bill directing telephone companies to bury their wires within eighteen months, which was killed in committee, and a bill compelling agents representing foreign insurance companies doing business in this state to pay a license fee of \$200.

Senator Becker is a director of the Merchants' Title and Trust Company, a member of Washington Lodge 59, F. and A. M., Harmony Chapter, Philadelphia Commandery, Philadelphia Consistory and one of the incorporators of the Ancient and Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Lulu Temple. Mr. Becker has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry.



FRANCIS A. OSBOURN, who represents the Third Senatorial district, was born March 1, 1845, in Philadelphia. His ancestry dates back to the revolutionary war. At the outbreak of the rebellion young Osbourn joined company 1, Twentieth regiment, Indiana volunteers, and was at once sent into active service. He received his baptism of fire at the occupation of Fort Hatteras and the approaches to Roanoke Island in 1861, and was under the raking guns for two days at Newport News, Virginia, of the rebel ram Merrimac, and other vessels and in March of the following year witnessed the destruction of the Union frigates Cumberland and Congress, and the first great naval battle between iron ships of war, the Monitor and the Merrimac. He participated in the capture of Norfolk and Ports-

month, Virginia, in May, 1862, and was then transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac, joining it at the desperate battles of Fair Oaks and the Seven Pines, within seven miles of Richmond. He also took part in Generals Kearney's and Hooker's attack on the Confederate capital on June 25, 1862, and while charging the enemy's line he was so dangerously wounded in the left arm by a rifle ball that amputation at the shoulder joint was found to be immediately necessary. On his return to Philadelphia he recruited a company. He went to Yorktown in October, 1863, whence he joined in the hazardous expedition to support the famous cavalry raid of General Kilpatrick to release the Federal prisoners in Libby. During the siege of Petersburg and Grant's movements in the assault and exploding of mines he was in the thickest of the fight and twice narrowly escaped with his life. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted a captain of United States volunteers by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious service and commanded a company in the Sixteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps until the close of the war. In 1867 he left the army and began the study of law in the office of Chas. E. Lex, Esq. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. In 1876 he was elected to the House, and during the term of 1877-78 he introduced the original municipal reform bill, which became the new city charter of Philadelphia in 1885. After the expiration of his term as a legislator he was appointed city solicitor by William Nelson West, which position he held with the approval of his superior for six years. In 1884 he was elected to the Senate from the Third district, and obtained his seat after a contest in 1889. At the session of 1893 Senator Osbourn was chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs and a member of Judiciary General, Judiciary Special, Military Affairs and Pensions and Gratuities Committees.



CHARLES WESLEY THOMAS, Senator from the Fourth Philadelphia district, was born on June 6, 1860, in Philadelphia. His father, Benjamin Thomas, a grocer, was a native of Chester county, Pa., and of Welsh ancestry. The Senator's mother, of Scotch-Irish descent, was also born in Chester county. After attending the public schools of his native city, the boy was employed in a grocery store, and subsequently was a clerk in the general office of the Pennsylvania railroad, on South Fourth street. He resigned that place to become a legislator, and is now in the real estate business. Mr. Thomas, who has ever been a staunch Republican, was a member of the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1885, 1887 and 1889, resigning at the close of the latter session to accept a position of private

secretary of the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Thomas V. Cooper. He resigned this secretaryship in order to take his seat as State Senator, to which he was elected in 1890, as the successor of John J. Macfarlane. Mr. Thomas received an overwhelming majority for this office, 18,461 votes having been cast for him, while his highly esteemed Democratic opponent, John S. Goldback, received only 10,531 votes. Early in this legislative term many of Mr. Thomas' fellow Senators proposed that he should be the next President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and the newspapers of Philadelphia and its vicinity contained very favorable comments on the choice, which were copied in other journals. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Senate Committees on Finance, Railroads, Municipal Affairs, Insurance, Education and Legislative Apportionment, and is chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. Among the bills introduced by him this session were those appropriating \$625,000 for a new library and administration building and repairs to the capitol; to provide for the care of the indigent insane; fixing the terms of notaries public, and providing for the investment of the funds of savings banks. Mr. Thomas has been a leader in the movement for the abolition of the Public Building Commission of Philadelphia. His voice, representing that half of West Philadelphia above Market street, is among the most influential in the Republican organization of his city. He served as assistant secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1887, and was secretary in charge during the presidential campaign of 1888. In the state conventions of 1888 and 1892 he was a delegate. His sagacity, amiability, fidelity to friends, and tireless industry and energy made him, first, the trusted subordinate, and, finally, the ever-welcome counsellor and fellow manager of the leaders of his party in city and state.



CHARLES A. PORTER, of the Fifth district, Philadelphia, was born May 15, 1839, in that section of the city known half a century ago as North Mulberry ward, on Cherry street, above Fifth. His parents were people of moderate circumstances, and as a boy he received his education principally in the Zane Street Grammar School. On attaining manhood he took up the business of his father—that of contractor. He was always of a studious disposition, and early in life evinced an interest in politics. He cast his first vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. When but twenty-three years of age he received his first political appointment, that of supervisor of the streets of the city of Philadelphia, and served in that position for four years under Mayors Henry and McMichael. In 1869 he was elected

a member of the City Republican Campaign Committee from the Eighth ward, served almost continuously for twenty-four years and won the confidence and respect of his party in his district. In 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from the Eighth and Ninth wards. On May 15, 1875, Mr. Porter removed to the Twenty-eighth ward and has since that time been recognized as the leader of the Republican forces in that section. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated General Harrison for the Presidency of the United States. In 1889 he was unanimously elected as chairman of the Republican City Committee and has been chosen to the same position every subsequent election. He is an able manager and his conduct of political affairs has always resulted in party harmony. In 1890 he was elected State Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. J. E. Reyburn. As a Senator, Mr. Porter was always at his post, and has introduced many measures of great importance affecting the interests of his native city. Among them the bill to vest the authority over all the public schools in the city in the board of education and abolish the sectional boards, and the bill to equalize the representation in the councils of the city. In 1892 Senator Porter was elected to the Senate for the full term. He has assisted many men to political positions and has always insisted upon giving the young element of the Republican party an opportunity of showing what could be done. He is a liberal contributor to campaign funds and does not hesitate to assist, financially, those who appeal to him. Unassuming in his methods and unostentatious in his dealings with men, he manages to make himself as popular with the division workers as with those who take part in political contests only when it suits their pleasure and convenience. Mr. Porter has followed the business of general contractor for the past thirty years. He has been successful in business and enjoys a comfortable fortune. He is at present a director of the Chestnut Street National Bank.



BOIES PENROSE, representing the Sixth district of Philadelphia, was born on November 1, 1860, at 1331 Spruce street, where he still resides. He is the eldest son of R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., LL. D., a professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Charles B. Penrose, one of the best known and highly esteemed lawyers of the state, Speaker of the State Senate for several terms, and Solicitor of the United States Treasury, under Presidents William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. His great-grandfather was Clement Biddle Perrose, who was educated in France and Switzerland, and who, on his return to Philadelphia, was appointed by Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, one of the three commissioners to take charge of the recently

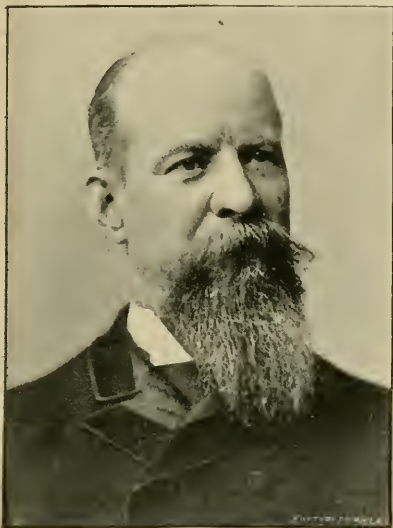
acquired territory of Louisiana. Boies Penrose, on both sides, comes from pure old colonial stock. Through his father he is a direct descendent of William Biddle, a friend and contemporary of William Penn, who came to America about the same time as Penn, and who was one of the proprietors of the then Province of New Jersey. William Biddle had been an officer in the British army, and had been converted to Quakerism by George Fox, the founder of the sect. William Biddle was the founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania in the old colonial days, was another paternal ancestor. Philip Thomas, private secretary to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and founder of the Thomas family of Maryland, was a direct ancestor on the maternal side. Boies Penrose was educated by private tutors at home, until, at the early age of sixteen, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1881. He was one of the graduates selected to deliver an oration at the commencement, and his subject was "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He studied law in the office of Wayne McVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1883. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Eighth ward of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and in 1886 the Sixth district in the Senate. May 9, 1889, he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and was re-elected January 6, 1891, to the same office. November 4, 1890, he was re-elected to the State Senate. He is the author, in connection with his law partner, Mr. Allinson, of a history of the city government of Philadelphia, a volume entitled "Philadelphia, 1681-1887," and a "History of Ground Rents in Philadelphia." Mr. Penrose is devoted to his profession. At the session of 1893 he was chairman of the Judiciary Special Committee and was a member of a number of other important committees. He introduced much important legislation, including the bill for the abolition of the Philadelphia Public Building Commission, in which he showed a great interest.



JOHAN C. GRADY was born in Eastport, Maine, October 8, 1847. Practically his career began in Philadelphia as a book-keeper in the employ of Gould & Co. After he had closed the day's accounts he devoted his evenings to the acquirement of the rudiments of law. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia in October, 1871, and was very soon conceded a standing as an attorney of considerable knowledge and ceaseless application. In 1876 he consented to the use of his name for State Senator, and was elected from the Seventh district. His majority was greater than his party's. He entered the Senate the youngest man in the body, and was re-nominated in 1880 without opposition and elected. During his second term as United States Senator a bolt occurred, dividing the

Republican party council into factions. The contention continued for weeks, when the Democratic party managers made overtures to the bolters to nominate any person they could mutually agree upon regardless of politics who had not been voted for. The situation having become critical, Mr Grady succeeded in obtaining a written declination from Galusha A. Grow, the bolter's candidate, which had the effect of destroying the balance of power held by the bolters, thus saving to his party and the state a United States Senator.

Then Messrs. Cameron and Quay, the Republican leaders, entrusted him with a mission to General Garfield, the President-elect, to present the claims of Pennsylvania to representation in the Cabinet, which was performed to the satisfaction of those who delegated him with the mission and left a favorable impression on the President-elect. Mr. Grady was asked in a letter written to him by President Garfield to accept the appointment of surveyor for the port of Philadelphia, but he declined the offer, preferring to continue in the Senate. He was one of the delegates selected by the Legislature to represent Pennsylvania at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, and has served on many of its most important special committees, notably as a member of the committee appointed to receive General Grant on his return from his trip around the world. For eight years he was chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, and eight years chairman of Finance Committee. Among his most important services was the championing of a bill which was passed preventing the seizing of citizens and taking them to another state without process of law or accountability to the laws of the state, and the prominent part taken by him in the passage of the new city charter for Philadelphia as well as in the new procedure act, which revolutionized the practice of law. He was re-elected to a third term, and later on was chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate in 1887, and re-elected President in 1889. In 1892 he was re-nominated for Senator without opposition, and elected by an increased majority. At the expiration of his present term he will have served twenty consecutive years in that office, and this experience has equipped him as a most thorough parliamentarian.



JACOB CROUSE, of the Eighth Senatorial district, was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1840. His father, whose birthplace was Baltimore, Maryland, was a boilermaker and his mother was a native of Ireland. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia until eleven years old, when he went to work as an errand boy and at the age of thirteen obtained a position in a carpet store. He has continued in that business ever since and is now the head of a large carpet store on Market street, Philadelphia. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate and served during 1875 and 1876. During 1880 and 1881 he served a term in city councils of Philadelphia and in 1889 was again elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry S. Taylor. In 1892 he was re-elected for a full term

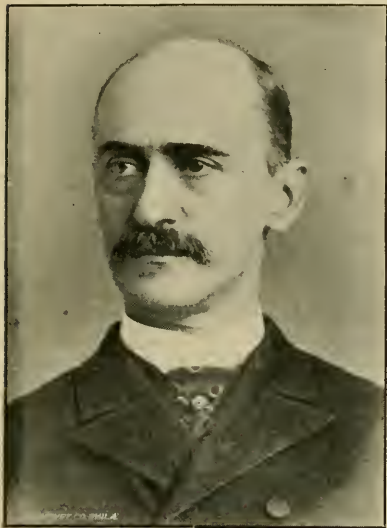
by a majority of 6,864. He was chairman of the Elections Committee and also served on the Committee on Public Buildings, Corporations, Legislative Apportionment, Finance, Insurance, Education and Centennial Affairs. Mr. Crouse has taken an active part in legislative work, being the sponsor of some of the most important bills introduced during the session of 1893. Among these were the bills fixing the amount of the bond which is required of inspectors of buildings in the city of Philadelphia and providing for its cancellation; providing for the better government of cities of the first class; regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings; fixing the charges for rental of telephones; providing for the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of infants; empowering the courts of quarter sessions to grant transfers from one place to another of licenses for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof. Senator Crouse has been assiduous in the performance of his legislative duties, and has been particularly attentive to committee work and is one of the most popular members of the Senate.





JESSE MATLACK BAKER, Senator from Delaware county, is of Quaker ancestry, and was born March 1, 1854, at Parkesburg, Chester county. His father is a farmer. His early education was had in the public schools, from which he entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy. He became a cadet at the West Point Military Academy in June, 1871, from which institution he was honorably discharged in June, 1873. The next year he began to teach school and followed that avocation until 1879. Beginning the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county in 1881, and to practice in the supreme court in 1884. He served as district attorney for Delaware county from 1882 to 1888, and won his spurs by his able conduct of the prosecution in the celebrated Sharpless murder trial. Elected

to the House of Representatives in 1888, and re-elected in 1890, he soon took rank as a legislator, and in the last session impressed his name upon the election laws of the state by introducing and advocating to final passage the Baker ballot law. No more important measure to the voters of the state has been passed in late years, and Mr. Baker has been accorded a deserved popularity for his labors in its enactment, as well as for the amendments aimed to perfect it which he has introduced this session. In 1892 he was elected to the Senate, where his active disposition found a congenial field, and many of the most important measures presented were framed and introduced by him. He is chairman of the Military Committee, and a member of those on Elections, Corporations, Judiciary General and Special, Insurance, Mines and Mining and Legislative Apportionment. Senator Baker's early military training left its impress upon his character, and on February 5, 1877, he enlisted as a private in company G, Eleventh regiment N. G. P.—now company H, Sixth regiment—and was rapidly promoted to a second and first lieutenant, becoming captain of the company on October 22, 1878. His commission expiring October 22, 1883, he again enlisted as a private one month later, and was made quartermaster of the Sixth regiment May 24, 1886. His commission expired September 14, 1889. On June 17, 1892, he became captain of company H, Sixth regiment, and now holds that position. Mr. Baker takes place among the most influential of the new Senators, and has already shown himself a valuable acquisition to the higher branch of the Legislature. He is a forcible and ready debator, a good parliamentarian, and a Senator whose close watch upon all matters of legislation keeps him always prepared to intelligently discuss any measures that come up for action in the Senate.



GEORGE ROSS, Senator from Bucks county, and the acknowledged leader of his party in the Senate, in which body he has from his entrance therein taken a most active and influential part in legislative matters, is a Pennsylvanian by birth and lineage, having been born at Doylestown, August 24, 1841. He comes of a distinguished and honored line of ancestors. Although his earlier ancestors were of the clan Ross of the Highlands of Scotland, his great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1708. Emigrating to America in early life he joined the Society of Friends and became a distinguished Quaker preacher, dying at the house of Lindley Murray, the great grammarian, in York, England, in 1786. His son, John Ross,

grandfather of Senator Ross was born in 1770, and died in 1834. Serving in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court in 1830 and died in the judicial ermine, a jurist distinguished by his learning and probity. Thomas Ross, his son, and father of the present Senator from Bucks, was also a prominent lawyer and member of Congress, representing the Lehigh-Bucks district in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses. Nor is Senator Ross' ancestry on the maternal side less distinguished, his mother having been a daughter of Levi Pawling, of Montgomery county, a member of the Fifteenth Congress. Senator George Ross was preparatorily educated at Hartsville Tennant School, Pennsylvania, and Burlington and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and graduated from Princeton College in the class of '61. Choosing the profession of his forefathers he became a lawyer, and has attained a leading position at the bar. Taking an active interest in politics he speedily became prominent in his party, and in 1872 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present organic law. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1890. In 1889 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for President *pro tempore*. In 1884 and 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Bucks-Montgomery district, and in 1893 was the caucus nominee of his party for United States Senator against M. S. Quay. In 1876, 1884 and 1888 he was a district delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and as a delegate-at-large in 1892 assisted for the third time in nominating Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In this last convention he served on the committee on resolutions. Mr. Ross has been delegate to several state conventions, and was permanent chairman of that of 1892. He is a trustee of the Norristown State Hospital and president of the Bucks County Trust Company. In the present Senate he is a member of the most important committees. He married, on December 28, 1870, at the Washington Arsenal, Ellen Lyman Phipps, daughter of G. W. Phipps, of Boston, Mass., and has six children living. Senator Ross is a lawyer of ability and a most careful and conscientious legislator. His speeches are models of conciseness and perspicuity, always receiving the interested attention of the Senate, and the heat of debate never betrays him into harshness of expression or a forgetfulness of the courtesy due to his opponents. It is no overstatement to say that Mr. Ross enjoys the friendship and esteem of his fellow Senators without regard to party affiliation.



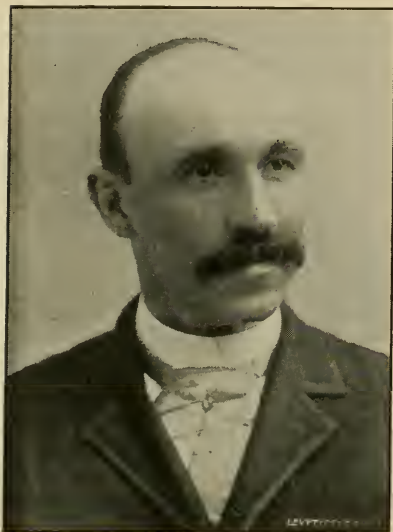
HENRY D. GREEN represents Berks county, or the Eleventh Senatorial district. He is serving his second term of four years in the Senate, and had previously served in the lower house from 1883 to 1887 as the representative of Reading. In 1892 he was re-elected by 8,454 majority for a term of four years. He was born on May 3, 1857, in Reading, and has continued to reside in that place ever since. He attended the public schools in his native city, and graduated from its high school in 1872 and after a year spent in preparatory study entered the academic department of Yale College in the fall of 1873, where he graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation he studied law in the office of his father, an old practitioner, and one of the leading

lawyers of that county, and was admitted to practice on November 10, 1879. Subsequently, on February 27, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Since that time he has continued in active practice, interrupted only by his public duties. He has been actively interested in the success and prosperity of Reading and is president of the Reading Real Estate Exchange, which company holds large real estate interests in that vicinity. In social life he occupies a high position, and is president of the Nautilus Boat Club, the most exclusive social club of Reading, and is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia. Senator Green comes from one of the oldest and most respected families of Berks county, his great-great-grandfather, William Green, having settled in Maxatawny township that county, in 1760, and carried on a mercantile business there. He was Burgess of Reading in 1788 and assessor in 1792. His great-grandfather, William Green, was born in Maiden-Creek township that county in 1777, and in 1811 was elected sheriff of Schuylkill county, which was then cut off of Berks. John Green, his grandfather, was born in Orwigsburg, then in Berks county, in 1800, and was recorder of deeds and also register of the county of Berks. His father, Albert G. Green, was born in Reading, where he still resides, and continues to practice law. Senator Green has been on the committees of Judiciary General, Special and Local, Municipal Affairs, Appropriations and Game and Fish. In 1891 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and at Governor Pattison's last inauguration was the chairman of the committee of arrangements. Through his efforts enough money was secured from the state to complete the Reading Hospital and to add a new dormitory to the normal school at Kutztown. He also secured the passage of the act to secure a separate orphans' court in Berks county, which has been in successful operation since the law went into effect, and engineered through both houses the new registration act. He was also on the conference committee which put the finishing touches to what is known as the Baker ballot reform law.



ARTHUR DONALDSON MARKLEY, of the Twelfth district, who is serving the last half of his four-year term in the Senate from Montgomery county, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., April 28, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and at Partridge's Military Academy at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1857 he graduated in the medical department in the University of Pennsylvania and practiced medicine at Montgomery Square, Pa., until 1861, when he entered his country's service as a surgeon of the United States navy. On his return to his home he resumed the practice of his profession until his election as member of the House in 1865, 1866 and 1867. Dr. Markley was very popular with his fellow-Democrats in the House, and in 1867 was made the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In the

Legislature of that session he served on the Committee on Historical Painting of the Battle of Gettysburg among other committees. He was collector of internal revenue in the Sixth district under President Johnson. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was postmaster at Hatboro', and has served as burgess of Hatboro' and in the councils of Norristown. He was elected to the Senate in 1890 by the unusually large majority of 1,184. He was nominated for Congress in 1886 in the Seventh district, but was unable to accept the honor. He was the first president and is now president of the Perkiomen railroad, a member of the American Academy of Political Science, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Historical Society of Montgomery county, of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a charter member of Lieutenant J. H. Fisher Post G. A. R., pastmaster of W. K. Broy lodge F. and A. M., Hutchinson commandery No. 52 A. A. S. R., Orient of Philadelphia, past officer of Hatboro' lodge A. O. U. W., and represents the same organization in the Masonic Home Societies at Philadelphia. At the session of 1893 Dr. Markley served on the Committees of Finance, Appropriations, Canals and Inland Navigation, Library, Military, Mines and Mining, Pensions and Gratuities, Vice and Immorality and Public Health and Sanitation. He introduced and pushed to the front the bill to place state lunatic hospitals in the control of the boards of trustees, which change he supported in an exhaustive speech on the floor of the Senate. He also introduced legislation to ensure the sale of pure milk, which was negatived by the Committee on Agriculture because of the opposition raised against it by the milk dealers in the vicinity of Philadelphia.



JOHAN HERR LANDIS, Senator from the Thirteenth district, composed of part of Lancaster, has just turned his fortieth year, having been born in Manor township, Lancaster county, on January 31, 1853. His father was a farmer and miller, and after having received his education in the common schools and at the Millersville State Normal School, Mr. Landis took up the same occupations, and, with the exception of the time spent in public and political work, has since pursued them.

Trained from boyhood in Republican principles, he began to take part in his party's campaigns before his years had given him the right to vote, and he soon became active in its councils. His first appearance in state politics was in 1877, when he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. In 1878 he was

elected to the House of Representatives and his course was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was returned in 1880 and 1882. His participation in legislative affairs was active and influential and made its impress upon the laws of the state. The very important and necessary law regulating primary elections was introduced and passed to final passage by Mr. Landis. Between his retirement from the House in 1883, and his election to the Senate in 1892, Mr. Landis followed his avocation as farmer and miller, taking, however, an active part in local and state politics. In every presidential and gubernatorial campaign since he became a voter in 1874, he has been a prominent figure, and has addressed large numbers of meetings in advocacy of Republican principles and standard-bearers. Always a steadfast adherent of that matchless statesman, James G. Blaine, he edited, in 1884, a campaign paper called *The Plumed Knight*, which did much to swell the phenomenal majority given that leader in Pennsylvania. And, as a follower of Mr. Blaine, he was no less earnest in his advocacy of the system of political economy whose ablest defender was the man from Maine, and from 1890 until 1893 Mr. Landis was secretary of the Farmers' Protective Tariff League of Pennsylvania. He was president of the Agricultural Society of Lancaster from 1885 until 1893, and in the taking of the census of 1890 served as United States supervisor for the Second district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and York.

Senator Landis is chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and secretary of Agriculture and Education. He is also a member of the Committees on Banks, Public Buildings and Compare bills. During the present session he has introduced several important measures, among them those fixing the minimum school term at seven months, and defining and punishing bribery at elections. He is a forcible debator and pleasing speaker and has rapidly taken rank among those Senators who more especially mould and influence legislation.



WINFIELD SCOTT SMITH represents the Fourteenth Senatorial district. He was born (and still resides) at Bainbridge, Lancaster county, November 22, 1847. His father was the foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad in the vicinity of that town for years, and afterwards was elected sheriff of Lancaster county on the Republican ticket, filling the office for three years, from 1863 to 1866, after which he retired to private life. He was prominently identified with politics in his county for many years. His son, Winfield, in his early youth, was educated in the common schools, with which he severed his connection when but twelve years old. In 1860 he entered a store and has followed the mercantile business ever since in conjunction with serving as ticket and freight agent of the Pennsylvania rail-

road at Bainbridge for twenty-six years. He has often been a delegate to the state conventions of his party and in 1884 was an alternate to the national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for President. He served two terms in the House, having been elected in 1886 and 1888. He has invariably been compelled to fight hard for the nomination, but when placed in the field polled a big vote. In 1886 he ran five hundred votes ahead of the late Senator Stehman, who at the the time ran for the higher branch of the Legislature. When nominated for the Senate in 1890 he had for his competitors ex-Representatives Kauffman and Stober, and the race was one of the closest in the history of Lancaster county politics, Mr. Smith passing under the wire a neck in front. He never had the support of the men who have controlled the Republican politics of the state and has always confined his campaign expenses within the requirements of the law. He has been on the Lancaster County Republican Committee for twelve years, and the member from the committee from his district has never been taken outside the family of which he was a member since the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. Mr. Smith, at the session of 1893, was the secretary of the Committee on Appropriations, chairman of the Committee on Counties and County Seats, and a member of the Committee on Vice and Immorality and other committees. Among the bills he introduced was one for the establishment of experimental tobacco stations (afterward amended by him to make it general), and a bill to take from pipe line companies the right of eminent domain because of the abuse of the power in the counties through which their lines pass.



SAMUEL J. M. MCCARRELL, who represents the Fifteenth district, is a native of Washington county, having been born in Buffalo township, that county. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Alexander McCarrell, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, late of Claysville, Washington county. When Mr. McCarrell was a lad he attended the common schools of his native home during the winter sessions and during the summer seasons he worked on a farm. He was energetic and a great lover of books, and after he had laid the foundation of his early education he entered the store of his uncle at Claysville as a clerk, and while so engaged prepared himself, under the instructions of his father, for college. In 1860 he entered Washington College and four years later he was graduated,

taking at the time the first honor of his class. From September, 1864, to June, 1865, Mr. McCarrell was assistant principal of the Linsley Institute at Wheeling, West Virginia, and during this time began the study of law with Mr. McKennan, of the firm of Richardson & McKennan, Wheeling, West Virginia, but before he had finished his law course he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1865, where he entered the law office of the Hon. David Fleming, completed his studies and was admitted to practice before the Dauphin county courts in 1866. He then became the assistant and law partner of Mr. Fleming, and remained as such up to the time of Mr. Fleming's death in 1890. Mr. McCarrell was twice elected to the office of district attorney for Dauphin county, from 1881 to 1887. He has, since his residence in Harrisburg, been very closely identified with the many charitable institutions of the state capital city, and in church work has always taken a great interest. He is a Republican and in all the campaigns of his party, local, state or national, he has been in demand, because he has been recognized as a forcible and eloquent speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency of the United States. In the fall election of 1892 Mr. McCarrell was elected State Senator to represent the Fifteenth Senatorial district, Dauphin county, by a large majority. In the nominations and elections for the several political offices which Mr. McCarrell has held, it is a fact worthy of mention that at all of them he was tendered the nominations by acclamation and elected by more than the normal party majority. Senator McCarrell has displayed great interest in important legislation, is a good debater and very popular with his fellow Senators. He is chairman of Constitutional Reform Committee and a member of the Committee on Insurance, Judiciary, General, Judiciary Special, Legislative Apportionment, Library and Railroads. Mr. McCarrell follows his profession in Harrisburg, and has a large clientage and a lucrative practice.



MILTON CHRISTIAN HENNINGER, who is serving his third term as a member of the Senate from Lehigh county, was born April 21, 1851, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, about a mile from Emaus postoffice. His father was a hard-working blacksmith. The younger Henninger was given the best education attainable and attended the common schools of his native township and the private schools at Emaus from 1857 to 1866, the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College) at Collegeville, Montgomery county, in 1867, and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Berks county, from 1868 to 1869. He graduated from the latter institution in 1869, and in 1872 entered Muhlenberg College, junior class, and graduated in 1874. He taught school in 1868, 1869 and 1870 during

the winter months and was tutor at Muhlenberg College after his graduation for one year. He was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county in 1876 and has practiced the profession of his choice in that county ever since he became a lawyer. He was elected district attorney at the fall election in 1877 and served one term of three years. He was first elected to the Senate from Lehigh county in 1882 and has twice been honored with re-election, a political distinction enjoyed by few people in the rural districts of the state. In 1890 he was chosen Senator for a term of four years by a majority of 2,730, showing that Senator Henninger's popularity has an upward tendency among his constituents. In the Democratic State Convention of 1882, which nominated Robert E. Pattison for Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henninger cast his first vote for Eckley B. Coxe, and then supported the successful candidate. He is on the Appropriation, Legislative Apportionment and Judiciary Local Committees and has introduced bills to enforce section four, article seventeen of the constitution, forbidding the consolidation of competing lines of railroads and canals; to enforce the fifth section of the same article, prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining or manufacturing enterprises, and to divert the money derived from wholesale liquor licenses from the state into the local treasuries where licensed places are located. Mr. Henninger is one of the most cogent reasoners in the Senate and commands close attention when he discusses any subject of importance.





JOHAN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, representing the Lebanon (the Seventeenth) Senatorial district, was born at Sunbury, January 26, 1837, Samuel Gobin, father of the General, was the best wagon builder in Sunbury. The General's mother, Susan Shindel, was the daughter of Rev. John Peter Shindel, a noted Lutheran divine of Sunbury. There he attended public school, ex-State Senator S. R. Peale having been his last preceptor. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Sunbury American* and then trudged to Philadelphia, where he started the *Star of Youth*, an organ of the Junior Sons of America. The venture being meteoric he trudged back to Sunbury, taught school, studied law with General John K. Clement and M. L.

Shindel, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. As first lieutenant of company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, he went into the civil war at its outbreak. He became captain of company C, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and was judge advocate general of the Department of the South. He was promoted to major for gallantry and efficiency at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. In July, 1864, his regiment was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and, as a full-fledged colonel, young Gobin commanded the gallant Forty-seventh at Cedar Creek. During a portion of this battle he commanded the entire brigade. He served throughout the war, was brevetted brigadier general and appointed provost judge at Charleston. He declined the United States district judgeship for the southern district of Florida, tendered him by General Grant. Ever since then he has resided in Lebanon, where he is at the head of the bar. He assisted in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1886 was elected Grand Commander. As delegate, orator or officer of "the boys" he has ever been admired and beloved. He has served as trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, a commissioner of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools, and a commissioner of the Gettysburg Monument Association. At the transfer of the Pennsylvania monuments at Gettysburg to the Governor, General Gobin delivered the oration. He is an active member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution. In 1879 he became Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania; in 1880, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States; in 1883, Grand Generalissimo; in 1886, Deputy Grand Commander, and at the Washington Conclave, Grand Master of the United States. In Odd Fellowship he is a Past Grand Patriarch of the State. He has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first ballot for Lincoln. He has been a State Senator continuously since 1884, serving on the Judiciary General, Military, the Elections, Appropriations and other important committees. He has never worn any master's collar. In 1871 he recruited the Coleman Guards at Lebanon. In 1874 he was elected Colonel of "the dandy Eighth" National Guard. On June 1, 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him Brigadier General of the Third Brigade, which position he yet fills. He originated the massing and encampment of state troops at Mt. Gretna in 1885. From comparative obscurity he has risen to eminence and honor as citizen, soldier and statesman.

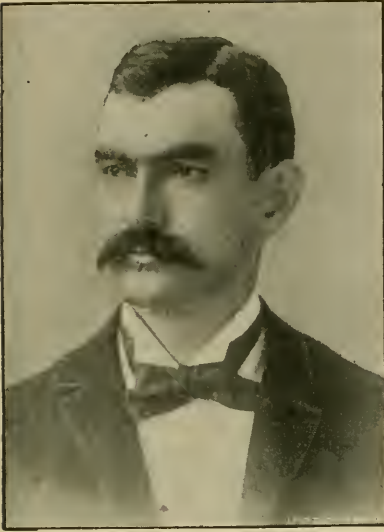


EDWARD H. LAUBACH, who represents the Eighteenth district, was born September 1, 1852, in what is now the town of Northampton, Northampton county, Pa. He is a descendant of German ancestry, the first of that name in this country, Christian Laubach, leaving the palatinate of Germany, embarking on the ship Queen Elizabeth at Rotterdam and landing at Philadelphia September 16, 1738. He settled in what is now Saucon township on lands of the Penn heirs. The family has since become numerous and occupy a prominent place in the political, business and professional circles of Northampton and adjoining counties. Senator Laubach, after receiving such education as the common schools then afforded, attended the Allentown Seminary and Military Institute (now Muhlenberg College) from 1862 to 1864. He attended Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869. The death of his father, who was extensively engaged in mercantile and milling business, and the reluctance of the appointed executors to assume the management thereof, compelled him to relinquish further pursuits of his studies and devote his energies to the development of the estate. Besides giving close attention to the welfare of the estate, he is connected with a number of corporate interests in the capacity of manager or officer. With the exception of director of schools in his native township, he never held any political office until elected, in November, 1890, to represent the Eighteenth district, composed of the county of Northampton, in the Pennsylvania Senate. While not holding office other than the above mentioned, he has given years of service to his party, being just of age when elected a member of the Northampton Democratic county committee, which place he has held continuously since, with the exception of two years. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee many years and often been delegate to state conventions, in which has several times been chairman of committees. He is at present, and has been several years, chairman of the Democratic County Committee of his county. Was elected to the Senate in 1889 by nearly 4,000 majority. During the session of 1893 he was placed upon the following committees: Railroads, Education, Insurance, Congressional Apportionment, etc. Among the bills presented by him during the present session are: Granting electric railways the right to carry merchandise; amending the marriage license laws so as to permit licenses to be granted in the county in which either of the contracting parties may reside; preventing fraudulent practices by corporations relative to issues of stock and the furnishing of supplies; granting railways, other than steam, the power and privilege of steam railway companies, and to facilitate travel on street railways by permitting cars running upon one railway to be run upon and over the tracks of other railways.



WILLIAM PRESTON SNYDER, of the Nineteenth district, is a native of Chester county. He was born in East Vincent township October 7, 1851, and received his education in the common schools of his native township and his early training on a farm. Later in life he attended the Millersville State Normal School and Ursinns College. He taught school during the winters of 1868 and 1869. After a course of study he graduated as a physician, in March, 1873, from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Chester county (Spring City), where he now resides, and began the practice of medicine and continued as a practitioner until 1886, when he accepted the position of medical examiner for the Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he

held for nearly two years, from February, 1886, until December, 1887. He was appointed and served as postmaster of Spring City from October, 1883, until August, 1885. He has always taken a lively interest in the politics of his party, the Republican, and was an active worker in all of its campaigns. In November, 1887, he was nominated for prothonotary of his county, was elected by a large majority and served in that office until January, 1891. The year preceding his relinquishment of the office he was made the chairman of the County Republican Committee, January, 1890. At the county primaries (in the fall, 1890, while serving as prothonotary), he was nominated for member of the lower house of the Legislature and was elected at the fall election, during the Delamater campaign. When nominated he resigned the office of chairman of the county committee but gave his full attention to the work of the campaign. He was a delegate from Chester county to the Republican State Convention in 1878, which nominated General Henry M. Hoyt for Governor of the state, and he was also a delegate to the state convention that nominated General James A. Beaver for Governor in 1882. Mr. Snyder, when a member of the House of Representatives, was assigned to membership on Committees of Congressional Apportionment, Library, Public Buildings, Municipal Corporations and to Counties and Townships. At the general election in the fall of 1892, Mr. Snyder was promoted to the higher branch of the Legislature after a very warm contest for the nomination. In the session of the Legislature of 1893 Senator Snyder was appointed chairman of the Committee on Health and Sanitation, and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Congressional Apportionment, Insurance and Finance.



MICHAEL E. McDONALD, the bright and able young Senator from the Twentieth district, was born at Hawley, Wayne county, September 26, 1858. In 1863 he removed to Dunmore, Lackawanna county, where he has since resided. Senator McDonald was educated in the common schools of Lackawanna county and at Wyoming Seminary, Luzerne county. He read law with Hon. Lemuel Amerman, of Scranton, and was admitted to the Lackawanna county bar in October, 1883, and has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. McDonald is a Democrat of the sterling kind, and has always taken an active interest in politics, with an eye single to the right of the people. He has served creditably as auditor, school director and borough solicitor,

and was a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1887 and 1889, representing his district both when it was the Fourth and Eighth of Lackawanna county. Mr. McDonald's course as a legislator so pleased his constituents that they, in November, 1890, honored him by sending him to the Senate, and his popularity with his people is shown by the fact that he is the first Democrat to hold the position since the Senatorial district was created in 1873. As a Senator, Mr. McDonald has always shown the industry and perseverance that have done so much to secure for him the confidence of those whom he has represented in any capacity. Much of his attention has been given to municipal and mining legislation, and of the latter he pays particular attention to that affecting the anthracite regions. When anything concerning the miners is up before the Senate, Mr. McDonald always takes a prominent part in the discussion, and his vote is always cast for measures looking to the betterment of the miners' condition. Regarding municipal legislation, Senator McDonald believes in giving cities the largest amount of latitude consistent with the rights of the people and the state at large. Legislation that affects his home district receives special attention from Senator McDonald, and his vote on such legislation is recorded every time for the benefit of his community. Borough legislation is also watched closely by the Senator, and he loses no opportunity to go on record on the right side. Mr. McDonald is on some of the most important of the Senate committees—the Judiciary General, Mines and Mining, Appropriations and Corporations. He is popular with his associates, [and when he puts a request before the Senate as a "personal favor," it is always granted]. Senator McDonald recently joined the Noble Order of Benedict.



CLARENCE W. KLINE, who represents the Twenty-first district, was born near Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa., on October 25, 1852. He is descended from Daniel Kline, who emigrated from Germany to America and settled at Germantown, Pa., in 1741. His son was a soldier in the revolution. The grandfather of the Senator served in the war of 1812, and his father went out with the Columbia Guards in the Mexican war as a sergeant and returned as first lieutenant and brevet captain. Senator Kline was educated in the common schools of Lancaster county. At the early age of fourteen years he returned to his native county and applied for a school in Anthony township, Montour county. He passed a successful examination and was appointed to teach the Derry school. In 1869 he went to

Luzerne county and two years later was appointed principal of the Jeanesville school and began to read law. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Hazleton June 1, 1877, and has been practicing there since. Has been delegate to Republican state conventions in 1876 and 1878. Has been member of school board and town council of Hazleton and has frequently been chairman and secretary of the Fourth legislative district committee of Luzerne county. He was nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Senatorial district, his opponent being J. Ridgway Wright, of Wilkesbarre, a popular Democrat, and while Grover Cleveland carried this Senatorial district by over 1,500 majority, Mr. Kline was elected by a majority of 67. Mr. Kline is chairman of Public Printing Committee and member of the Committees on Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, Legislative Apportionment, New Counties and Compare bills. He has introduced bills providing for the inspection of inland steamboats; for the erection of new counties out of two old counties; for county controllers in counties containing over 135,000 population; limiting indictments in criminal prosecutions; amending county officers' salaries in counties containing over 150,000 population; for payment of fees to district attorneys; for the burial of indigent persons and payment by county, and other important measures.





WILLIAM M. RAPSHER, who represents the Twenty-second Senatorial district, consisting of Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1843. His father was a laborer and resided in Carbon county at the date of his death, when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age. The early education of Mr. Rapsheer was obtained in the common schools of his native county and later at Albion College, Michigan, but before he had completed his studies the war for the suppression of the rebellion broke out, and at the age of eighteen years young Rapsheer enlisted in company E, Sixth regiment Michigan volunteers, for three years, as a private, and participated with his regiment in all of the principal battles of the army

of the Department of the Gulf. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, and while still in the field at Port Hudson, Louisiana, he re-enlisted and served for one year and four months longer, or until the close of the war. After the war Mr. Rapsheer returned to his native state and engaged in the calling of school teacher, and taught in the public schools of Carbon county for four years and meanwhile studied law with the law firm of Messrs. Albright & Bertolette at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, where he had concluded to reside. In 1871, having completed his law studies, he was admitted to practice before the Carbon county courts and at once acquired a lucrative practice. Mr. Rapsheer has, since attaining his majority, taken great interest in politics, and has at different times served his party in the positions of school director and councilman, and was elected district attorney of Carbon county in 1886. In 1877 he was elected and served as one of the representatives from Carbon county in the lower house of the Legislature. He subsequently resumed his practice of the law in his adopted county, and in 1887, in the Democratic State Convention of that year, was strongly urged for a place on the State Supreme Court bench. Mr. Rapsheer has decided literary tastes and is a writer of much force. He contributes frequently to the columns of the *North American Review* and many other of the standard monthlies of the day, and his articles on the legal, political and social questions of the hour are readable and instructive. In the fall election of 1890 Mr. Rapsheer was elected Senator, and is serving the last two years of his four years' term. Senator Rapsheer does not generally take much part in discussion in the Senate, but when occasion demands shows himself to be a ready and convincing debater. He took a prominent part in sustaining the Governor in the extraordinary session of the Senate convened in October, 1891. On committee work he has been assigned to the Elections, Judicial Apportionment, Legislative Apportionment, Judiciary Local, Judiciary Special, Public Printing and Retrenchment and Reform committees.



BENJAMIN B. MITCHELL was born on a farm in Tioga county, Pa., January 14, 1839. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a son of Richard Mitchell, who was among the first settlers of Tioga county. He was educated in the schools of his county, Lewisburg University and Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, N. Y. In 1860 he established a drug and book store in Troy, Pa., and though a stranger and without any practical experience, succeeded in building up a prosperous business. In August, 1861, he helped recruit and organize the first cavalry company in the county, was chosen first lieutenant and with his company joined the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1862 Lieutenant Mitchell was promoted to captain and took an active part in the campaigns and battles of the war

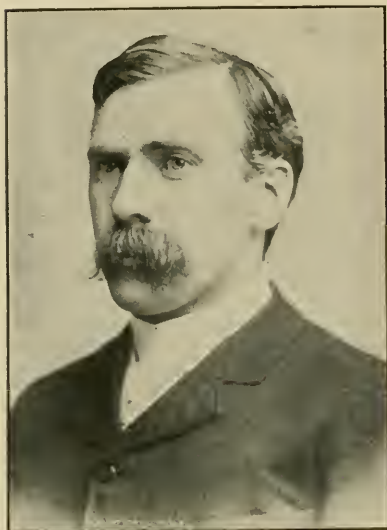
until October, 1864, when he was offered a major's commission, but having already served over three years for which he enlisted and being broken in health, he declined further promotion, left the service and returned to Troy, and as soon as his health permitted resumed mercantile business. On May 29, 1865, he married Ellen E. Pomeroy, only daughter of Samuel W. Pomeroy, of Troy. In 1884, with others, he engaged in the live stock business in South Dakota and later the company was incorporated as the Keystone Land and Cattle Company. Captain Mitchell was chosen secretary and treasurer of the company and has continued to look after their large business interests, both at home and in the west, to the present time. His principal business in the future, however, will be that of a banker, having associated with Mr. S. W. Pomeroy under the firm name of Pomeroy & Mitchell, successors to the old and reliable banking house of Pomeroy Bros. For many years he has taken an active interest in politics and public matters generally. He has served as justice of the peace at Troy by appointment and by election. He has been a member of the borough council, clerk of the borough and an active member for many years of the board of education of which he is now secretary. He was a member of the House from 1882 to 1884, and elected to State Senate November, 1892. Senator Mitchell is a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Banks, Congressional Apportionment, Education, Finance, Insurance, Mines and Mining (chairman), Pensions and Gratuities.





GRANT HERRING was born May 19, 1862, at Centreville, Columbia county, Pa. His parents moved to Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, in 1864, where his father, George A. Herring, was engaged as a coal operator. He afterwards served as treasurer of Schuylkill county for one term. In 1876 he moved to Bloomsburg and filled the position of treasurer of Columbia county for one term, from 1887 to 1890. Senator Herring attended the public schools at Shenandoah and afterwards prepared for college at the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in the classical course, September, 1879, and graduated June, 1883. He took the first prize in the junior oratorical contest in his junior year, 1882. After leaving college he began the study of law, and was ad-

mitted to practice in the courts of Columbia county, February 2, 1885, and has since been engaged in active practice of his profession. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, November, 1890, by 5,600 majority, in the Twenty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Sullivan and Montour. At the extra session, in 1891, he was made chairman of the committee to confer with counsel for State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor General McCamant as to the proofs, admissions, etc., relating to that investigation, being the first Democratic chairman of a committee in that body for many years. This appointment was a great compliment to Mr. Herring, as he was the youngest member in the Senate. At the Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg in 1892, he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and there offered a resolution instructing the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to cast its vote as a unit for Grover Cleveland, so long as he might remain in the field. At the session of 1893 he served on the following committees: Judicial Apportionment, Federal Relations, Judiciary General, Judiciary Special, Mines and Mining and Railroads. He was particularly interested in a bill which he introduced seeking to place Pennsylvania in line with nearly all the states in the Union as to the closing of the polls. It provided that the voting should cease at 4 p. m. The Committee on Elections had the bill in its possession for a long time without taking any action on the proposed legislation, and finally reported it with negative recommendation. Senator Herring then moved to place the bill on the calendar, but his proposition was defeated, although several Republican Senators voted with him because they thought he was entitled to have the measure considered on its merits by the Senate.



ANTHONY F. BANNON, who represents the Twenty-fifth district, was born at Blossburg, Tioga county, on October 13, 1847. His father, a coal miner, came from Ireland at the age of nine years. He was the only son of Anthony Bannon, a well-to-do farmer. His wife was the daughter of William Lonergan, a merchant, who emigrated from Ireland in 1836. Senator Bannon, the subject of this sketch, was educated in night schools and has been occupied in coal mining, farming, as a brakeman, clerk, merchant, coal dealer and oil producer. In the political field he was a member of the council of Blossburg in 1875 and of the council of Kendall Creek, McKean county, in 1880. He was elected coroner of McKean county in 1880, chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1883, sheriff in

1884, delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1885, a congressional conferee in 1888 and 1890, the nominee of McKean county for Senator in 1888, reading clerk of the session of the State Senate in 1889 and journal clerk at the session of 1891, and elected Senator in 1892. He was a member of the Senate Committees on Accounts (chairman), Appropriation, Judicial Apportionment, Public Printing and Constitutional Reform. He introduced at this session the judicial apportionment bill; an act to repeal the assessment act of 1891; to amend the act relating to compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners; increasing the number of mine inspectors' reports; extending to cities of the third class the right to establish in schools mechanical arts and kindred subjects. Mr. Bannon was born a Republican. His first vote was cast for W. H. Armstrong for Congress on the day he was twenty-one, October 13, 1868, and the following month voted for General Grant for President. He has been what is called a working Republican, always ready to give his time and means to the success of the ticket and every name on it, and his Republican constituents have shown their appreciation of his fidelity by repeatedly honoring him with responsible positions, which he filled with ability and to the satisfaction of his people.





JAMES ROONEY, although a Democrat of the strictest kind, represents the Twenty-sixth district, composed of the strong Republican county of Susquehanna and the close Democratic county of Wayne. He was born in Auburn township, Susquehanna county, September 16, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He has devoted a large part of his life to farming, and for the past twelve years has been engaged in the wholesale baled hay trade. He has always exhibited great running qualities when nominated for office. Auburn, where he resides, consists of three election districts, which are all largely Republican, but as a candidate for poor director in these districts and four heavy Republican townships, he received at least 400 Republican votes and was elected to the office by an over-

whelming majority. He held this position for three years. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate by a majority of 522 votes, in a district which in presidential years casts a Republican majority of over 1,500. In that campaign he had for his opponent ex-Senator Lines, who had served in the Senate at the previous session. Mr. Rooney was one of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Susquehanna county which nominated for the supreme bench Judge McCollum, who was elevated to membership in this tribunal on account of the death of Judge Trunkey after Judge McCollum's nomination, necessitating the election of two judges. Mr. Rooney attended this convention at the personal request of his successful friend. During the session of 1893 Senator Rooney introduced a bill looking to the making and repairing of roads in townships and providing for the election of road commissioners and the appointment by them of roadmasters and the building of roads by contract; to prohibit constables from making returns to court unless they found violation of the law, and to repeal the registry act of 1891, which required two lists of voters to be prepared each year and consequently entails a large expense on the several counties without accomplishing any apparent beneficial results.





WILLIAM HOOD HACKENBURG, of Milton, Northumberland county, who represents the Twenty-seventh district, was born May 14, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the printer's trade and afterwards began the study of the law, being admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in February, 1881. He was a justice of the peace at Milton from May 1, 1881, to September 18, 1884, when he resigned. During the years 1884 and 1885 he was chief burgess of the borough of Milton. Mr. Hackenburg was a delegate to the State Republican Convention of 1886, by which General Beaver was nominated for Governor, and of the convention that four years later nominated ex-Senator Delamater for the same honor. In 1891 he was a candidate for the Republican

nomination for president judge of Northumberland county, and went into the convention with more than one-third of the delegates, made a hard fight and was defeated by a narrow majority. He was elected a member of the Senate in 1892, defeating his Democratic opponent, Harry E. Davis, by 638 votes.

Recognizing his ability as a lawyer, President *pro tempore* Gobin, at the inauguration of Senate appointed Mr. Hackenburg chairman of the Committee on Judicial Apportionment, a position he is thoroughly competent to fill. He is also a member of the Committees on Judiciary General, Railroad, Mines and Mining, Judiciary Local and Library. Among the most important bills introduced by Mr. Hackenburg are the following: Giving chief burgesses the veto power and providing for organization of councils; taking the granting of liquor licenses out of the hands of the court, dividing the state into license districts and providing for a license board equally divided, politically, to grant licenses. He is an eloquent and logical talker, a ready debater and a lawyer of great promise. Mr. Hackenburg takes a prominent part in the councils of his party in the Senatorial district which he has the honor to represent, and is destined to become one of the most conspicuous party leaders in the Senate.





GERARD C. BROWN, who represents the Twenty-eighth district, or York county, is of Puritan, colonial and revolutionary stock and is a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Brown, Esq., of Rye, county of Essex, England, who emigrated to Concord, Mass., in 1632. The family is a younger branch of the Browns, of Beechworth, county of Kent, England, which was founded by Sir Anthony Brown, created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377. Senator Brown's great-great-grandfather, Major Hachaliah Brown, commanded the Westchester levies in the French and Indian war of 1757-8, at the siege of Lewisburg, under General Lord Amherst. His great-grandfather, second son of Major Brown, served under Washington in the revolution. His father, Benjamin F.

Brown, was born in Somers, New York, January 11, 1799, and spent twenty-five years of his life in traveling. In 1841 he married Mary Sophia, daughter of Alfred Cops, of the Tower of London, where, on November 12, 1842, his eldest child, Gerard Crane Brown, was born. In August, 1845, he returned to the United States with his family and re-occupied his farm in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, where he died September 25, 1881. Senator Brown received his education at the North Salem Academy, Westchester county, N. Y., Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., class of 1859, and Yale College, class of 1863. He left Yale College when eighteen years old, on the day following the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and began raising a company on April 15, 1861, before Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 volunteers. Senator Brown served as first lieutenant and was wounded at Bull Run July 21 and honorably discharged September 20, 1861. On February 8, 1872, Mr. Brown was married to Caroline Victoria, daughter of Dr. J. W. Barcroft, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He has five children, Benjamin and Gerard, and Mary B. B., Eva W. and Carolene. He has followed farming since the close of the war. He has been deputy of the state grange for York county for seventeen years, lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange from 1886 to 1890 and a member of the legislative committee of the Grange from 1890 to 1893. He was first elected State Senator in 1886, re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected in 1890. He did active work as a speaker during the recent presidential campaign in West Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. In the Legislature of 1893 he served on the Committees of Agriculture, Finance, Game and Fish, Insurance and Library. He was the Democratic caucus nominee for President *pro tempore*. Among the bills he introduced were those to enforce the anti-oleomargarine law of 1885; to create a dairy and food commissioner; to enlarge the powers of the State Board of Agriculture; to enforce article seventeen of the constitution; to legalize eel weirs and to equalize taxation.



LUTHER RILEY KEEFER, of the Twenty-ninth district, who is now (1893) serving his fifth term as a State Senator, was born March 5, 1834, at Harrisburg. His father, Andrew Keefer, a descendant of the French Huguenots, was a cabinetmaker and merchant at Harrisburg until 1847 when he moved to Schuylkill Haven. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in his new home after removing to Schuylkill Haven he was admitted into the higher classes of the public schools of that place. He pursued an academic course in a private school at Schuylkill Haven after he had completed the course at that time taught in the public schools. In 1849 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of foundryman at the Colebrookdale iron works, in Berks county, of which W. W. Weaver was proprietor.

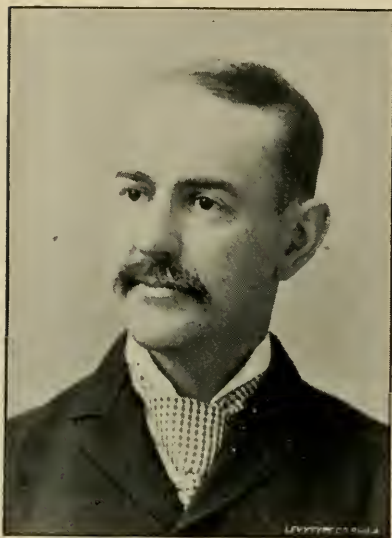
After an apprenticeship of four years Mr. Keefer, in 1853, returned to his home and soon afterwards established a foundry and machine shop, with his brother, John B., at West Haven, now Cressona, Schuylkill county, Pa., and carried on this business very successfully until 1875 when he withdrew from active manufacturing business. From his earliest manhood Mr. Keefer was an enterprising and progressive citizen and his neighbors held him in the highest esteem. He was called upon to serve the community in which he resided in various capacities and was in turn elected a member of councils, burgess and school director. When the war broke out, though Mr. Keefer's business was such as to require his personal attention, but he arranged it so that in 1862 he could enter the service of the government and during that and the following year he was enrolling office for the United States government in his district. When the rebel forces invaded Pennsylvania in 1863 he enlisted for the emergency campaign, in company A, Twenty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. Was afterwards appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Fourteenth sub-district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Keefer is not an orator in the common acceptance of the term, though he is one of the most industrious and successful legislators in the body of which he is a member, and has served on the Senate Committee on Railroads as its chairman for twelve years. He is at present on the Committees of Finance, Appropriations, Pensions and Gratuities, Corporations, Apportionment, Mines and Mining and Elections. In 1880 he served on the special committee to examine into the alleged misappropriation of money by the State Treasurer, and in 1888 was on the special committee to draft a general revenue bill, and also during the session of 1889 was a member of the special elections committee of the Senate to determine the election contest in the Third Senatorial district, Philadelphia, in the case of Osbourn *v.* Devlin. Senator Keefer is a genial companion and very popular. He is a member of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, a member of the board of trustees at the Kutztown Normal School and takes great interest in educational affairs.



BERNARD J. MONAGHAN, who represents the Thirtieth district, was born at Ashland, Schuylkill county, March 31, 1861. He attended the schools of his native town and Shenandoah and subsequently Villanova College, Delaware county, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia. From the three last-named institutions he graduated. In 1877, when he was sixteen years old, he entered the mercantile business under the firm name of John B. Monaghan & Sons, and has remained in it ever since. He is also the senior member of the firm of Monaghan Brothers & Co., which is engaged in the grain, coal and lumber business at Hawarden, Iowa. Senator Monaghan's parents were born in Ireland, but they came to this country when very young, the father being only five and the

mother only two years of age. He never held any other office but Senator, and had for his opponent for the nomination in 1890, when he was made the Democratic candidate for the position he holds, ex-Senator Watson, a relative by marriage. His opponent, in the fight for election, was a cousin of Mr. Monaghan. His district takes in the northern portion of Schuylkill county. At the session of 1893 he served on the Committees of Municipal Affairs, Insurance, Elections and Centennial Affairs. He introduced among other bills one to provide that life insurance companies shall not be permitted to issue their policies or contracts of insurance in this state unless they shall clearly set forth upon the policies a true and correct copy of the representations made by their agents or proper officials to the insured at the time of the signing of the application.

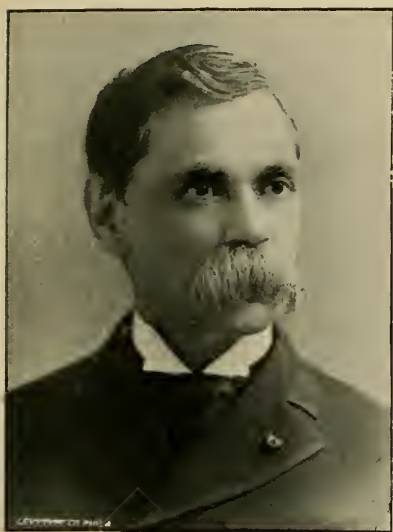




JOSEPH MILLIKEN WOODS is the only man who has been re-elected Senator from the Thirty-first district, composed of Perry, Juniata and Mifflin counties. He was born on January 5, 1854, at New Berlin, Union county, Pa. His father was an attorney-at-law, and the Senator's paternal grandmother was the youngest daughter of John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Senator attended school in Lewistown, Pa., until 1870, and then spent three years as a student in the Bellefonte Academy. In 1873 he entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1876. He has been practicing as an attorney-at-law at Lewistown, since 1878. He was elected district attorney of Mifflin county in 1880, and in 1888 he was chosen State Senator, defeating George

Jacobs, the Democratic candidate, who, in 1890, made the speech nominating William A. Wallace for Governor at the Scranton Convention, which made Robert E. Pattison the Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Mr. Woods was re-elected to the Senate by 296 majority in 1892, when his Democratic opponent was Joseph C. McAlister, whom Perry county elected district attorney. — Mr. Woods was a delegate from the Thirty-first Senatorial district in the Republican State Convention of 1883. He is chairman of the Senate Committees on Judiciary Local and Game and Fish, and also a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Centennial Affairs, Judiciary General, Federal Relations, Canals and Inland Navigation, and New Counties and County Seats. Among the important bills which he introduced at the sessions of 1893 are those to reimburse to counties money expended to re-erect the bridges destroyed by the floods of 1889; to extend the limitation of action to the right to mine iron ore; and to prevent deception and fraud by owners or agents controlling any stallion left for service. Among the societies to which Senator Woods belongs are the Odd Fellows, the Apprentices' Literary Society of Lewistown, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is an athlete and was formerly an expert baseball player. He has been conspicuous in securing legislation beneficial to the fish and game interests of the state.





WILLIAM PENN LLOYD, of the Thirty-second district, was born in Lisburn, Cumberland county, Pa., September 1, 1837. His father was William Lloyd and his mother Amanda Anderson Lloyd. His ancestors, on his father's side, were Welsh Quakers, or Friends, and came to this country in 1682, a few months prior to the arrival of William Penn, and settled on the "Welsh Tract" in Delaware county. About the close of the war for Independence, his grandfather, Isaac Lloyd, removed to Cumberland county. On his maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and traces his lineage back to those sturdy pioneers who, pushing westward from Chester county, established the first permanent settlement west of the Susquehanna river about the year 1720. Three of his great

uncles, John, James and George Anderson, served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and their father, George Anderson, was a lieutenant in Colonel William Moore's Chester county regiment during the Braddock campaign of 1755. Mr. Lloyd spent his youth on a farm, received his education in public and private schools, and taught in the former for eight terms. He enlisted as a private in the First Pennsylvania cavalry September 1, 1861, and was discharged as adjutant, with his regiment, September 9, 1864, serving frequently, during the last year, as adjutant general of a brigade. He participated in all the campaigns, and in a large number of the battles of the Army of the Potomac during this period; was commissioned division inspector of the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1873; was commander of the Grand Army Post of Mechanicsburg for seven years and is the author of the history of the First Pennsylvania cavalry. He studied law with Colonel William M. Penrose, of Carlisle, and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania. This office he resigned in 1869 to accept a position in the Dauphin Deposit Bank of Harrisburg, which he held for nearly fifteen years. He quit the bank in 1884 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Mechanicsburg and in the management of extensive financial and agricultural interests since that date. The only elective political office for which he has ever been a candidate was his present position as Senator. His majority over his Republican competitor was 3,143. The usual Democratic majority in his district is about 1,200. He is a member of the Judiciary General, Corporations, Finance, Military Affairs, Pensions and Gratuities, Centennial Affairs and Agricultural Committees, and has been prominently identified, while in the Senate, with the legislation on the subjects of public roads, common schools, fence laws, equalization of taxation, Sunday laws and municipal government. His argument on the question of jurisdiction in the extraordinary session of 1892, indicates careful research and a clear comprehension of the subject. At the present session he led the opposition in the Senate against any change in the Sunday laws, and it was largely through his vigorous efforts that the fence bill was defeated. As speaker and writer, he has, for years, given much attention to the discussion of social and economic subjects, and especially to our agricultural interests. He is now also filling a number of important positions of public and private trust.



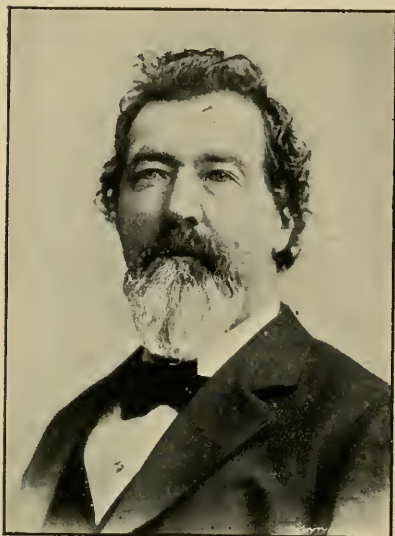
W. U. BREWER, of the Thirty-third district, was born in Montgomery township, Franklin county, on April 3, 1844. His father was a farmer, and his early years were spent in the labors incident to that occupation. Receiving his early education in the schools of Greencastle, Pa., he taught for a number of years in Franklin and Lancaster counties and then attended the Millersville State Normal School, graduating in the scientific course. After his graduation he was connected with the normal school for nearly three years as instructor in mathematics. He returned to Franklin county in 1868, and having, while teaching, taken up the study of law, was admitted to the bar on December 12 of that year. From that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has won envi-

able and honorable prominence as a lawyer. His business is not confined to the courts of his own county, but extends to the adjoining county of Fulton, and for the past eight years he has been retained in a large number of the cases appealed from the lower to the supreme courts. An ardent and active Republican, he has always taken a prominent part in politics, and has done effective campaign work in many parts of the state, but he was never an aspirant for public office until 1892, when, as the Republican candidate for State Senate in the Thirty-third district, composed of the counties of Franklin and Huntingdon, he was elected by a majority of 1,812, the largest ever cast therein for that office. On entering upon his duties, Mr. Brewer was made chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and given a place on the important Committees on Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, Congressional Apportionment and Library. From the first he has taken an active and useful part in legislation, and his legal training and experience, and incisive logical powers as a debator have given him a prominence and influence not often won by a Senator in his first session. Regular in attendance and thoroughly acquainted with the character and scope of the measures as they come up for consideration and disposal, he is prepared to vote upon a discriminating knowledge of their merits. His reasons for advocacy are clearly stated, his opposition made with courtesy and freedom from acrimony, and these qualities, added to a respect for his ability and sincerity, and esteem as a man, have conduced towards making Mr. Brewer a popular and influential member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.



P. GRAY MEEK, who represents the Thirty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Centre and Clearfield, is of Scotch ancestry. He is a descendant of Robert Meek, who emigrated from Edinburgh to this country before the revolutionary war, and who had six sons in that conflict, three of whom lost their lives. Captain George Meek, his son, was a companion of James Harris in his early surveying expeditions. William Meek, son of George, was the grandfather of Senator Meek, and the latter's father was Reuben H. Meek, on whose farm the subject of this sketch was born, July 12, 1842. Senator Meek's education was obtained in the common schools. He began life as a school teacher at Lumber City, Clearfield county, in the winter of 1855 and 1856. After passing a short

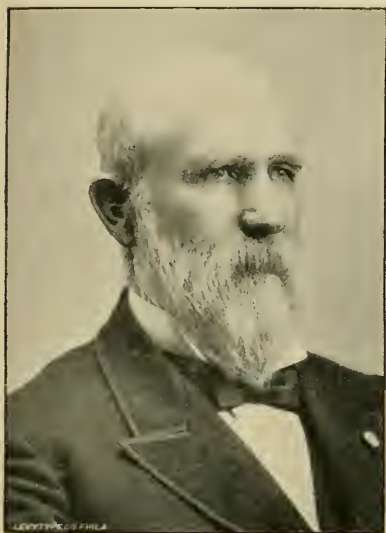
time as clerk and doing a little farming, he, in May, 1861, became the junior editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, of Bellefonte. He was not only a sententious but courageous writer, and his free criticisms of the manner in which the war was being conducted involved the proprietors in trouble, compelling him to sever his connection with the paper. In the following July he purchased a half interest in the *Watchman*, and from that time his impress was sensibly felt on the paper, which has gradually grown in popularity until it is unequaled among the country weeklies in the state. During the war Mr. Meek was several times arrested for his outspoken denunciation of the policy of the Republican administration then in control of the government. He was imprisoned in the cotton factory barracks in Harrisburg, and then discharged on parole without being informed as to the charges against him or the cause of his arrest. His constituents never lost confidence in him, and in 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1871 they elected him to the House of Representatives by large majorities. During these years he secured the passage of a lumberman's lien law, and an act requiring railroads to fence their lines in Centre county or pay for stock killed, both of which measures have proven of material benefit to the laboring men and farmers of his section. In 1872 he was secretary to the Democratic State Committee. In 1873, 1875 and 1876 he had the endorsement of his county for State Senator, and subsequently he was defeated for the Democratic Congressional nomination by Governor Curtin by only two votes. In 1882 he was editorial secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and served as one of its secretaries during the campaign of 1883 and 1884. He was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, January, 1883, and filled that position during the memorable regular and special sessions of that year. In 1890 Mr. Meek was elected to the Senate by a majority approximating 5,000. He was made a member of the Committees on Appropriation, Banks, Insurance and Congressional Apportionment, and prepared the congressional and senatorial apportionment bills presented and advocated by the Democrats. His principle efforts during this session was put forth to secure some legislation taxing unnaturalized persons for poor purposes. At the session of 1893 he served on the Committees on Banks, Congressional Apportionment, Insurance, Legislative Apportionment, Public Printing and other committees. He was the author of the Democratic bill to apportion the state into congressional districts, which was arranged with great care, and particular reference to contiguity of territory and made the population in each district as nearly equal as possible.



JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county, of the Thirty-fifth district, was born in Cambria county, Pa., and has resided in Blair county all his life. He received a common school education at Hollidaysburg. For years Colonel Lemon has been a coal operator and railroad contractor, and of the thousands of employés under him while in active business there is not one who does not regard him as a personal friend. Colonel Lemon was once elected burgess of Hollidaysburg. In 1872 he was nominated for Senator in a strong Democratic district. So great was his popularity that the Democrats declined to nominate a candidate in opposition to him and he was unanimously elected. In 1876 his constituents demanded that he again represent them in the Senate, giving him

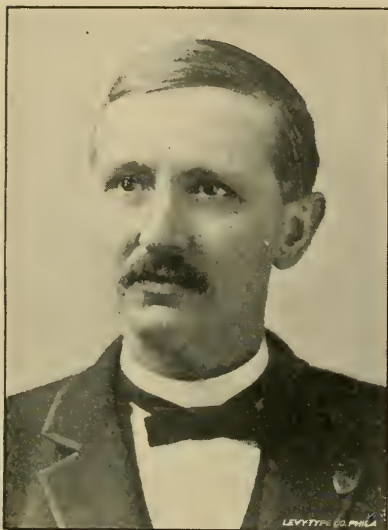
a majority of 691 in a district usually Democratic by one thousand. Colonel Lemon's name was frequently mentioned in connection with State offices, but he usually declined the honor until 1880, when he was elected Auditor General by a handsome majority. Returning to his home at the expiration of his term of three years, he was again returned to the Senate, and has been a member of that body continuously ever since. He was elected to his third term in the Senate by 1,906 majority. His re-election in 1892, when his defeat was confidently predicted by the Democratic opposition, was secured by a majority of 1,655. Senator Lemon is a member of these committees—Agriculture, Centennial Affairs, Finance, Public Printing and Railroads. His modest ways and courteous treatment of his associates have made him one of the most popular members of the Senate. While making no claims as an orator, he is still successful in securing for his constituents the best results in legislation, and the interests of the people at large are safe in his hands.





NORMAN BRUCE CRITCHFIELD, of Somerset county, who represents the Thirty-sixth district in the State Senate, was born in Somerset county, Pa., July 20, 1838. His great-great-grandfather came from Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in New Jersey. At the close of the war for Independence, in which he served, his great-grandfather went to Virginia, where he married and soon afterward took up his residence in Somerset county, Pa. His great-grandfather, grandfather and father were farmers, and Senator Critchfield also followed that avocation. His early education was obtained in the public and normal schools of Somerset county. In 1856 he entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and the following spring returned to his native county and spent

the summer in a private school. He taught school for a number of years and was superintendent of schools in Somerset county from 1866 to 1869. From 1885 to 1889 he was prothonotary of common pleas and clerk of criminal courts of his county, and in 1890 was elected to the Senate from his district, consisting of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, by a plurality of nearly 1,700. At the session of 1891 he was chairman of the Committee on Accounts, secretary of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Mines and Mining, Health and Sanitation and Education Committees. Two years later he was made chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and was given a place on the Appropriations and Health and Sanitation Committees. He introduced bills to make the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture ex-officio a member of the board and to prevent the spread of the disease known as tuberculosis among domestic animals. What is known as the agricultural delegation of the Legislature, consisting of about one hundred members, elected him its secretary. Senator Critchfield has not only a civil record of which he may feel proud but he performed creditable service in the war of the rebellion. He served three years in the Union army and participated in the coast campaigns in East Virginia and South Carolina and in Sherman's famous campaign which culminated in the capture of Atlanta and Savannah. He also served with General Sherman in his march through the Carolinas and Virginia, ending at Washington, at the close of the war.



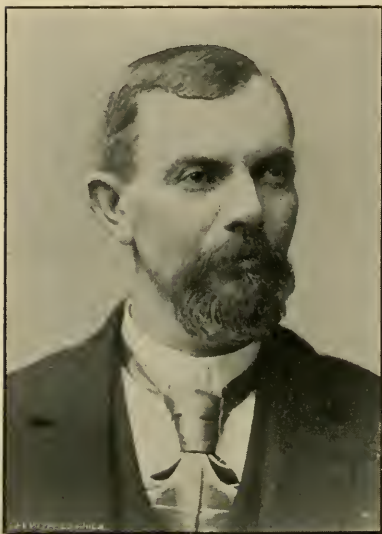
JAMES GEORGE MITCHELL, of the Thirty-seventh district, was born in Perrysville, Jefferson county, Pa., January 15, 1847. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors having settled in this state in the pioneer days of the colonist. His father was high sheriff of Jefferson county in 1854 and was well known and highly esteemed for his many manly and frank traits of character. These characteristics Mr. Mitchell retains in a very marked degree. His education, until he was fourteen years of age, was received in the common schools of Jefferson county, but before he had completed his studies the war of the rebellion broke out and young Mitchell, though unable to enlist as a soldier, because of his youth, determined to go with his companions and enlisted as a drummer boy in company A, One

Hundred and Fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and served, with his regiment, from Yorktown to Appomattox, where the war closed. His service in the army covers the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only Union soldier present at the famous meeting between General Hancock and the Confederate General Stewart after the capture of Stewart's entire division at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. His regiment, known as "The Wild Cats," lost during the war two hundred and fifty killed in battle. After the close of the war he returned to his home, Hamilton, Jefferson county, Pa., and settled down to learning the trade of plasterer, which he followed for ten years, after which he entered upon a mercantile life, which business he still follows. For ten years he was a captain in the State National Guard and only relinquished this position when the cares of business became onerous. He has always been an active party politician, taking a lively interest in all the contests of his party whether in city, county, state or national elections. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention in 1888, a member of the Republican State Committee in 1890, a member of the board of county auditors for Jefferson county in 1874 and was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, at the election of 1892, receiving a majority of over 2,000 votes over the combined votes cast for the Democrat, Labor and Prohibition opponents for the same office. Mr. Mitchell is chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, a member of the Committees on Constitutional Reform, Health and Sanitation, Military Affairs, Game and Fish, Canals and Inland Navigation and Retrenchment and Reform. He has always been an advocate of local option and introduced a local option bill in the Senate. He is not a prohibitionist. Senator Mitchell is not a debator but in committee is an earnest and successful worker.



HARRY ALVAN HALL was born at Karthaus, Clearfield county, Pa., October 7, 1861. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, but his family settled in America more than two centuries ago, and his ancestors on both sides were engaged in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Hall is the youngest of seven children. His father, Benjamin McDowell Hall, was a banker and the leading citizen of Elk county. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college in the Benedictine Monastery at St. Marys, Pa., by the Rev. Edward Hepelius, one of the most distinguished linguists of the Benedictine Order. He afterward attended Dickinson Seminary, University at Lewisburg and Yale College, graduating from the last-named institution. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., in June, 1881, and has

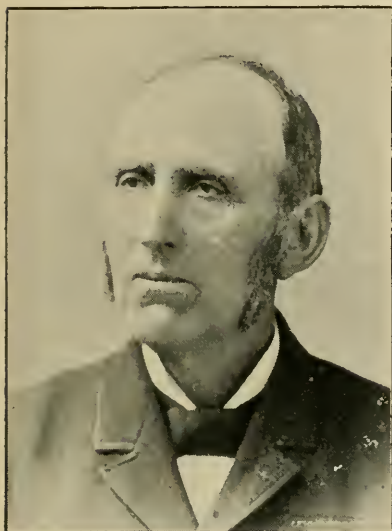
since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at his home in Elk county. He was political editor of the *Elk County Gazette* for three years and is a regular contributor to a number of magazines. He is general manager of the Clarion River railway, and has large business interests in Elk county. On June 10, 1886, he was married to Miss Currin McNairy; a daughter of the late Colonel Currin McNairy, of Nashville, Tenn. Senator Hall's first elective office was that of chief burgess of St. Marys, to which he was elected for five consecutive terms. He has taken part in nearly every Democratic State Convention for the past ten years, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884 and delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at the same place in 1892. He was elected to the Senate from the Thirty-eight Senatorial district in 1890 by a large majority. He is captain of company H, Sixteenth regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, the finest sharpshooting regiment in the state and the one longest on duty at Homestead, Pa., during the riots of 1892, at which time Captain Hall was in active service with his regiment there for a period of ninety-five days, the most protracted service rendered by any military organization in the United States since the close of the civil war. At the Columbian session, 1893, Senator Hall was on the Committees of Banking, Canal and Inland Navigation, Congressional Apportionment, Judiciary General, Judiciary Special, Military Affairs, Accounts and Game and Fish. His most active legislative experience was during the extraordinary session of 1891, called for the purpose of impeaching State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor General McCamant. During the trial the fine qualities he displayed as a leader in the fight for the minority and the masterful legal and parliamentary tactics displayed by him won him high encomiums. He proposed to decide the question of jurisdiction before proceeding to the trial, as he foresaw the tactics that were to be pursued on the part of the majority, but his talents were overmatched in the voting strength of the opposition. When the Senate, after the closing of the testimony, finally decided against its jurisdiction, Senator Hall made one of the bitterest attacks upon the majority party that has ever been made in that body. Senator Hall is one of the popular and genial members of the Senate, and is one of the leaders of the bar of western Pennsylvania.



JOHAN H. BROWN, who was chosen in November, 1892, to represent the Thirty-ninth district in the State Senate, was born in the county where he now resides on June 29, 1844. His father was a merchant, and the boy received a sound education in the common schools, Harrison City Academy and Duff's College. Mr. Brown has been engaged as a merchant and in agricultural pursuits. He has held but one office aside from that which he now fills except postmaster for eighteen years and school director of Hempfield township, a position never filled by any other Republican. He was chairman of the Westmoreland County Republican Committee in 1891, when 500 majority was secured for the ticket, though the previous year the county had given a Democratic majority of 1,500. Mr.

Brown was elected Senator by a majority of twelve in a presidential year, receiving the largest vote ever given for a Republican in Westmoreland county. In the Legislature he has taken high rank because of the care and attention which he gives to all matters which come up for consideration. He is chairman of the Committee on Compare Bills and a member of the Committees on Congressional Apportionment, Mines and Mining, Banks, Accounts and Agriculture. Senator Brown has introduced and championed several measures of far more than ordinary importance during the present session. His chief efforts, though, have been devoted to the enactment of a general road improvement law. Mr. Brown is thoroughly satisfied that the most vital need of the state and county is a better system of highways. To this end he has worked most earnestly since the Legislature was called to order early in January. The bill of which he is the author and sponsor has been widely commented upon as affording a thoroughly practicable solution of the vexed road problem. During the big discussion which it created in committee rooms and on the floor, Mr. Brown has exhibited the utmost perseverance and patience, qualities which have insured him the esteem and regard of his colleagues.

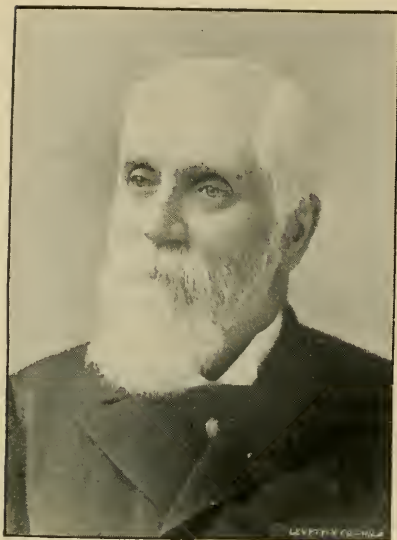




MATTHIAS BRANT, of Greene county, who represents the Fortieth district, was born in Wayne township, Greene county, December 29, 1828. He received his education in the public schools of that county and at Waynesburg College. For sixteen successive years he taught school and for nine years served as school director, besides filling various other township offices. Mr. Brant served with credit as a member of the House of Representatives in 1879 and 1881. He has taken an active part in local Democratic politics and has attended different state conventions as delegate. His interests in Greene county are varied and extensive, but his attention has been particularly directed to the raising of fine stock. His experiences in that line dates back to 1860 when he became a live stock dealer and

shipper. Besides this he is interested largely in real estate and is known to have made some heavy deals. In 1890 he was elected to the Senate as a Democrat from the Fortieth district by a majority of 2,899 votes. The vote cast for the several candidates was as follows: Matthias Brant, 10,694; Joshua M. Dushane, 7,779; Aaron Degood, 579. During the session of 1893 Mr. Brant served on the Committees on Agriculture, Education, New Counties and County Seats, Vice and Immorality and Public Buildings. He introduced during the session of 1893 a bill to prohibit the use of any adulteration or imitation of dairy products in any charitable or penal institution. Mr. Brant's father was a farmer and butcher and his son inherited from him his fondness for agricultural pursuits. He points with pride to the fact that his grandfather, Philip Longstreet, was captain of a company in the revolutionary war from 1778 to its close and rendered services to his country of which his descendants have reason to be proud.





WILLIAM BOLING MEREDITH, of the Forty-first district, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, September 13, 1839. His father, Jonathan E. Meredith, was a civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and was three times elected prothonotary of Armstrong county on the Whig ticket while that county was strongly Democratic. He was also elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1859 from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong and Indiana. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Kittanning, Elder's Ridge Academy, and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa., graduating from the last named institution in August, 1860. Mr. Meredith was engaged in the oil business for a number of years and since that time has been engaged extensively

in the water works business, being at present superintendent and treasurer of the Armstrong Water Company and superintendent of the Butler and Warren Water Companies. Mr. Meredith served as assistant assessor of internal revenue for several years. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1878. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate from the Forty-first Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Armstrong and Butler, in 1884, for the term of four years and was re-elected from the same district in November, 1892. Senator Meredith is chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment and is an active member of the Committees on Appropriations, Education, Federal Relations and Vice and Immorality. Among the important bills he has introduced and championed during this session are the congressional apportionment; Senate bill 107, an act to authorize certain school districts to establish, maintain and operate public high schools in boroughs not divided into wards for school purposes, and Senate bill 290, to amend the street railway act of May 14, 1889, so as to provide that companies incorporated under that law may begin the circuit of the route, and change the original place of beginning the circuit of the route to any part of the incorporated route or its extension, provided no change is made in the incorporated route, to validate any such change heretofore made, to provide for the correction of errors in the naming of the streets and to validate such corrections. He also introduced the bill to enlarge the scope of the state banking department. Mr. Meredith has made an enviable record in the Senate and is held in high esteem both by his fellow Senators and his fellow citizens at home, his extensive private business having thoroughly qualified him for the able discharge of his public duties.

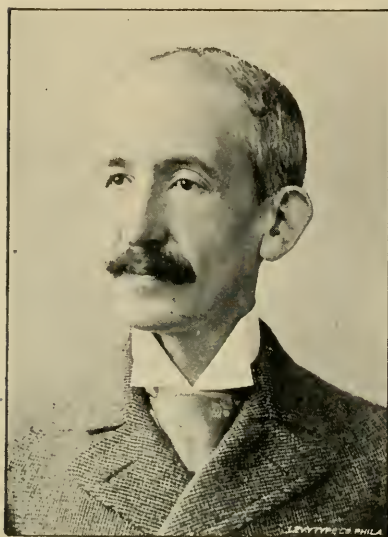


JOHN N. NEEB, who represented the Forty-second senatorial district from the first Tuesday of January, 1891, until his death, February 19, 1893, was one of the most industrious and popular members of the Senate. He possessed the high esteem of his colleagues, regardless of politics and the differences of opinion entertained as to the merits of his legislation. Mr. Neeb was born March 19, 1851, in Allegheny. He was the son of William Neeb, one of the pioneer Germans of this state. John Neeb received his education in Mount Troy, near Allegheny city. He subsequently attended the public schools and passed through the junior year of the Western University. In 1868, on his father's paper, the *Freiheit's Freund*, he began a successful journalistic career.

He soon assumed control of the editorial management, and won deserved distinction as a writer. The casting of his first ballot was followed by his election as a member of the Allegheny county Republican executive committee and active participation in Republican politics. Removing to Pittsburg in 1875, he was elected a member of common council from the Third ward for two terms. Before the expiration of the second term he became a resident of Allegheny city, and resigned his position. Governors Hartmanft, Hoyt, Pattison and Beaver, in their turn, appointed him a member of the Morganza reformatory board. On June 3, 1890, he was nominated for state senator in the Forty-second district, and in the following November elected by a large majority. He was a charter member of the Pittsburg Press club and became its first president, a position which he filled so acceptably that he was re-elected twice. He was also connected with the Young Men's Tariff Club.

At the time of his death Mr. Neeb was one of the proprietors of the *Freiheit's Freund*, and he always displayed much interest in the success of the paper. He began as a compositor on the journal and with signal success filled all the places to which he was assigned leading to its editorial control. Being unmarried, he lived with his father and mother on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. In the Senate Mr. Neeb gave his unremitting attention to the perfection of legislation in which his constituents had a particular interest. He was not only pains-taking in its preparation, but never lost a point in advancing it on the calendars. Although physically broken down at the session of 1893, he never exhibited more industry in framing legislation, and no member of the Senate watched the progress of legislation in which he was specially interested more closely and intelligently than the late representative of the Forty-second senatorial district.

On the evening of March 15, 1893, resolutions were submitted to the senate and, after appropriate remarks, unanimously adopted, referring to him as always genial, courteous and friendly, whose participation in legislative work was marked by intelligence, integrity, energy, ability and an earnest desire to promote and protect the interests of his constituents and of all the citizens of the commonwealth.



WALTER LYON, who was elected last April to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Neeb, represents the Forty-second district. Mr. Lyon was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, April 27, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and privately. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1877, and has prosecuted his legal business since. The law firm of which he is a member is known as that of Lyon, McKee & Sanderson, the latter a former deputy attorney of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lyon was appointed United States District Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania June, 1889, commissioned for four years from January 27, 1890, and resigned April 15 last to assume the duties of Senator. Mr. Lyon resides in Allegheny City and is a descendant of the

Pennsylvania Lyon family, which left a very interesting history. He has never held any political office except that of Senator, for which office he was unanimously nominated, but has figured often in politics. He was a delegate to the state conventions of 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and was temporary chairman of the convention which nominated Judge Williams, of Tioga, for the supreme court bench, filled the same position when Mr. Harry Boyer was made the candidate of the Republican party for State Treasurer and was permanent chairman of the convention of 1890 which placed in nomination George W. Delamater for Governor. He served on these committees: Municipal Affairs, Vice and Immorality, Corporations, Constitutional Reform and Judiciary General.





JOHN UPPERMAN, who has represented the Forty-third district, composed of part of the county of Allegheny, since 1881, is a native of the city of Pittsburg, where he was born, May 13, 1845. He received his education in the common schools and Shafer Business College, and then learned the tanner's trade. Subsequently he engaged in the livery business in Pittsburg, and has since followed that occupation.

Senator Upperman's first entrance into public life was in 1877, when he served a term in city councils of Pittsburg. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate, and has been thrice re-elected—in 1884, 1888 and 1892. In 1883 Senator Upperman served as chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and for the past three sessions

has held the responsible position of chairman of the Corporations Committee. The important character of the legislation passing through this committee renders the chairmanship an onerous and laborious place, and Senator Upperman's discharge of his duties in connection therewith has been marked by a most careful and painstaking interest and attention. He is also a member of the Committees of Appropriations, Education and Congressional and Legislative Apportionment.

Senator Upperman seldom occupies the time of the Senate with debate, but, faithful in his attendance at every session, his knowledge of all pending measures gives weight to his words when he does take brief part in the discussions, and his vote is given as the result of careful consideration of the merits of every measure. His extended term of service has given him a large acquaintance among public men of all parties, and he is deservedly popular among those brought into immediate relation with him.





WILLIAM FLINN, who represents the Forty-fourth district, consisting of a portion of Allegheny county, was born May 5, 1851, at Manchester, England. His father and mother were born in Ireland, emigrated to this country in the year of his birth and settled in Pittsburg. Senator Flinn received very few educational advantages in his youth, having been obliged to sever his connection with the school he attended when he was only nine years of age. The enviable reputation he has made among his fellows is due alone to his indomitable perseverance. He learned the trade of brush finisher and gas and steam fitter, and is one of the most extensive contractors in the state, and as such removed the *débris* which had accumulated at Johnstown after the terrible flood of 1889. Mr. Flinn

has figured very conspicuously in the politics of Allegheny county and attended the national convention of his party in 1884, 1888 and 1892 as a delegate. He has served in a similar capacity at state conventions for the past ten years. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1878, and served during the session of the following year. Prior to this event, in 1877, he was elected a member of the board of fire commissioners of Pittsburg, and served three years. In 1890 he was chosen to represent his district in the Senate for four years. At the session of 1893 he was made chairman of the Committee on Education, and was also placed on the Committees of Retrenchment and Reform, Municipal Affairs, Railroads, Legislative and Congressional Apportionment.

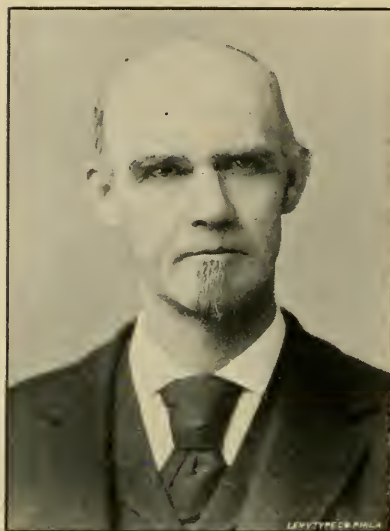




SAMUEL S. STEEL, of Allegheny county, who represents the Forty-fifth district in the Senate, was born near Greencastle, Franklin county, April 20, 1837. He received a common school education and learned the trade of machine blacksmithing, at which he worked until he entered the Union army. After the close of the war he was for awhile engaged in the undertaking business and in raising dairy produce. In 1884 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate, and has twice been re-elected, his present term expiring in 1896. Mr. Steel is one of the most popular men in the branch of the Legislature with which he has been connected the past ten years, and his constituents have been faithfully served by him. He has not occupied the time of the Senate in speech-making except

when occasion imperatively demanded, but he has done good work in committee. He was the chairman of the Committee on Insurance in 1893 and served on the Committees of Finance, Compare Bills, New Counties and County Seats, Pensions and Gratuities and Retrenchment and Reform. Among the bills he introduced was one providing for the incorporation of tunnel companies intended to facilitate travel in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Mr. Steel is descended from Pennsylvania ancestors, all of whom have been residents of the state covering a period of over one hundred and fifty years. On his paternal side he is descended from Rev. John Steel, of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, John Steel was made captain of the first company raised in Carlisle for the defense of the colonies. At that time, among the members of his church, were Colonel Ephraim Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine, Colonel Irwin, Colonel Callander, General Armstrong and James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and General John Montgomery. On his maternal side he is descended from the Deitrichs and Stotlers, old German families of Franklin county, both of whom furnished officers and privates to the revolutionary war.





WILLIAM BOYD DUNLAP was born at Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. His parents were Sammel Rutherford and Nancy Hemphill Dunlap, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent and their ancestors came to this country early in the eighteenth century and took their part in the stirring events of the times. The subject of this sketch was the second son and sixth child. He first attended a select, then the common schools, later the Darlington and Beaver Academies and graduated from Jefferson College in 1858, in the largest class that institution ever graduated. The Hon. George A. Jenks was one of his classmates and among his schoolmates were Chauncey F. Black and ex-Governor Beaver and many others since distinguished at the bar and in the pulpit. When about sixteen years of age he was

tendered the appointment to West Point by the late Hon. M. C. Trout, then member of Congress from his district, but his father intending him for the law, and acting under the advice of his brother-in-law, the late Judge Cunningham, refused his consent to the acceptance of this offer. Shattered health at the end of his collegiate course forced him to abandon for a time his purpose to study law. When on a trip in the pursuit of health accident threw him in the way of a vacancy in the Scott Street public schools in Covington, Kentucky, and he accepted the offer and was for two years the principal of those schools. He had here for pupils Fred and "Buck" Grant, two sons of General U. S. Grant. The duties were not exacting, and a daily attendance at a gymnasium somewhat restored his health. But becoming satisfied that a freer out-door life was best suited to his constitution he embarked in the river business and was engaged in that pursuit until his election to the Senate in 1890. He has been a delegate to many State Democratic conventions. At the Reading convention of 1872 he was on the committee to select the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention. At Erie, in 1875, he was on the famous Committee on Resolutions. He was a delegate to the convention of 1876 that nominated Tilden and a candidate for elector on the Hancock ticket in 1880. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1878 and was defeated by the Hon. George V. Lawrence by 150 majority. He was unanimously presented by his county in 1890 for the nomination for Congress, and elected the same year to the State Senate. In the session of 1891 he was a member of the committee that reported the law creating the Banking Department. He was also a member of the Finance Committee that had so long under consideration the famous Granger and Boyer tax bills of that session. He was prominent in the debates on the Pittsburg wharf bills. At the session of 1893 he served on the Committees on Congressional Apportionment, Legislative Apportionment, Finance, Constitutional Reform, Municipal Affairs and Vice and Immorality. He introduced bills authorizing counties containing 50,000 inhabitants to erect workhouses, and extending the usage of the common pleas courts in selecting jurors to the court of quarter sessions.



JAMES S. FRUIT, Senator from the Forty-seventh district, composed of the counties of Mercer and Lawrence, was born in Jefferson township, in the first-named county, on October 17, 1849. His father emigrated at an early age from eastern Pennsylvania and settled on the farm in Mercer county whereon Mr. Fruit was born. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen left the farm and became a clerk in a store at Clarksville. He afterwards attended the Edinboro State Normal School. He followed mercantile pursuits at Wheatland and Hubbard, Ohio, and then embarked in the hardware business at Sharon, Mercer county, where he soon built up a large trade, which he still continues.

Senator Fruit cast his first vote for the Republican party, and has always been active in local and state politics. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and in 1886 was elected to the House of Representatives. Taking at once a prominent part in legislative matters, and especially in the important work of the Appropriations Committee, he made so favorable a record that his constituents, breaking a hitherto almost invariable rule, re-elected him in 1888 and 1890. In the session of 1891 he was made chairman of the Appropriations Committee. In that year an attempt was made to increase the state appropriations for common schools. As reported from committee, the General Appropriation Bill increased the annual grant to the schools from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Mr. Fruit's knowledge of the state's finances, obtained through his labors on the Appropriation Committee, satisfied him that an even greater increase could safely be made, and he offered an amendment in the House raising the sum to \$5,000,000 per annum, and succeeded in having his proposition adopted. No measure more popular with the general public was ever placed on the statute books, and Mr. Fruit's efforts in its behalf added to his strength with his constituents. In addition to this measure the several appropriation bills coming before his committee were so carefully and prudently considered that, for the first time, possibly, in the history of the Legislature, every one favorably reported passed both Houses.

In 1892 Mr. Fruit was nominated for Senator by the Republicans of Mercer county, and subsequently by the district conference. The strongest Democrat in the district, a man with a brilliant war record and who had once carried the Republican county of Lawrence, was pitted against him for election, but Mr. Fruit came off victor with a handsome majority. He is chairman of the Library Committee and a member of the Appropriations, Congressional Apportionment, Constitutional Reform and Public Health and Sanitation Committees. Senator Fruit's previous experience in the House stands him in good stead in his new sphere of duty, and from the first he has taken an active part in the business of the Senate.



WILLIAM REID CRAWFORD, who represents the Venango-Warren district in the State Senate, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, Pa., on June 28, 1827. His parents, Ebenezer and Janette Crawford, were early settlers in northwestern Pennsylvania and reared a large family. Alexander Grant, his maternal grandfather, built the first stone house in Lancaster county, afterwards removed to Butler county and finally located in Armstrong county, where he died sixty years ago. William R. was brought up at the old homestead and received such education as the schools in the neighborhood could bestow. He followed farming until 1854, when, with four of his brothers, he went to California and spent some time in the gold mines. Upon his return he decided to remove to the southern part of

Venango county and occupied a farm in Scrubgrass township. Members of this branch of the Crawfords have been prominent residents of that section from the very beginning of its history. After living in Scrubgrass eight years Mr. Crawford, who had been a successful agriculturist, removed to Franklin, the county seat of Venango, in March of 1865, and engaged actively in the production of petroleum. He operated quite extensively in different portions of the oil regions for over twenty years, enjoying a high reputation for enterprise and integrity. So great was his popularity that he was elected twice to the council, served three times as mayor and was long president of the school board of Franklin. In November, 1887, he was elected sheriff of Venango county by a heavy majority, although pitted against the strongest candidate the Democratic party could have selected. At the end of his term as sheriff, an office which he filled with signal ability and skill, he was chosen State Senator from the Forty-eighth district, the position he now holds. His public career has been distinguished by untiring fidelity to the interests of the people and uncompromising hostility to whatever he believed to be opposed to the general welfare. In committee work he has been especially efficient, always punctual in his attendance and never in sympathy with anything that savored of corruption or jobbery. While a zealous Republican in politics, he has gained the esteem of all parties by his love of fairness, his admirable devotion to justice and his unswerving adhesion to manly principle. Mr. Crawford was married May 15, 1851, to Jane, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Craig) Kerr, a pioneer family of Scrubgrass township, where Mrs. Crawford was born. Seven children were the fruits of this union. Four of these survive—Zelia E., wife of John E. Gill, superintendent of the Galena Oil Works at Franklin; Jessie Benton, wife of Robert McCalmont, attorney, Franklin; John K., attorney, and Jennie June. In person Senator Crawford is tall and slender and looks much younger than his real age. Genial in manner, generous to a fault, the friend of humanity and benefactor to the poor, no man stands better in the estimation of the masses or more deserving of their confidence and respect.



DAVID B. MCCREARY, of the Forty-ninth district, was born on February 27, 1826, in Millcreek township, Erie county, Pa., of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was a farmer, who emigrated from Lancaster county, Pa., to Erie county in 1800. His mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Swan, came from Dauphin county about the same time. General McCreary was educated in the common schools, Erie Academy and Washington College, at Washington, Pa., attending the last-named institution during the years 1848 and 1849. For some years he followed school teaching in Erie county and in Kentucky. Later on he studied law, was admitted to the bar and has since been a practicing attorney. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he went out

as first lieutenant of the Erie regiment, three months' troops. Afterwards he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years' service, entering as lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to colonel, and when mustered out was brevetted brigadier general for gallant service. General McCreary was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1866 and 1867. Adjutant General of Pennsylvania 1867 to 1870. Again elected a member of the Legislature in 1870. Elected State Senator from Erie county in 1888 and re-elected 1892. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1882, which nominated General James A. Beaver for Governor. He has been a trustee of Dixmont Asylum for the Insane, on behalf of the state, for six years, and is a state trustee of Edinboro Normal School. General McCreary was chairman of the General Judiciary Committee during the session of 1891, and was again assigned this important chairmanship for the session of 1893. He is also a member of the Special Judiciary, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Congressional Apportionment and Military Affairs Committees. He introduced during the Columbian session several bills relative to judicial procedure, among them relating to secret marriages; extending jurisdiction in cases of divorce; submitting certain cases of fact in equity cases to the jury, and relative to the appointment of master in equity cases.





SAMUEL JAMES LOGAN, of Crawford county (the Fiftieth and last Senatorial district), was born in south Shenango township of the county he represents, in 1838. His father was a farmer and stock raiser, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His forefathers emigrated to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792, settled in Crawford county in 1798, and took part in the war of 1812. Young Logan was educated in the common schools and spent three years in the Hartstown Academy. Since then he has been mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits and at present resides on a farm. He has been elected to all the township offices, including that of justice of the peace. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Lancaster in 1875 and that at Erie in 1876. He

was chosen to the House of Representatives in 1874, and served in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. He was then a member of several important committees. Mr. Logan was elected to the State Senate in 1890 by a majority of 777 over W. H. Andrews, then chairman of the Republican State Committee. The county of Crawford had formerly given 2,200 Republican majority. Senator Logan is a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Finance, Agriculture, Constitutional Reform, Banks, Public Printing, Public Buildings and Retrenchment and Reform. Mr. Logan is author of a large number of important measures which have been under consideration during the present session. Among them is a bill for the erection of election houses in townships, boroughs and wards, and for the re-establishing of lost and uncertain boundary lines. A proposition that has created wide discussion is one for the establishment of co-operative banking institutions. This idea has found an earnest and able champion in Senator Logan. He is also author of bills changing the plan of electing members of the State Board of Agriculture, for a new method of distributing the state appropriation to the public schools, reimbursing Titusville for damages caused by the flood of 1892, and making appropriations to various Crawford county institutions. While a member of the House in 1875 and 1876, he secured the enactment of laws for water-troughs on public highways and for the bonding of sheriffs graded according to the population of the counties. This was the first session under the new Constitution.



EDWIN WILSON SMILEY was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., September 12, 1846, and is the third son and fifth child of John H. and Nancy Smiley, grandson of Thomas Smiley, a pioneer in the settlement of Venango county, and a soldier of the war of 1812. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to this country and settled in central Pennsylvania as early as 1730. He was educated in the common schools and in the old Franklin Academy, from which he graduated in his fourteenth year, and in the fall of 1859 entered the *Citizen* printing office at Franklin as an apprentice. Since that time, with the exception of three years, he has been connected with the newspaper, as apprentice, compositor, foreman, editor and publisher. In 1863, on the first day of July, he enlisted in

company E, Fifty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania State troops, Colonel George H. Bemus commanding, for a period of three months, and served in the Department of the Monongahela, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, until regularly mustered out of the service with the regiment. On April 1, 1869, he was engaged by a company owning the *Republican* at Tionesta, Forest county, to edit and publish that paper, which he did successfully. On April 1, 1870, he returned to Franklin, purchased the *Citizen* newspaper and job printing establishment and has edited that paper since that date. As the editor of a Republican partisan newspaper it was a natural result that Mr. Smiley should be greatly interested in politics, and he has taken an active part in every political campaign during the last twenty years, being distinguished as a "stalwart" Republican because of his devotion to the principles of his party and the vigorous efforts put forth by him for the success of its candidates. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was also elected delegate in the years 1873, 1874, 1876 and 1879. In 1876 he served as delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati. He was elected chairman of the Republican committee of Venango county in 1875, and served in that capacity, almost continuously, for nine terms. In 1888 he was nominated, after a vigorous contest, by a large majority, as the choice of the Republicans of Venango county for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, composed of the counties of Cameron, McKean, Venango and Warren, but failed to win the nomination in the district. In 1876 he was elected Reading Clerk of the State Senate and held that position until 1881. In 1883 he was elected Journal Clerk of the Senate and performed the duties of that office until 1891, when he was elected Chief Clerk and re-elected in 1893. In May, 1886, E. W. Smiley and Mary Jane, daughter of James and Nancy Kilgore, were united in marriage. They have three children, John Howard, Ralph Allen and Jessie Gertrude. Mr. Smiley is distinguished as a parliamentarian, and recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to legislation. As a newspaper writer he is logical and forcible, especially on political subjects. His untiring industry and devotion to duty, together with his conceded ability, commend him to public favor, as is attested by his long-continued service in the Senate of Pennsylvania.



JAMES MONROE CARSON was born in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1857. His father, William Carson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Prudence Calvin, were of Scotch-Irish descent and both natives of Lawrence county. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, but coming to America prior to the beginning of the war of the Revolution, he espoused the cause of the colonists and served with them as a soldier in their struggles for nationality and independence. After peace was declared he married Rachel Wilson, of the State of Delaware, and located in Virginia, where he remained until 1799, when he settled within the limits of the present county of Lawrence. His maternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland at the close of the eighteenth century

and settled in Western Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents, in November, 1868, to Marion township, Butler county, Pa., and spent his youth on his father's farm. He received his education in the public schools and from private tutors. In 1873 he entered the office of the *Butler Eagle* as an apprentice to the printing trade, serving the full novitiate term of three years; afterwards worked at his trade in Sharon and Sandy Lake. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the *Butler Eagle*, on which paper he learned his trade, and entered into partnership with Mr. Eli D. Robinson, with whom he has since been associated in the conduct of the paper and its business. Mr. Carson is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the success of the principles and candidates of his party; was secretary of the Republican County Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1888, and has served on other important party committees and conferences. He received the unanimous endorsement of his county for State Senator in 1892, but Armstrong county being entitled to the district nomination under the system of rotation observed by the counties composing the district, the nomination was conceded to Armstrong county's candidate without a contest. Mr. Carson was elected Reading Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1891, serving during the regular and extraordinary sessions of that year, and was re-elected in 1893 for the term of two years. He was married in 1882 to Miss Letitia Donaldson, and three little daughters grace their home, viz: Luella, Bessie Prudence and Bertha May. Mr. Carson as a newspaper editor and publisher combines vigor and terseness as a writer with good business ability. As Reading Clerk of the Senate he has performed the important duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of that body, his reading being rapid and at the same time distinctly audible in all parts of the Senate Chamber. He is an earnest, conscientious worker, and his genial, courteous manner has made him a favorite with all those with whom he has come in contact.



JAMES LAWRENCE BROWN, Journal Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1893, succeeded in that position Hon. Anthony F. Bannon, elected a member of the Senate. He was born in Philadelphia on September 17, 1840. His father, who was a merchant, though himself a native of Philadelphia, was of Scottish descent, while his mother claimed England as the home of her ancestors. Until he was fifteen years old Mr. Brown attended the Ringgold Grammar School, Philadelphia, receiving the instruction which completed his education at the Arcadian Institute, Orwigsburg. Becoming tired of school life he went into business with his father and gradually found himself being drawn into politics. He was appointed lieutenant of police of the Seventeenth district by Mayor Stokley

and held that position until, on June 1, 1881, he was appointed magistrate of court No. 2 by Governor Hoyt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Eberly. Mr. Brown's work on the bench was so satisfactory that at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed he was nominated by the Republican party and elected by a majority of 535 votes for the full term of five years. In 1887 he was re-elected by the largest majority of any magistrate in the city, it running close to 37,000. During his earlier life he filled the position of water purveyor of the First district to which he was appointed by chief engineer of the water department, William McFadden. He has always taken great interest in secret societies and their work and is well known in Philadelphia as a member of such organizations, among them being the Melita lodge No. 295 of the order of Masons, Knights of Birmingham No. 1, Spring Garden lodge A. O. U. M. and Corinthian lodge No. 9, Order of Sparta. Mr. Brown is also a member of the Union Republican club. He is very quiet, unostentatious in his manner but a genial, courteous member of the Senate force and a hard worker. On June 21, 1858, Mr. Brown married Susannah Newsom and is the father of seven children, four of whom are living.





HERMAN P. MILLER, Senate Librarian, was born on his grandfather's farm in Fairview township, York county, Pa., Dec. 15, 1863. When two years of age his parents removed to Harrisburg. His education, which was limited, owing to the early death of his father, was received in the public schools of his adopted city. His political career began in 1876, when, at the request of Hon. J. D. Cameron, he was appointed to succeed an elder brother as a page in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was reappointed each succeeding session until 1879, when he was taken into the office of the Senate Librarian, J. C. Delaney, as an assistant. He continued in this position until July 1, 1890, when, upon the resignation of Mr. Delaney, he was appointed Librarian by the late Hon. Rus-

sell Errett, then Chief Clerk. At the opening of the session of 1891 he was appointed by Chief Clerk E. W. Smiley for the term of two years, and again appointed January, 1893. Since 1887 he has annually assisted the compiler, Thomas B. Cochran, in the compilation of "Smull's Hand Book."





W. C. RODGERS, Message Clerk of the Senate, was born at Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa., April 2, 1853. The rest of the story of his life is thus told by himself: "By the kind intervention of an All-Wise Providence I was thus saved the ignominy of being born on All Fool's Day. I was educated in the common schools until the age of fifteen. At seventeen I was taken from the farm (where I had been bound out) to the academy at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, to have the finishing touches placed upon an already magnificent education. I failed to place myself in touch with the faculty, however, and the scheme was not successful. I was then bound out to the proprietors of the *Brookville Republican* for three years, but long before the time had expired the proprietors aforesaid

were only too glad to let loose of me. I have been engaged in selling dry goods, notions, groceries, leasing lands for oil and gas purposes and building oil and gas lines; I have also engaged (disastrously) in skating rinks, fruit trees, patent washing machines, chemical erasers, subscription books, silverware and albums on the installment plan; sold pools and refereed prize-fights and boat races. Was not a soldier in the war of 1812 nor in the late serious unpleasantness with the southern states. I did not discover America, New Jersey or the Mississippi River. Was never elected to the United States Senate nor to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. I have never been elected or appointed to the offices of State or county treasurer, sheriff, prothonotary, commissioner, auditor or jury commissioner. I have never edited a newspaper, sold liquors by wholesale or been a vice-president of a Democratic County Convention. I have never been a director in any banking institution nor a secretary of a town council. I have never been nor never will be in the 'hands of my friends' with a nomination for office in the dim and misty distance." Tom Reed, when asked by one of his constituents, "What is a statesman?" replied, "a politician who is dead." So I may some day be great without having to use a lead pencil in my own behalf.





JOHN H. MYERS, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was born in Bainbridge, Lancaster county, December 27, 1859, and he has never changed his residence. He has actively participated in politics of that county ever since he attained his majority, and before he had a vote took an interest in the lively political contests for which Lancaster county has been noted. He received his education in the schools of Bainbridge, but when only fourteen years old dropped his studies and began clerking in stores. After a few years of this kind of work he entered the ticket and freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose agent was Winfield S. Smith, remaining in that service several years. He subsequently traveled as a salesman for a Philadelphia firm. Finally he entered

the bottling business, in which he has made a widely-extended reputation. He has one of the best establishments in the state, and the soft drinks he manufactures have won a popularity second to none in Pennsylvania. He has been engaged in the bottling business for thirteen years, and, outside of taking a little political spurt occasionally, he will likely adhere to it. Mr. Myers was Transcribing Clerk of the Senate at the regular and special sessions of 1891, and at the request of his numerous friends from Lancaster was selected Sergeant-at-Arms at this session. His present position, as well as that of Transcribing Clerk, he filled with ability. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee and has represented his party in minor positions of honor in Lancaster county.





W. H. DUNBAR, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, of Lebanon, Pa., was born January 25, 1852, in Northampton county, Pa. He is of Scotch ancestry on the father's side and of German on the mother's. His early years were spent in farm work and in attending the village school. He privately prepared for college and after a full course graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in the class of 1871 and from the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in 1874. He was admitted to the ministry in 1873 at Germantown, Pa., and received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater in 1892. He was pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church, at Easton, Pa., from 1874 to 1880, which congregation he organized. He has been pastor of Zion Lutheran church at Lebanon,

Pa., since 1880. His present congregation numbers nearly 600 members with a Sunday-school of nearly 800. He was president of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church for three years, and has been elected a delegate to the General Synod several times and is a delegate-elect to the next convention of that Body to be held in Canton, Ohio, in May, 1893. He is President of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa. Is a member of the Lutheran Board of Publication at Philadelphia, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. Rev. Dunbar is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, and has been elected a member of the advisory council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and a member of the Committee on a General Synod Lutheran Congress. He has been appointed to make one of the addresses at the Lutheran Congress and is one of the most eloquent preachers in the State. Mr. Dunbar was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Easton, Pa.





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.





GEORGE A. VARE, of Philadelphia, for two sessions has represented the First ward in the lower house. He has the distinction of being one of the youngest members ever sent to the Legislature from Philadelphia. He was born in the old historic district of Southwark on February 7, 1859, but subsequently took up his residence in the First ward, where he began to take an active interest in politics from the time he cast his first vote. Mr. Vare's education was obtained in the public schools. His family has long been identified with public contracts in Philadelphia, and, associated with his brothers, they have for several years been the successful contractors for the cleaning of the streets, the contracts running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. He has been a

member of the Republican Ward Committee for a number of years, and is also an active spirit in the Union Republican Club of his ward, which is known as one of the political institutions of down town. Mr. Vare has been selected as a candidate for the Legislature solely by reason of his popularity with the young men, he being a concession partially to that element and for the political strength he represented. Mr. Vare has served his party as a delegate to city and ward conventions, has been a liberal contributor to the finances, and has never held a Federal place, although he has been in a position to command it. He is known as one of the most trusted and tireless lieutenants of Amos M. Slack, the Republican leader of the First ward.





ADOLPH BEYERLEIN, JR., has represented for two years the First district of Philadelphia in the House. This district comprises the First ward and is one of the most populous in that city. He was born in the Quaker City July 16, 1856, of German parentage. Throughout his youth he attended the public schools, going through several of the grades. He adopted the business of a milk dealer as his life's vocation and has succeeded in building up one of the largest businesses in that line in the the southern section of the city. Mr. Beyerlein is not a "talking member" of the Legislature, but is attentive in his attendance upon the sessions of the House and his committee assignments. He has long been active in the Republican politics of the First ward and was chosen by his leader as a candidate for

the Legislature for the reason of his popularity and his claim for active service upon the party. The competition for place in so large a ward as the First is naturally fierce and it is a great compliment to Mr. Beyerlein that he should have been chosen by the party leaders twice to fill a place on the legislative ticket. He is an active member of the Union Republican Club of the First ward. His popularity among the younger element of his party is somewhat remarkable as his vote on both occasions, both in the nominating conventions and at the polls, has attested. He has never been an applicant for a Federal place, his private business being such as to render him independent of such. He is a leading member of the Milk Exchange of Philadelphia.





HARRY C. RANSLEY, of Philadelphia, representing the Second ward, is one of those rare instances of a man who sits in the Legislature of Pennsylvania who has been sent there for two consecutive terms from an antagonistic rock-ribbed district. Mr. Ransley was born on the 5th day of February, 1863, in the ward which he represents, and consequently he is one of the youngest men who was ever elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. His education was derived in the public and private schools and when attaining his majority he identified himself with his father in the manufacture of gold leaf. In 1890 Mr. Ransley was chosen by the Republican minority in the Second ward to lead a forlorn hope for his party as a candidate for the Legislature in a gubernatorial year. He was matched

against George McGowen, the recognized leader of the Democracy of his district and a former member of the House. Mr. Ransley's election created a surprise in political circles throughout the commonwealth, his victory by 375 majority over a city and state leader of the reputation of Mr. McGowen being considered a noteworthy event. Mr. Ransley was brought out as a candidate for the State Senate in the First district and loomed up as a formidable competitor for the nomination. Events so shaped themselves, however, as to require his withdrawal when he was re-nominated for the lower house. His popularity was submitted to the strain of a presidential year and, notwithstanding an unprecedented Democratic vote was thrown, Mr. Ransley's majority was increased over his former election, he having 538 majority. Mr. Ransley is a splendid type of the young Republicans who are advancing to the front in the politics of Philadelphia. His loyalty to his friends, his geniality in the social side of life and the popular side he has invariably taken on questions effecting great public questions, are strong points in his individuality.





ALPHONSE RICHARDSON, of Philadelphia, belongs to the galaxy of young men in the Quaker City delegation which has made the delegation in the House of 1893 remarkable in that respect. He is a native of Philadelphia, having been born in the old and historic district of Southwark on the 23d day of December, 1863. He passed through the different grades of the public schools, after which he entered mercantile pursuits. Mr. Richardson has been actively a Republican since he first became a voter, and living in a strong and natural Democratic ward he has stood up manfully for his party, his services rendering him so conspicuous as to make him the candidate for the Legislature in 1892. Mr. Richardson for the last dozen years has been a delegate to the city conventions of the Re-

publican party, and is one of the confidential group of leaders which has outlined the party policy of the ward. When the Harrison administration came into power and his party secured control of the mint, Mr. Richardson was one of the first Republicans of the city to be selected for a place in that institution. In the Legislature of 1893 Mr. Richardson was cast upon a number of important committees, including Mines and Mining, Public Buildings, Congressional Apportionment and Banks.





ROBERT J. MOORE, of the Fourth district, Philadelphia, was born June 20, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of printing, and was for a long time a member of Typographical Union No. 2, from which organization he was a delegate to the meeting of the International Typographical Union, held in June, 1886, at Pittsburg. He worked at his trade until he was appointed an auditor in the office of the city controller of Philadelphia, September 21, 1891. Mr. Moore retained this position until his election, in 1892, to the Legislature from the Fourth Legislative district, which comprises the Fourth ward, a Democratic stronghold in Philadelphia. Through the active efforts of himself and friends Mr. Moore succeeded in defeating John Donohue, one of the most

prominent Democrats in the district, and who represented the district in the Legislature for many years. The vote for member from the district was as follows : Moore, 1,615 ; Donohue, 638 ; Robbins, the nominee of the County Democracy, 528, Mr. Moore receiving a majority of 451 votes over both his opponents.

Mr. Moore has taken an active part in politics since he became of age. Prior to his election to the Legislature he was elected a member of the sectional school board in 1889. He was a member of the State Republican Conventions in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the Republican City Campaign Committee, and has always had the unanimous support of the Republicans of the Fourth district for any position for which he had been a candidate. He is one of the most active members of the House, and is serving on the most important committees. He takes great interest in all legislation pertaining to Philadelphia, and is always on the alert when the interests of his constituents are at stake.





JACOB DAVID SCHICK, Representative of the Fifth Philadelphia district, was born in that city thirty-six years ago. He has long been one of the most influential district leaders of the city, and his power as a Republican politician in the Fifth ward is steadily growing. His father, David Schick, was a piano manufacturer. The family were of German descent, and their thrift gained them a competency. The embryo legislator and sagacious counsellor in the city and ward organizations of his party was educated in the public schools of his native city, but, at the age of sixteen, went out to begin his successful business and political career. He became an ice dealer and, while the owner of the business of the Franklin Ice Company, also conducted a grocery store for about six years. For the last

five years he has been in the real estate business. He was a constable of the Fifth ward for seven years, and resigned that position when elected to the House of Representatives of 1891. He was re-elected to the present House by 2,117 votes against only 803 cast for his Democratic opponent, Daniel McCauly. The nominating and other conventions in which Mr. Schick has figured prominently as a delegate would make a long list. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee for six years. Among the House Committees of which he is a member are those on Labor and Industry, Manufactures, Public Buildings and Geological Survey. His vigorous physical constitution is needed for his untiring application to work in the interest of his constituents. His invariable geniality and fidelity to friends account for his popularity.





JOHN CRUISE, of the Sixth district, was born in Philadelphia March 4, 1855. He was educated in the public schools in that city. In 1874 he obtained a position in a lumber yard and has since been engaged in that business. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives November, 1891, to fill the unexpired term of James Franklin, resigned. He was re-elected for full term November, 1892.





HENRY K. BOYER, the Representative from the Seventh district, Philadelphia, was born in Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pa., February 19, 1850, and received his education in the common schools of his native town and in the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College) of which institution he is now one of the directors. Upon leaving that institution Mr. Boyer became a school teacher, which profession he followed for six years, during part of which he was principal of the Kaighn's Point Grammar School, Camden, N. J. He resigned his position and adopted law as his permanent profession, and entered the office of the late ex-Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster, with whom he read law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in November, 1873, and since then he has followed the

practice of his profession, it being a general civil practice, the occasions upon which he has consented to appear in the criminal courts being exceedingly rare. His practice includes considerable of the business transactions of a mercantile character and relating to real estate, and while they have been frequently of great importance they possess no element of public interest. Mr. Boyer is an able and warm exponent of the doctrines of the Republican party, but did not enter active politics until 1882. In the fall of that year he was elected upon the Republican ticket a member of the House of Representatives to represent the Seventh district of Philadelphia by a handsome majority. His work in the House was so satisfactory that his constituents re-elected him, by an increased majority, in 1884, and again in 1886. At the nominating convention in 1888 he was unanimously endorsed for another term, to which he was elected without trouble. In 1887 he was elected Speaker of the House by the Republicans, and filled the trying and responsible position with great ability and impartiality. Mr. Boyer's political career has been as clean and prominent as his work at the bar has been successful and brilliant. In 1889 he was re-elected Speaker. On both occasions he received the unanimous vote of his party, both in caucus and in the House. In 1889 his election was made unanimous, the first instance of the kind in this State. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated for the office of State Treasurer, and received a majority at the polls of 60,926, though an "off year," and that the only State office to be filled. He is the author of the revenue act of 1891, which passed by a handsome majority in each House without the necessity of a conference committee. In 1892 Mr. Boyer was re-elected to the Legislature. He is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a member of the Rules Committee, the Judiciary General and other important committees. He is a ready debater, logical talker and a parliamentarian with few equals in the State.



JOHN M. SCOTT, of Philadelphia, was born in that city on September 19, 1858. The first of his ancestors to emigrate to this country was the third son of John Scott, of Ancrum, county of Roxburg, Scotland, who reached here about 1700, and received the rights of citizenship of the city of New York in 1702. He was afterward the commandant of Fort Hunter, on the river Mohawk, in the present county of Schoharie. The eldest of his children was also named John Scott and died in 1733, leaving one child, John Morin Scott, an eloquent and able lawyer of New York. He was a member of the old Congress of the United States. He was a brigadier general of the New York State militia, in the service of the United States, and Secretary of State of New York. General Scott died in 1784, and was

succeeded in his post of secretary, and in his profession, by his only son, Lewis Allaire Scott, of New York, who in turn became the parent of John Morin Scott, of Philadelphia. This John Morin Scott was also a lawyer. He was elected in 1815 to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, where he served two or more terms, and was again elected to that body in 1836. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of this state of 1837, and took an active part in the debates of that body. In 1841 he was elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and was twice re-elected, holding the office for three years. The eldest son of Mayor Scott was Lewis Allaire Scott, who was also a lawyer by profession, and is still living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest child of the last mentioned Lewis Allaire Scott, and his wife, Fanny W., daughter of Richard Wistar, of Philadelphia, whose family was also among the early settlers of this country. He received a careful education; studied law and was admitted to practice in Philadelphia on November 12, 1881, since which time he has diligently pursued his profession, and has acquired considerable practice. He was twice elected a member of the Eighth Sectional School Board of his native city, serving two consecutive terms. He was elected in the Eighth district of Philadelphia in the fall of 1886 as a member of the House by a handsome majority, and re-elected in 1888 by an increased majority. He was not a candidate for the nomination for the session of 1891, and during these two years devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession. He was, however, in the fall of 1892, unanimously nominated by his party for the session of 1893, and was elected for a third term. He is a member of the Judiciary General, Federal Relations and other committees of the House and has presented several important bills to the House. He was married in December of 1888 to Miss Anna F. Barker, of Philadelphia, a descendent of the well-known Wharton family of that city. He is a life member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.



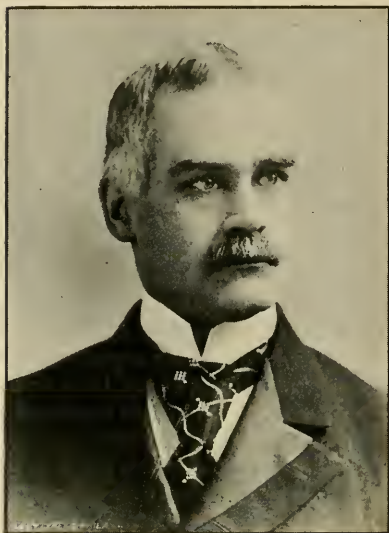
COURTLANDT K. BOLLES, Representative of the Ninth Philadelphia district, was born in Portland, Me., on May 9, 1865. His father is the Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., of New York city, who is of New England ancestry. The son graduated from Tufts College, Massachusetts, and, in 1891, from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania as an LL. B. While a University student he also studied law in the office of Biddle & Ward, the head of which firm is George W. Biddle. Mr. Bolles has practiced his profession ever since graduating, but had previously begun journalistic work, at which he spent about a year, at first on New England newspapers and afterward on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. He never held any public office until elected to the House of Representatives in November,

1892. He is in his second year as treasurer of the Ninth ward Republican Executive Committee and is a member of the Union Republican Club and the Young Republicans. As an alternate delegate from the Second Congressional district in the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, in 1892, he was ardently for Blaine until the latter's nomination was clearly impossible. Mr. Bolles has frequently been a delegate in city nominating conventions, latterly as chairman of his ward delegation. His majority of more than 600 over his Democratic opponent for Representative was the largest ever given to any candidate in the Ninth district. He is very active and prominent in the Zeta Psi fraternity, being a member of the Zeta Psi Club of New York, and of several grand chapters of the society. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fish and Game Committee of the House, being a well-informed sportsman with a special leaning to trout fishing. He is also secretary of the Judiciary Local Committee, and a member of the Committees on Accounts, Public Buildings, Judicial Apportionment and Military. Among the bills introduced by him are several in relation to law procedure and other legal subjects. Mr. Bolles is a clear, logical and forceful public speaker, as was demonstrated by his speech in support of the bill for the abolition of the Public Buildings Commission of Philadelphia. The success of the movement for the establishment of the Naval Battalion of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Bolles is an ensign, is largely due to his efforts, and he has labored assiduously for the promotion of legislation in the interest of this new and popular branch of the National Guard.



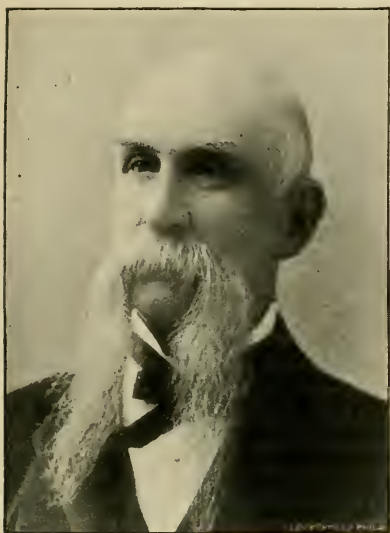
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, one of the Representatives of the Tenth district (Sixth and Tenth wards), of Philadelphia, has, for a generation, been one of the principal leaders of the Republican organization in that city, where he was born on January 31, 1837. His father was a tailor. When eleven years old the boy's public school training ended, and he became employed in the wholesale grocery business, in which he remained until appointed a letter carrier by Postmaster Walborn in 1861. A year later he was made superintendent of the letter carriers at the Dock Street postoffice. In 1864 he was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Henry C. Howell, and was given charge of the personal estate sales. President Grant appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Second Congressional district in 1869,

and in 1870 he was elected sheriff of Philadelphia by 6,889 majority. His chief deputy, Enoch Taylor, was subsequently chosen sheriff by 29,000 majority. Mr. Leeds was a trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works continuously from 1866 until the amended city charter took effect, in 1887. He was chosen, in 1864, chairman of the Republican City Campaign Committee, and re-elected every year until 1869, when he resigned during his candidacy for sheriff. In 1877 he was again elected to the Republican City Committee, and in 1880 again made the chairman, which position he held until 1887, when he was once more the Republican nominee for sheriff, with A. J. Maloney as the Republican candidate for city controller. The Republican ticket was defeated, Charles H. Krumphaar being elected sheriff and Colonel Robert P. Dechert re-elected controller. Mr. Leeds was a member of the House of Representatives in 1887 and 1891, but, in the latter term, resigned to accept the United States marshalship for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, to which he was appointed by President Harrison. He resigned the marshalship shortly before being re-elected to the present House of Representatives. He has been a member of the Union League for twenty-five years, a member of the Union Republican club since its organization in 1869, and was president of the club for ten years after 1882. He was a delegate to several Republican National Conventions, being with the one in Cincinnati, 1876, when he voted first for Hartranft and then for Hayes, for President. Governor James A. Beaver wrote, in 1887: "There is no man in office, or that has held office, elected on the Republican ticket, within a quarter of a century, but that owes to Mr. Leeds a debt of gratitude. There is not a Republican voter interested in the success of Republican principles and Republican candidates and party supremacy in state and nation but is under obligation to the skilful, tireless, courageous and faithful labors of William R. Leeds." For his famous work, lasting over a year, in managing the successful contests which ousted Democratic officials who claimed to have won in the elections of 1868, Mr. Leeds, who declined pecuniary compensation, was the subject of eulogistic resolutions adopted by the Union League.



FRANK M. RITER, born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1855.





ALBERT CRAWFORD, representing the Eleventh district (Eleventh ward) of Philadelphia, was born in that city in the year 1843, October 9. He was educated in the public schools and his occupation is butchering. He first entered the Legislature as member of the House of Representatives in 1874 and served in that session and the sessions of 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1885 and 1893.

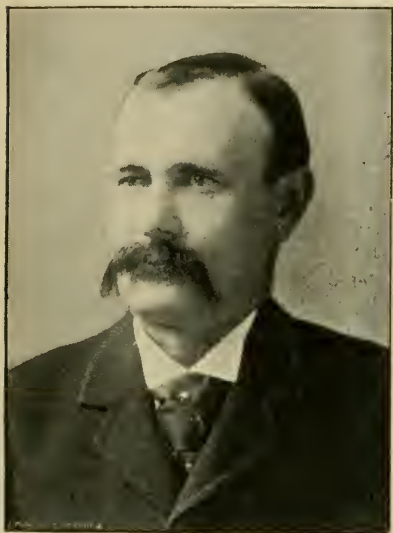




HARRY COFFIN is one of the youngest members of the Philadelphia delegation and has the distinction of being a Republican representing a ward that had, for an unbroken line of years, been represented in the House by a Democrat. He was born in the Third ward of Philadelphia, November 5, 1865. When a child his parents moved into the Twelfth ward, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Coffin learned the trade of a barber, which occupation, after following for some years, he abandoned to enter commercial life. He received a common school education, but did not graduate. A few years ago he established himself in the flour and feed business at 404 and 406 North Fourth Street and in which he has been largely successful. He is a member of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

Mr. Coffin has been an active party spirit in his ward for several years and has served as a delegate to all the important city nominating conventions of his party of late years. He was one of the promoters of the Edwin S. Stuart Club of the Twelfth ward, an influential and flourishing political organization. He has acted as its secretary from its start. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and American Mechanics. For twelve years he has been a member of the Republican Executive Committee of his ward. Last fall he was nominated for the Legislature in opposition to the political boss of the ward, who preferred another candidate. He ran against Charles R. Gentner, who was particularly strong with the Germans, who constitute the bulk of the voters of the district and who had been the Representative for a number of years. Against Gentner's popularity and the secret influence of the ward leaders which favored Gentner somewhat, he was elected by 179 majority, being the largest majority ever given a Republican candidate in the ward previously. Mr. Coffin is endowed with social qualities of a high degree which makes him exceedingly popular with the younger element of his district. In business his standing and credit is high.

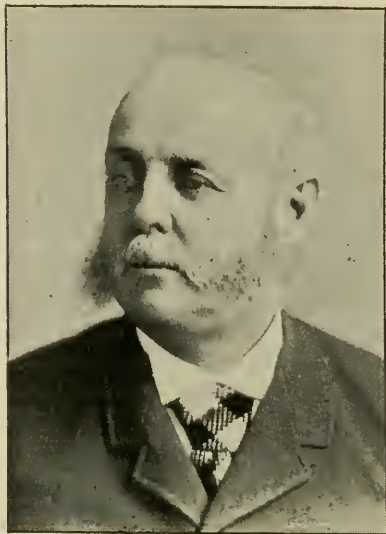




H. THOMAS DUNLAP, of Philadelphia, is a native of Bucks county, having been born at Kintnersville March 29, 1852, and in 1872 he moved to Philadelphia. His father was a tailor. Mr. Dunlap attended the public school of his native village until his thirteenth year. At that time the school term, as now, was but five months of the year. The poverty of his parents compelled him even at that tender age, to seek his own livelihood. He obtained employment as a canal boy on the Lehigh and Delaware canal, which occupation, with its hardships and vicissitudes, he followed sturdily until his seventeenth year. It was then determined that he should have a trade and he was accordingly apprenticed to a local carpenter, which apprenticeship he faithfully served. Mr. Dunlap took a

course of two years of instruction in the city of Philadelphia under the direction of the great builder, Richard J. Dobbins, recently deceased. He continued as a trusted employé of Mr. Dobbins for ten years when he embarked in the carpentering business. For fifteen years or more Mr. Dunlap has actively participated in political affairs. He has always been a Republican and made his influence felt in his party in the Thirteenth ward of Philadelphia. Under the administration of President Harrison he was tendered the responsible position of United States store keeper in the internal revenue department, which position he held for two years and a half. While still in that employ he was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Legislature in his district in the fall of 1892. The vote by which he was elected was a flattering tribute to the esteem in which he was held and of his popularity. While the presidential electors received a majority of 632, that of Mr. Dunlap reached 862. He was the author of bills for the publication of additional advertisements of sheriff's sales in German newspapers ; for the taxation of malt liquor and for the reduction of the fee for brewer's licenses. Mr. Dunlap is the architect of his own fortune, fighting his way up from a poor country lad, thrown upon his own resources at thirteen, to a position of independence, honor and influence in the metropolis of his native state.





WILLIAM M. KIDD has been one of the fixtures of the Philadelphia delegation in the House since 1885. He is a native Quaker Cityite, his birth dating back to March 27, 1839. Since 1885 he has continuously represented the Fourteenth ward, his nominations coming to him without fiction or factional dispute. Standing thus in high esteem with the voters of his district while other candidates of the regular Republican organization have gone down with the angry tidal waves of reform that have swept periodically over the city during his active identification with a political career, he has stood like a rock on a storm-beaten coast. Mr. Kidd is an excellent product of the public school system of Pennsylvania, being a graduate of the Hancock Grammar School of Philadelphia. For many

years he was an active member of the volunteer fire department of the city and enjoyed in it a popularity that has lasted him unto this day. He is now one of the leading spirits of the Survivor's Association of the old department. Since the organization of the latter he has participated as an officer in all the parades and its excursions to other cities. For some time he was attached to the Philadelphia custom house. At the session of the Legislature of 1889 he was chairman of the Committee on Centennial Affairs of the House, and it was largely through his executive ability and his mastery of details that made the trip of the Legislature to the Constitutional Centennial in New York city the great success that it was. Mr. Kidd is engaged in the business of photography and has a flourishing establishment at Atlantic City. He is admired and beloved for the social side of his nature, being a boon companion, straightforward, rigid in his honesty and unflinching in his friendship. To his friends he is known as "Captain" Kidd, a title that he wears with modesty and equipoise.





WALTON PENNEWILL, who is serving his first term in the House of Representatives from the Fifteenth Philadelphia district, comprising the Fifteenth ward, is a native Philadelphian, where he was born February 15, 1861. He narrowly escaped being one of the Blue Hen's Chickens, his parents having removed from Delaware to Philadelphia at the close of the year 1860. His ancestors had resided in Delaware from the time of its early settlement, and participated in both the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mr. Pennewill acquired his education in the schools of his native city, completing the entire course in the public schools, and graduating from the Central High School in 1878. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was a graduate of the

class of 1881. For an additional year he pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1882. He has not heretofore held any public position, but since his admission to practice he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. Recently he has succeeded in securing a verdict of \$25,000 against the Frankford and Southwark Railway Company; the largest verdict ever recorded in an accident case in the courts of Philadelphia county.

In the present session Mr. Pennewill has made his impress on legislation in the medical examiners' bill. It was not until this session that it has seemed possible to have any such measure which would not have the opposition of one or more of the schools of medicine. Mr. Pennewill had charge of the bill proposed by the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the principal point of which was the idea of three boards, one each for the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic schools. In the compromise which followed the offering of three different bills on this subject, Mr. Pennewill took an active part and secured the adoption of the "three boards" idea in the bill, which has met the approval of all the disagreeing bodies of doctors. He has also been very active in support of the bill to abolish the Public Building Commission, making an effective speech in favor of the measure when it was before the House on second reading. For a new member Mr. Pennewill has been given especially good assignments on committees, having been appointed on the Judiciary General, Vice and Immorality, Labor and Industry, Judicial Apportionment and Constitutional Reform.



JOHN B. DEVELIN, one of the members from the Fifteenth district, Philadelphia, was born in Mountville, Lancaster county, March 15, 1845. He attended the public schools at West Hempfield six months a year, and when he was old enough he spent the other six months of the year in his father's store until he left school, after which he devoted all his time to his clerical duties until 1868. In that year he went to Lancaster and entered the newspaper business, acting as clerk and business manager of the *Lancaster Inquirer* until 1875. In the following year he engaged with the *Carriage Monthly*, the organ of the wagon builders and carriage manufacturers, which was published in Philadelphia, taking up his residence in the Quaker City to be near his new occupation, and for

several years he acted as business manager of this journal until he went into the paper business with the late J. G. Ditman. When the business was transferred to A. G. Elliot & Co., Mr. DeVelin continued with the new firm until his election to the Legislature in November, 1892. This is Mr. DeVelin's first term as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He has never held public office before, but in his short term as a servant of the people he has given evidence of a thorough acquaintance with public matters. He is quick at grasping the subject under discussion, and unhesitatingly enters a debate and supports his position with clear and concise arguments which commands the attention of his fellow members whether favorable or opposed to the views he advances. He is a member of the Committee on City Passenger Railways, Committee on Printing, Committee on Legislative Apportionment, Committee on Federal Relations and Committee on Manufactures. Mr. DeVelin has introduced a number of bills during the session, the most important being the bill for the removal of the Eastern Penitentiary, which is located in his district, and a bill to reduce the rates for telephone service. The latter was introduced at the instance of the Trade League of Philadelphia, but was defeated in the Senate. Mr. DeVelin is a prominent member of the Order of American Mechanics, being a Past Counsellor, and held the position of Deputy State Counsellor for several years. He is also a Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.





WILLIAM FRANCIS STEWART, the senior member of the Philadelphia delegation, is a native of Williamsport, Lycoming county, having been born in that city August 5, 1843. His parents lived on a farm and, when William was three years of age, were killed by a stroke of lightning while engaged in family prayer on Sabbath evening at their home near Williamsport. Their remains lie in the old Newberry cemetery, Lycoming county. Mr. Stewart was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Montgomery county. He was formerly engaged in the dyeing and scouring business but for the past thirty-seven years he has been holding a responsible position in the circulating department of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia. He has seen the *Ledger* grow from a small four-page

newspaper to one of the largest and most readable journals in the world. In these many years he has been an earnest worker for the success of the *Ledger* and has contributed in no small degree to the wonderful success it has attained. Mr. Stewart has been a member of the House of Representatives continuously since 1881, proof of the confidence and high esteem with which he is held by the electors of the Sixteenth district, which he has represented these many years. He is one of the most active and intelligent members of the House, is chairman of the Committee on Banks and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Mines and Mining, Fish and Game and Retrenchment and Reform. Many of the most important bills now on the calendar were introduced by Mr. Stewart. Among them are the following: Empowering councils in the cities of the first class to revise and establish the line for wharfs and piers and low water or bulkheads line on the Delaware river; authorizing corporations to grant pensions to employes for faithful and long-continued service; making appropriations for university extension, House of Refuge, Penn Asylum for Widows, for base of monument of William Penn; to provide for the better security of life and limb in case of fire in hotels and other buildings; to exempt building associations from taxation; to prevent exemption from levy and sale when the claims are for wages for labor done; for the removal of the island in the Delaware river opposite Philadelphia and appropriating \$200,000 therefor; for the better protection of the electors of the commonwealth; for the better protection of insane persons confined in private asylums; defining the rights of landlord and tenant in relation to the erection of fire-escapes. Mr. Stewart was a soldier during the late war, serving in company K, Twentieth Pennsylvania volunteers and company K, Two hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted to lance sergeant for good conduct at Monocacy Junction, Md., April, 1865.



ELIAS ABRAMS, of the Sixteenth ward of Philadelphia, is serving his second term as a member of the House. During these sessions Mr. Abrams, by reason of the alphabetical construction of his name, has led the roll-call and thereby has led his party in that respect. Commanding that position in the Legislature, Mr. Abrams has enjoyed the most confidential relations with his party, the House watching for the cue given by his vote. The occupation of Mr. Abrams' father was that of a carpenter. When a youth Representative Abrams was apprenticed to a coachmaker. He mastered this trade but drifted into politics. He was appointed to a position in the mint under the administration of President Garfield. He was subsequently appointed general superintendent of the third sub-bureau of water

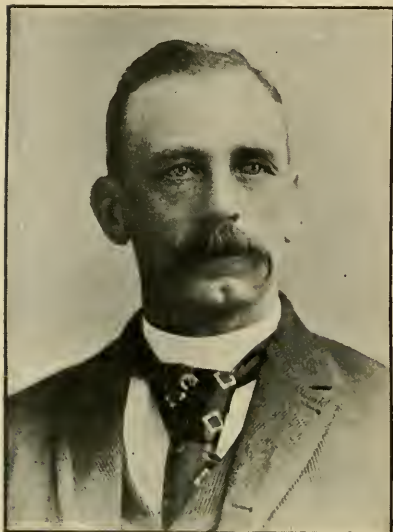
of the municipality of Philadelphia. Mr. Abrams bears the distinction of representing a strong Democratic ward, which attests his popularity and his influence. He was born on November 4, 1852. He is a graduate of the public school system of his native city. His father was an active and influential Whig in the old district of Kensington. Mr. Abrams represents the Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards. On both occasions when he ran for the House he led his ticket. At the session of 1893 he served on the following committees: Insurance, Centennial Affairs, Corporations and others.





JOHN H. FOW, the popular and versatile Representative from the Seventeenth district, Philadelphia, was born in that city June 23, 1851. He is a great-grandson of Matthew Fow, who served in Captain Harmar's company of Colonel De Haas' regiment, the first Pennsylvania battalion raised by order of Congress in Philadelphia, October 12, 1775. His mother's grandfather, Lewis Gerringer, was a soldier in the German battalion of Pennsylvania line, and his great uncle, ex-Judge Tyson, was a judge and a representative in Congress from New York. Mr. Fow's mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His aunt, the celebrated Catherine Sharp, whose death occurred recently in Philadelphia, lived to be one hundred and fifteen years old. Mr. Fow is a graduate

from the law office of ex-Judge F. Carroll Brewster, and has been practicing at the Philadelphia bar since May 4, 1878. He has twice represented the Seventeenth ward in councils. He was chairman of the sub-committee of the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of the State, and was likewise a member of the committee having in charge the celebration of the constitution in 1887. Mr. Fow was the first president of the State Democratic League, and was vice-president for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. During the years 1882 and 1883 he was a member of the State Democratic Committee. He is one of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania. Mr. Fow has been correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Star* since 1888. He is a bright and entertaining writer. He wrote the pamphlet for President Cleveland upon the right of the President to remove Federal officials, for which Mr. Cleveland sent him a personal letter of thanks. Mr. Fow made his initial appearance as a member of the House in 1889, and has since been continuously re-elected. He is famous for his quaint speeches, humorous quips and energetic manner in which he advocates all measures enlisting his attention and support. He is a clear and decisive debater, and his powerful arguments bear the undeniable impress of earnest conviction. He labors untiringly in behalf of Philadelphia. In the Seventeenth ward, Philadelphia, where Mr. Fow resides, no man is a greater favorite. He is a man to bitterly oppose crooked transactions whether attempted in the chamber of councils or the halls of the Legislature. As a lawyer and legislator he has met with marked success. He is a member of the most important committees of the House and also of the executive committee of the Democratic caucus.



JOHAN ANDREW JACKSON ENNIS, of the Thirty-first ward, Philadelphia, was born January 20, 1843, in that section of Philadelphia known before consolidation as the district of Spring Garden. He comes from a distinguished family. His great-grandfather, Richard Ennis, was a soldier in the Continental army, was born in Virginia and participated in several battles of the Revolution. His mother's family were born in the Spring Garden district and his father's people came from Bucks county, Pa. Mr. Ennis secured his education in the public schools of his native city. He passed through the Binney primary school on Tenth street, below Girard avenue, the secondary at Eleventh and Thompson, the grammar at Eighth and Thompson, and in 1856 was transferred to the Randolph Street

school, which he left in 1857 to begin the battle of life. He was apprenticed to the trade of a ship carpenter in the famous ship-building yards of Kensington. Although but a youth when the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Ennis' patriotic nature was stirred in defense of the Union and when but eighteen years of age he enlisted, September 15, 1861, in company F, Ninety-first Pennsylvania volunteers. The hardships of the service were too great for his nature and he was discharged from the service on January 12, 1862, for disability. He resumed his occupation in the ship yards. For twelve years past he has been foreman of the ship-fastening department for Charles Hillman & Co., ship-builders of Philadelphia. Mr. Ennis has been identified with the Republican party since he has had a vote and has taken an active interest in its affairs. He has been a member of his ward executive committee and for five years its vice president, and repeatedly has been a delegate to its city and district conventions. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Legislature and has twice been re-elected. He possesses the confidence of the leaders of his district in a marked degree and has always been a popular member of the Philadelphia delegation.





JAMES CLARENCY, one of the three Representatives of the Eighteenth district, Philadelphia, was born at Allegheny, Pa., April 1, 1849. His father was a small farmer and died March 10, 1856, when James was seven years old. The same year the family removed to Philadelphia where they have since resided. Mr. Clarency attended the old Harrison Grammar school, on Master street, above Second, in 1858 and 1859. Day schooling ceased in the latter year. During the years 1868, 1869 and 1870 he attended night school at the same building. He also attended the evening lectures at the Wagner Free Institute of Science during the winters of 1874 and 1875. He served in the Philadelphia fire department from January, 1872, to September, 1874, when he resigned to accept a commercial position.

In October, 1879, he entered the house of John Wanamaker and has been employed there continuously ever since. When a young man he identified himself with building association interests and is at present secretary of four building and loan associations in Philadelphia, the president of another and a director of three others. For a number of years he has written a weekly letter on this question for the *Philadelphia Evening Star*. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1892 and is a member of the Committees on City Passenger Railways, Insurance, Banks, Accounts, Legislative Apportionment and Retrenchment and Reform. A number of important bills on the calendar were introduced by Mr. Clarency. Among them are the following: Empowering cities and boroughs to appropriate money for the payment of firemen in service and of firemen not in service disabled in the performance of their duties; a supplement to the insurance laws of the state requiring the insurance companies or associations not incorporated under the laws of the state to pay to the firemen's relief associations organized in the cities, boroughs and townships, an annual bonus on premiums on the insurance effected within the limits of such cities, boroughs and townships and regulating the collection thereof; to protect the holders of mortgages which are not first liens against real estate and to preserve the heir thereof in default of notice of any sheriff's rule on a writ of execution issued upon a judgment obtained in a suit in a prior judgment or mortgage or unlevied on bond or warrant accompanying a prior mortgage; appropriating \$10,000 to the several Day Nurseries in Philadelphia; appropriating \$25,000 to the Kensington Hospital for Women. All of these, except that relative to the holder of mortgages, etc., were passed. Of these measures the first two deserve special mention and have endeared Mr. Clarency to the firemen of the state. During his service in the Philadelphia fire department, having taken his share of the risks incidental to such an occupation, he became impressed with the extraordinary dangers to life and limb which are encountered by men following this class of work, and accordingly he is found at the first session of which he is a member, introducing and advocating bills for the relief of his old comrades and their successors in the fire service.



ALFRED H. RAVEN, of the Eighth district of Philadelphia, which embraces the celebrated manufacturing wards of that city, the Nineteenth and Thirty-first, and which are conceded to represent the greatest textile industrial center of the world, was born in the far-famed district of Southwark in that city, a section which has given to Philadelphia so many men of prominence and fame in every walk in life, on the 27th day of November, 1850. At that time the district of Southwark was one of the several districts of the city having an independent government, and which continued until the act of consolidation was passed by the Legislature in 1854. Mr. Raven obtained a common school education in the public schools of his native city, and was subsequently apprenticed to

the trade of shoemaking which he followed with success. He became a resident of the Nineteenth ward while still a young man, and entered politics there as a division worker. His services brought him to the notice of the party leaders, who had him appointed, in 1887, to the position of meter inspector in the gas department. His usefulness to his party caused him to be selected, in 1892, from a large field of aspirants, as a candidate for the Legislature, and he polled a flattering vote. Mr. Raven was appointed by Speaker Thompson on the Committees of Elections, Public Buildings and Labor and Industry.





WILLIAM H. KEYSER, Representative of the Nineteenth Philadelphia district, was born in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, on May 19, 1855. His father, Andrew J. Keyser, was a joiner and worked at his trade in the Philadelphia Navy Yard from 1860 until shortly after President Cleveland's first inauguration; he was removed from the position of master joiner of the yard at League Island. James Smallman, who built the engine for Robert Fulton's first steamboat, was an ancestor of the Representative. Young Keyser was a pupil of the Wyoming Grammar school. After nine years attendance in the public schools he struck out, when less than fifteen years old, to earn his own living. He was employed from 1870 to 1879 in Leary's Old Book Store, Philadelphia,

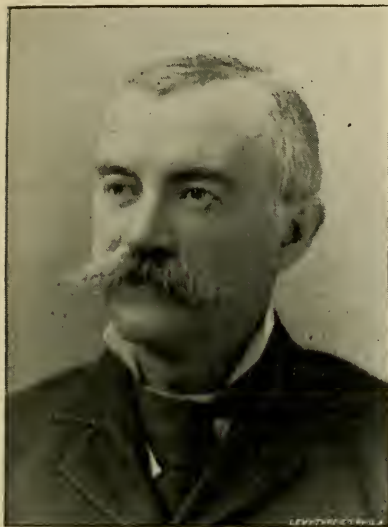
where among his fellow sales-clerks was Edwin S. Stuart, now mayor of that city and proprietor of that store. Mr. Keyser next established at Tenth and Arch streets the widely-known firm of William H. Keyser & Co., wholesale dealers in school books, whose store is now at No. 938 Market street. He was elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1884, and has served there with marked ability ever since. He was chosen a member of the State Committee in 1888 and in subsequent years. He was secretary of the city convention that nominated Magistrate Develin, and has long been a leader in the politics of the Twentieth ward, his residence having been continuously in the Twenty-ninth division. In the State Convention that nominated Henry K. Boyer for State Treasurer, and also in the convention that nominated John W. Morrison for State Treasurer and General D. McM. Gregg for Auditor General, and the State Convention which named Judge John Dean for the Supreme Bench and General William Lilly and Alexander McDowell for Congressmen-at-large, Mr. Keyser was a hard-working delegate. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the State Convention of 1891 to elect delegates-at-large for the proposed constitutional convention. Mr. Keyser's first effort to be a Representative, in 1882, was made unsuccessful by the movement that elected Robert E. Pattison Governor. Mr. Keyser and Samuel A. Boyle, now assistant district attorney, being defeated for the House by Messrs. Hall and Abbett. In the legislative session of 1887 Mr. Keyser was distinguished as chairman of the Insurance Committee, and engineered the bill that gave Philadelphia an additional orphans' court judge (Ferguson). He is and has been for three terms chairman of the Committee on Passenger Railways. In 1889 he successfully piloted among other bills, those giving wheelmen right of way, and enabling foreign steamboat and transportation companies to hold real estate; also the bill known as the general street passenger railway act, to remedy defective and narrowly-drafted laws. The sheriff's fee bill, defeated in 1883 and 1885, was, through Mr. Keyser's energy and influence, made a law in 1887. A special tribute to his sagacity and trustworthiness was paid in 1885 when he was the only member of the Judiciary General Committee who was not a lawyer. Other committees of which he is now a member are the Ways and Means, Insurance, Education and Geological Surveys. His characteristics are bed-rock common sense, tireless industry and vigilance and fidelity to his friends.



JOHAN H. RIEBEL, one of the two Representatives from the Twentieth ward, Philadelphia, was born in the old district of Northern Liberties on the 7th day of January, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and then went to a trade. Two months after the Confederate guns had shelled Fort Sumpter, inaugurating the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Riebel hastened to the defence of the Union. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on the 3d of June, 1861, and served throughout the entire war. After his enlistment he was attached to the sloop of war St. Louis, of the North Atlantic Squadron, which was detailed for duty at foreign stations in the blockade service at the beginning of the strife. He subsequently saw service on the southern coast and in 1864 participated in the re-

occupation of the rebel Fort Sumpter and the raising of the stars and stripes over that stronghold. He was honorably discharged on December 12, 1865. Returning to the paths of peace, Mr. Riebel embarked in the cigar manufacturing business, which he has followed since. He has been an active Republican and a loyal lieutenant of David H. Lane, the well-known state and city leader. He has been a member of the ward executive committee for many years and has constantly been elected a delegate to his party convention. It was the unwritten law of his district, prior to his election to the Legislature, that two terms should constitute a legislative career, but the subject of this sketch has now broken the law twice, having been a member since 1887, which included four sessions. Mr. Riebel is esteemed for his rare social qualities and his obliging disposition, two qualifications required for success in politics. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Senior Order of American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior American Mechanics and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also holds membership in the E. D. Baker Post No. 8, G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion No. 20, the Fidelity Club, the Union Republican Club and the Republican Club of the Twentieth ward.





WILLIAM L. CASSIN, of the Twentieth district, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia May, 1850, and was educated in the private schools of that city. His father, John Cassin, was a native of Media, Delaware county, Pa., where he was born September 6, 1813, and his great grandfather, Joseph Cassin, came to Philadelphia from Queens county, Ireland, in 1725. Mr. Cassin's parents moved to Philadelphia early in this century. Here his father engaged in the lithographic business, being a member of the firm of J. T. Bowen & Co. He was a member of common and select councils, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Zoological Society, American Philosophical Society and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was one of the greatest ornithologists of his day and made the collection of birds at the

Academy of Natural Sciences his chief care. At the time of Mr. Cassin's death it was considered to be the finest collection in the world. He wrote much, his principal works being the "Birds of California and Texas," "Synopsis of the Birds of North America," "Ornithology of the United States Japan Exploring Expedition," "United States Astronomical Expedition to Chili," "Mammalogy and Ornithology of the Wilks Exploring Expedition" and "American Ornithology." He was a fine English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar and was one of the most distinguished naturalists this country has produced. He died in Philadelphia, January 10, 1869, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Cassin learned the trade of lithographic printing and after associated himself with the Oak Chemical Company, Philadelphia, with which he has since been connected. He has always taken active parts in politics and is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature from a Republican district and is a member of the Committees on Printing, Accounts, Compare Bills and Legislative Committee. He is also a member of the committee to investigate the Philadelphia Electric Light Trust. Mr. Cassin introduced and is interested in the passage of the measures known as the Lloyd's Association bill and the bill compelling pawnbrokers to give a description of the goods pawned with them to the police within twenty-four hours. He is a member of Roxborough Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the American Legion of Honor, Independent Order of Red Men, the Encampment I. O. O. F. and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, White Cross Castle, K. G. E., and Union Commandery.



JOHAN T. HARRISON, representing the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia in the House, was born in England on the 8th of March, 1848. Was brought to this country by his parents when five months old. He received his education in the admirable public schools of Germantown, which is an integral part of Philadelphia. His career began with the rebellion. Although a youth of between fifteen and sixteen years he determined to enlist through a patriotic impulse. His eagerness to don the blue was not appreciated by the recruiting officers of the Union army stationed in Philadelphia and the vicinity, who rejected him by reason of his age disqualification and because he could not produce the consent of his parents. The youthful Harrison then journeyed to Baltimore,

where he was more successful. On the 13th day of February, 1864, he became a member of company B, Eleventh Maryland, shouldering a musket. He served with distinction until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge. Upon the return to his home Mr. Harrison entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, being appointed express messenger on the main line and branches for nine years. While employed in a similar capacity on the Texas and Pacific railway an episode occurred which serves to show the inflexibility of his character. He was injured in a train accident, but was so determined to guard the safe of the express company, containing a large amount of money, that he refused to leave it until considerable time after, and then only upon the appearance of the proper officials. The delay in receiving surgical treatment caused Mr. Harrison to spend seven months in a hospital. Mr. Harrison is a prosperous and wide-awake manufacturer at Germantown, which is a busy hive of industry. He is a member of the firm of Harrison & Maltratt, hosiery manufacturers. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of Ellis Post No. 6, G. A. R. Mr. Harrison has been an active Republican since his return from the army. He has served as delegate to party conventions and as a member of the ward committee. He was elected to the Legislature in 1892, after a memorable contest, Herbert Walsh President Cleveland's Indian Commissioner and a well-known reformer, running as a third candidate in the hope of diverting the Republican vote. Mr. Harrison was elected by almost the regulation party majority, which was a splendid testimonial of the appreciation in which he is held by people of the Twenty-second ward.



DANIEL MANNING COLLAMER, Representative of the Twenty-second district, Philadelphia, is, as his father was, a contractor and builder, having been engaged in the business ever since he learned the trade. He was born in New York City in 1856. His mother was a descendent of Pilgrim immigrants in the Mayflower, and his father's ancestry, originally German, is American for over two hundred and fifty years. His parents removed from Salem, Mass., to Philadelphia, about forty years ago. His father's uncle, Jacob Collamer, was United States Senator from Vermont, a judge at Woonsocket, Vt., and, subsequently, Lincoln's postmaster general. The maternal great-grandfather of the Representative was a brother of Daniel Webster's mother. Mr. Collamer attended

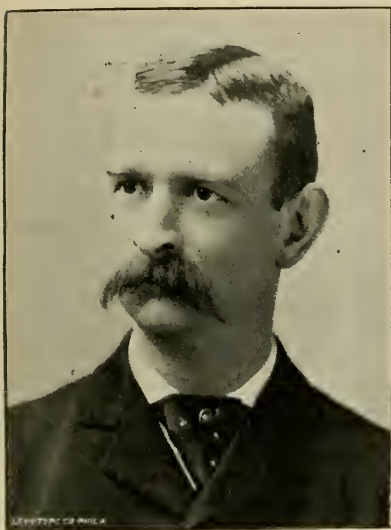
the Philadelphia public schools until he was thirteen years old, when he started life's battle as an errand boy around building operations. He was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education for about two years, resigning to become a member of the present Legislature. He secured from city councils \$20,000 for an addition to the Fairhill school and \$40,000 for the new school at Coopersville. In a district with an average Republican majority of 600 he was elected Representative as the Republican candidate, in November, 1892, by 812 majority over the strongest Democrat who could have been nominated against him, ex-Councilman Frank A. Hartranft, a relative of the late General John F. Hartranft, although there was factional trouble among the Republicans of the district at that time. He is a member of the House Committees on Education, Judicial and Congressional Apportionment and Retrenchment and Reform. He was largely instrumental in defeating the plan to make the basis of distributing the school fund, the number of months spent in teaching and the number of divisions or single schools. He introduced the bills to make election day a legal holiday, to abolish the travel-obstructing gate of the Fifth and Sixth Streets railway at Lehigh and Kensington avenues, to extend to five years the term of contracts for cleaning streets and collecting ashes and garbage in Philadelphia, and to enable the sureties of building inspectors to be released. He has been a leader in the battles for rapid transit in his city, and advocated making Saturday afternoon throughout the year a legal half-holiday. He engineered, in the House of Representatives, the bill empowering mechanics and laborers in and around buildings in course of construction or repair, to bring levies against the property for wages. Besides serving as a delegate in state and local conventions, he was chairman of the Republican Magistrate Convention in 1891. Seven political clubs, including those of his own district and the Anti-Cobden and Tom Reed clubs, have him as a member, and he is Past Master of Apollo Lodge 386, ex-Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter 250 (Masonic), a member of Corinthian Commandery 53, K. T., a past officer of Delta Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and a member of Kensington Lodge I. O. O. F. Mr. Collamer is a concise and forcible public speaker.



WILLIAM LITTLEY, of the Thirty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, enjoys the distinction of more nearly representing himself than any other member of that delegation, perhaps. He was nominated for the present session against the command of the powerful combination that controls the Republican politics of Philadelphia, against the leaders of his district and of great and rich corporations. The subject of this sketch was born in Birmingham, England, July 3, 1855. When at the age of fifteen he accompanied his parents to this country, they settling in Philadelphia. Soon after he was articleed as an apprentice to the trade of a wagon blacksmith and at the completion of his trade entered the employ of the Disston Saw Works, then located in the Kensington district. He was assigned to the drop forging department.

He followed these great works when they were moved to Tacony, in the Twenty-third ward, and was made foreman of his department. His skill as a workman and his inventive genius led him to suggest and to invent improvements in this department which actually doubled its output. His services thereby became invaluable to the firm, so much so that its operations were turned over to him under a contract. No man has a higher standing in the Disston Saw Works than he. Mr. Littly identified himself with the Republican party when he came of age. He has been a member of the ward committee for a number of years, a delegate to many city nominating conventions and a factor in the political affairs of the ward. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Sparta and the Red Men. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Tacony Republican Club and is an active member of the Union Republican Club, the central Republican club organization of the city. He is a member of the House Committees on Corporations and Centennial Affairs. He swept the primaries for the nomination after one of the biggest contests the ward probably ever witnessed.





SAMUEL PELTZ, Representative of the Twenty-fourth Philadelphia, district, is one of the ablest of the younger members of the Legislature, and, although this is his first term at law-making, has already won distinction as a calm, logical, forceful speaker and an industrious and sagacious worker. Mr. Peltz was born in Philadelphia on September 9, 1860. His father, Richard Peltz, is deputy clerk of the quarter sessions of Philadelphia, an ex-member of the city councils and one of the Public Building Commissioners to whom special tributes of respect were paid by members of the present Legislature in their fight to abolish that commission. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a member of the House of Representatives in 1830. The grandson was educated in private

schools and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the college department of the latter institution in 1880. He studied law with the late William Nelson West, city solicitor of Philadelphia, and Henry J. McCarthy, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He has practiced his profession ever since in his native city, mainly in civil cases, but very successful at the criminal bar also. He was assistant city solicitor from 1882 to 1884, and solicitor of the Public Buildings Commission for nearly four years, resigning the latter position to be a candidate for Representative. He served as a delegate in numerous nominating conventions, particularly those for judges and city solicitor. In November, 1892, he was elected Representative by a majority of about 2,700 over his Democratic opponent, Charles M. Beitenmiller. He is a member of the House Committees on Judiciary Local, Constitutional Reform, Judicial and Congressional Apportionment and Centennial Affairs. Among the bills introduced by him are those making appropriations to the Blind Men's Home, Western Temporary Home and Western Home for Infants, and several bills relating to practice in the courts of common pleas. His ability as a presiding officer has been shown in temporarily acting as Speaker of the House, and his extensive legal knowledge and forensic skill were displayed in his leadership, on the side of the Public Buildings Commission, of the discussion on the bill to abolish that body. Besides being enrolled in several local political clubs, including the Lincoln and Belmont Clubs of the Twenty-fourth wards, Mr. Peltz is a member of the Young Republicans and the Union League.



GEORGE W. WEISSHAAR, who, in part, represents the Twenty-fourth district of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 31, 1860. When nine years old he went to Newark, Illinois, where he attended the Newark Academy for two years. He returned to Philadelphia at the expiration of that time, attended the Fayette Grammar school and after having graduated devoted three years and a half to the acquirement of additional education in the Central high school at Broad and Green streets. Soon after he left the institution he entered the Carleton Print Works and was employed as a finisher, remaining in the establishment five years. He then made his home at Stottville, Columbia county, New York, where he passed eighteen months and from which place he again went to

Philadelphia. On his return to his native city he entered the employ of Bement, Miles & Co., the owners of the most extensive tool works in the United States. He started with the firm as a clerk but was gradually promoted until made paymaster, which position he continues to hold. He has been in the service of the company for twelve years. Mr. Weisshaar has never held any office but the one to which his constituents elected him by about 2,700 majority, but he has been a delegate frequently to conventions of the Republican party in Philadelphia. He served in the House on the Banks, Military, Pensions and Gratuities and other committees. His father was a carriage-maker, and his ancestry dates back to Wirttemberg, Germany.





JOSEPH G. RICHMOND, one of the Representatives of the Twenty-fifth district, although of Philadelphia parentage on his mother's side, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., February 4, 1857. Mr. Richmond's mother was Miss Sarah M. Gilmore. His father is a well and widely-known business man, having been in the wholesale and retail grocery business for the last fifty years. Mr. Richmond's early education was obtained in the public and private schools of Yonkers, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., and the famous High School of Mont Clair, N. J. From the time of leaving school until a few years ago he had always been engaged with his father in the grocery business. He is now with Koons, Schwarz & Co., wholesale grocers, Philadelphia. Since coming of age Mr. Richmond has ever been active in poli-

tics, having attended as a delegate all the ward and city conventions for which he was a candidate, and was chairman of too many ward conventions to remember. He was a delegate to the state convention which nominated General Beaver and Lieutenant-Governor Davies for the second time. He was also chairman of the congressional convention which sent Mayor Stuart and Congressman H. H. Bingham as delegates to the National convention which nominated General B. H. Harrison for President the first time. He has been a member of the House of Representatives three times, in the sessions of 1889, 1891 and 1893. At the last time that he was chosen he had a higher vote in the district than any other candidate on the ticket with him. Mr. Richmond has also achieved prominence in secret society circles, being a member and past master of Mozart Lodge No. 436, F. & A. M., Caledonia Lodge No. 700, I. O. O. F., and Aurora Castle No. 15, K. G. E. He is also a member of the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia. He was captain of its Company O in the campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892, and for several years served on its board of directors. Mr. Richmond has acquired prominence in the present House by his championship of the Penrose bill and has made himself solid with his constituents as well as by the interest which he has taken in other bills which were purely local in their effects.





ROBERT SMITH, who was elected to represent the Twenty-sixth ward, now divided into the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth wards, is one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives. He was born in the ward which he now represents in the Legislature and will not have rounded out thirty years of life until June 13 of the present year. He was born in Philadelphia and is of Irish descent. His father also acquired prominence in the administration of affairs in Philadelphia and at one time occupied a responsible position under the municipal government in the Bureau of Gas. Mr. Smith is one of the many Philadelphia Representatives whose education has been obtained in the public schools of his native city. He early entered mercantile life, first in the grocery business,

but shortly afterwards went into the clothing business. After remaining for sixteen years in the employ of Wanamaker & Brown, he joined the forces of W. H. Wanamaker, with whom he yet retains a position. Mr. Smith, ever since his majority, has been very active in Republican politics in his ward and is looked upon as one of Mayor Stuart's direct Representatives on the floor of the House. For several years he has been a member of his ward executive committee. He was one of the incorporators of the Harmony Legion, of Company T, of which he was captain in the presidential campaign of 1888. He has been a member of the school board of the Twenty-sixth ward, from that portion which has been cut off to form the Thirty-sixth ward, and is a director of the Young Men's Republican Club of that ward. In 1891 he was elected without opposition to fill the unexpired term of John M. Smith in the House and was re-elected for the full term in 1892 by a majority of 2,600. Mr. Smith is serving as member and secretary of the Committees on Congressional Apportionment and of Mines and Mining, and as a member of the Committees on Pensions and Gratuities and Constitutional Reform. Mr. Smith's society relations are very extensive at home and include membership in Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.; American Star Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Triumph Lodge, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor; American Star Lodge, A. P. A.; Reliance Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Court Columbus, A. O. of Foresters.





SAMUEL CROTHERS, who represents the district comprising the Twenty-seventh ward, West Philadelphia, is one of the prominent young members of the House of Representatives, and has acquired distinction at the present session as the champion of rapid transit measures endorsed by a town meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Crothers was born in Philadelphia county on October 12, 1856, when the word "county" as attached to Philadelphia indicated a large area of rural territory. Mr. Crothers' father was a farmer and dairyman of the successful kind. At as early an age as the law allowed he started off to the public schools the lad who was subsequently to attain distinction as the Representative of his neighbors, first in the municipal legislature and later in the law-

making body of the state. For ten years young Crothers pursued the studies prescribed, when his desire to enter upon the active field of business life was yielded to by his parents. He learned the trade of marble worker in all its branches, and as soon as he reached the line which the law draws between youth and manhood he entered upon an active career in the marble business for himself, and became an extensive employer. In this business he remained for eight years, when he recognized the enormous strides which Philadelphia was making in house building and he embarked in the real estate business, at which he has been successful and in which he is now engaged. Upon his entering into political life Mr. Crothers was chosen to represent his ward in common councils, and was re-elected twice. While serving his third term he resigned to become a member of the Legislature of 1891. There was no opposition to his nomination last fall, and the Democrats, recognizing the futility of opposition to his election, made no nomination for the office. Mr. Crothers' Committees in the present Legislature are Insurance, Manufactures, Federal Relations, City Passenger Railways and Congressional Apportionment.





CHARLES HARRY FLETCHER, of Philadelphia, was born in the old district of Southwark on the 11th day of February, 1849, and in October of that year moved into the Twenty-first ward, now the Twenty-eighth. He is a son of Joshua L. Fletcher, who achieved a national fame, as the editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Daily Sun*, the influential organ of the Native American party. During the riots of 1844 the office of the *Daily Sun* was attacked by an infuriated mob and threatened with destruction. Mr. Fletcher was made of stern stuff, however, and refused to be cowed by the mob intimidation. For a number of years he was one of the political leaders of the city and a man of strong force of character and literary ability. The subject of this sketch received a sound educa-

tion in the public and private schools of Philadelphia. He began his active career in life as a clerk in the general office of the Pennsylvania railroad, in which employment he acquired a high standing. Like his distinguished father, Mr. Fletcher took to political activity as a duck gravitates to water, and, when he had attained his majority, he was even then known as an enthusiastic party worker. From that time to this his influence in the field and in the councils of his party has steadily increased and widened so that now he is the Republican leader of the Twenty-eighth ward, one of the largest, most populous and intelligent in the city. His first public appointment was in the water department of the city. He subsequently transferred his services to the Gas Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes where he filled the position of chief clerk with marked ability. In 1888, Mr. Fletcher was elected to the Legislature from the district now known as the Twenty-seventh and which includes the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh wards, and has served continuously since, there having been no opposition to either of his three nominations. He is looked upon as one of the leading and influential members of the city delegation. For twenty-one years he has been a member of the Republican Executive Committee of his ward, a political record rarely attained in a great city where the competition in politics is so sharp and constant. He has been secretary of the Republican City Committee for eight years for which he is peculiarly adapted both by training and experience, and in which capacity he has enjoyed intimate and confidential relations with the party leaders, has aided in molding the party policy and the selection of the candidates. He holds an active membership in eleven political and social clubs. He is president of the Twenty-eighth-Thirty-second club, the leading Republican organization of his ward. Mr. Fletcher's popularity extends far beyond the bounds of his own district and he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for a lucrative Row office. He is a rare type of the bustling tireless junior Republican leaders who have maintained Philadelphia steadily as the Gibraltar of Republicanism. He resides in the family homestead. He is a brother of the late L. B. Fletcher of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and of Colonel J. S. Fletcher of the United States Regular Army, now on the retired list.



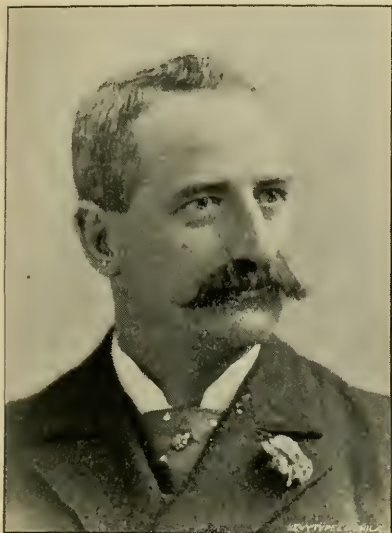
HENRY F. WALTON, the popular young Republican leader of the House, is one of the Representatives from the Twenty-seventh district, Philadelphia. He was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., October 2, 1858, and removed to Philadelphia with his parents the following year. After having been educated in the public schools and by private tutors he entered the law office of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh & George Tucker Bispham, Esqs., and was shortly afterward appointed assistant librarian of the law library by Mr. Bispham. In 1876 he was registered as a law student under that gentleman, and in the meantime was a prominent member and officer of the law academy. Two days after his twenty-first birthday, October 4, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered the

law office of Francis Rawle, Esq. In April, 1884, when Charles F. Warwick became city solicitor of Philadelphia, that gentleman, in recognition of Mr. Walton's abilities, appointed him as one of his assistants, and retained his services until he was elected a member of the Legislature. For fourteen years Mr. Walton has been one of the most popular and progressive residents of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-second wards, Philadelphia, an active worker in the Republican ranks, and has performed yeoman's service therein. Before he attained his majority he made a brilliant address in favor of James A. Garfield's candidacy for President, and since that time he has been a prominent and pleasing stump orator. In November, 1890, Mr. Walton was elected to the Legislature from the Twenty-seventh district, which comprises the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second wards of Philadelphia. He was re-elected in 1892, and was the choice of the Philadelphia delegation for Speaker of the House. Mr. Walton's candidacy for this honorable position challenged the admiration of all who knew him, and many of his colleagues were pledged to his support. On the day on which the Republican caucus was held he withdrew, and was selected by Hon. Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren, who was unanimously nominated, to place his name before the caucus. Mr. Walton is an able lawyer and a legislator with a promising future. He is chairman of the House Judiciary General Committee and a member of other important committees. He is a prominent and influential member of many fraternal organizations. He is a charter member of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, and his name is upon the rolls of several political organizations. He was married in 1882 to Ella G. Norman, of Baltimore. His family consists of his wife and three daughters. This is the way the *Philadelphia Record*, that staunch Democratic daily, speaks of Mr. Walton, who, of course, is a Republican: "Eloquence is not the only characteristic of ability which Mr. Walton possesses. He is a born parliamentarian, and can hold the House in better command than any other member whom Speaker Thompson has called to the chair. He has a dignified manner that befits a presiding officer. During the session he has given his attention to general legislation with marked industry and ability."



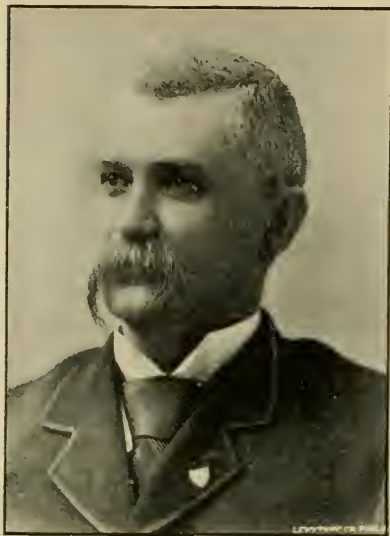
JOHN O. TAXIS, who is one of the members of the House from the Twenty-eighth district of Philadelphia, was born in the Tenth ward in that city April 10, 1853. He applied himself closely to the acquirement of his education in the public schools of his city while he had the opportunity. At thirteen years of age force of circumstances compelled him to work for his livelihood. His first venture in the business world was as office boy in Frederick Steeb's banking house. He served in that capacity for three years. From the banking house he entered the Union National Bank as a clerk, and so well did he perform his duties that he was promoted to the highest clerkship in the institution. He remained in the bank for five years, when he connected himself as clerk with the Royal Insurance Company.

He performed his duties faithfully and efficiently and was promoted to the highly honorable position of cashier. He remained in the employ of this great company fourteen years before he severed his connection with it to go into business for himself. He then embarked in the real estate and general insurance business and has successfully continued it at Thirty-first street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia. Mr. Taxis identified himself with politics in 1874 and has since been one of the hardest and most sagacious workers in the Republican party. He has represented his party in city and state conventions. In 1884 he was elected a member of common council of Philadelphia by a majority exceeding that of any other candidate. He was re-elected three times in succession and always ran ahead of his ticket. He was prominently identified with many improvements inaugurated and pushed to completion while he served in the city legislature. He was in the forefront in the advocacy of all measures calculated to advance the interests of Philadelphia and gave his active support to the admission into that city of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Reading railroad terminal and the Belt line. Mr. Taxis is a large stockholder in and is also secretary of the West End Electric Company, which has proved a great benefit to the people of the northwestern portion of Philadelphia. On September 7 of last year he was nominated unanimously for the House and elected by a large majority at the succeeding election. As a member of the House he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Retrenchment and Reform, Public Buildings and Geological Survey. Mr. Taxis' experience in councils has been an invaluable benefit to him, and he has made a good legislator and stands high with his fellow-members in that body.



WILLIAM NICKELL, who, with John O. Taxis, represents the Twenty-eighth district, Philadelphia, was born in Gordonville, Lancaster county, October 16, 1852. His father was a farmer and cattle dealer, and when the subject of this sketch was two years old his family moved to Philadelphia, taking up a residence in the Fifteenth ward. His father died when he was nine years old, leaving a wife and three children, of which William was the eldest. This deprived the family of its main support at a time when it was most needed and naturally restricted the advantages the children would have enjoyed if their father had lived. William attended the public schools two years longer, leaving the Lincoln Grammar school, at Twentieth and Fairmount avenue, to contribute to

the family support by becoming an errand boy. When sixteen years of age he connected himself with passenger railway companies, acting as driver, conductor and finally becoming a stable boss. For the past thirteen years he has been a travelling salesman and is president of the Pennsylvania Division of the Travelling Protective Association of America and of the Salesmen's Association of Philadelphia, which he helped to organize six years ago. Mr. Nickell is a zealous and enthusiastic Republican and has been a member of the State Republican Committee for the past two years. He is serving his fourth term as a member of the ward committee and for two years has been chairman of the Committee on Organization. In 1892 Mr. Nickell was elected to the Legislature. Although serving his first term, he is one of the most active and best equipped members and parliamentarians of that body. He is a ready debater and is always in his seat. He a member of the Committees on Banks, Counties and Townships, Public Buildings, Public Health and Sanitation and Manufactures. Mr. Nickell introduced and championed in committee, and on the floor of the House, bills prohibiting the employment of any but American citizens on the erection, enlargement and improvement of any building to which state funds are appropriated; making it unlawful to utter or accept promissory notes to which a voluntary confession of judgment is attached; to prevent the adulteration of vinegar and deception in its sale; also a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote and use their influence against the passage by Congress of a bill offered by Congressman Tucker of Virginia, provididg for the taxing of commercial travelers.



WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER, of Adams county, was born in Gettysburg, October, 1840. He removed to Philadelphia with his parents in 1846, and in August, 1851, he apprenticed himself to Alfred Lowe, a hatter, under whom he served four years, learning the trade of silk hat body making. During his apprenticeship Mr. Ziegler attended night schools, this being the only advantage he ever had of acquiring an education. He afterward served eighteen months under instruction with Joseph Fariara & Son, hatters, Philadelphia. In 1858 he returned to Gettysburg and served three years at carriage painting. Mr. Ziegler, in August, 1861, enlisted in company F, Eighty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for three years, and was with his command in every battle and

skirmish in which it engaged until June 23, 1864. On that day, in a fierce charge of the Confederates, he was compelled to surrender, with several hundred others from the front line, at the Weldon railroad, near Petersburg, Va. He was taken to Richmond, Va., and thence to Andersonville prison, and on July 10, 1864, he entered the north gate of that most infamous of all rebel prison pens, where he was destined to remain until April 28, 1865, when he was turned loose with the last prisoners held by the Rebels, at Baldwin junction, Florida. Since 1870 he has successfully conducted the largest livery establishment in Southern Pennsylvania. He makes the Gettysburg battlefield a specialty, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the famous battle. Mr. Ziegler is serving his second term in the House, an honor accorded to no other Representative from Adams since the adoption of the new constitution, and is a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Municipal Corporations, Railroads and Judiciary Local. His popularity at home is attested by the fact that he has passed the chairs in Cayugas Tribe I. O. R. M., Gettysburg Lodge I. O. O. F., Good Samaritan Lodge A. F. & A. M., and Good Samaritan Chapter R. A. M. He is a Past Commander of Post No. 9, G. A. R.; has served two terms as Colonel Commander Union Veteran Legion. Mr. Ziegler has also served as school director from a Republican ward, and was, when elected to the Legislature, a member of the town council.





NICHOLAS G. WILSON, the Republican representative from Adams county, was born on the 6th day of October, 1832, in Menallen township, that county. His father was a teamster and hauled emigrants and goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa. His great grand-parents came from Ireland and were among the first settlers in Adams county, having settled where the town of Bendersville is located, in the year 1735. They belonged to the religious sect known as Orthodox Quakers. Representative Wilson received his education in the public schools of Menallen township from 1840 to 1848, when he commenced learning the blacksmith trade. He worked at that business about seven years, and afterwards ran a stationary engine. In July, 1862, he enlisted in company G, One hundred

and thirty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers as First Sergeant and served in the Army of the Potomac until the ninth day of July, 1864, when he was severely wounded in the right hand at the battle of Monocacy, Md., by a Rebel sharpshooter. After partially recovering from the wound he was sent to Chambersburg, Pa., on detached duty and remained there until the close of the war. He was appointed superintendent of the Gettysburg, Pa., National Cemetery by the Secretary of War (General Belknap), on the 1st of July, 1873, and served in that capacity until the 1st of October, 1887. Then he resigned to take charge of the grounds of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which position he still holds. He served three years in the Gettysburg town council and three years as president of the Gettysburg school board, having resigned that position when elected to the present Legislature. Although a republican he was elected in a county which has been giving a Democratic majority of about 500. His majority was 14 while that of his Democratic colleague was 305. He served on the Public Buildings, Military, Pensions and Gratuities, Counties and Townships and Bureau of Statistics Committees.





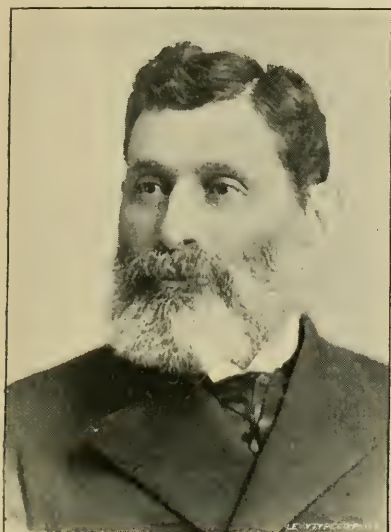
CHARLES A. MUEHLBRONNER, one of the Representatives from the First district, Allegheny, was born in the city of Philadelphia May 10, 1856. At an early age his parents located in Lagrange, Ohio, where his father enlisted in the Union army as a cavalryman. After the war the family removed to Allegheny city and engaged in the milk business in the Seventh ward, where Charles delivered milk for some years, after which he obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store. A few years later he started in the produce business for himself. At that time Mr. Muehlbronner was appointed tax collector for the Seventh ward, which position he held for three years. He was a member of the board of comptrollers and held the office of common councilman at the same time for two terms. Subsequently

he was elected to select council. After having served one-half of his term of four years he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and is now serving his second term.

Mr. Muehlbronner is actively engaged in the produce business, being manager of the Iron City Produce Company of Pittsburg. He was educated in the common schools and takes a common sense view of all things political. Mr. Muehlbronner has been in public service continuously for fifteen years and has never been defeated in any office for which he has been a candidate, a proof of his popularity and the trust imposed in him by those who know him best.

Mr. Muehlbronner is a member of Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club of Pittsburg. He is a man of fine appearance, of suave manners and excellent business qualifications. His family consists of a wife and six children - two sons and four daughters.





EMANUEL WERTHEIMER, of the First Allegheny district, is a member of the vast business interests of the firm of Guckenheimer & Bros., the Allegheny distillers, and one of the most substantial and generally respected Hebrew citizens in the State of Pennsylvania. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 16, 1834, and came to the United States in 1850. In 1857 he became connected with the Guckenheimer firm, in which he has since risen to the chief place. Under his judicious management the Guckenheimer distillery at Freeport, Pa., has developed into the largest and finest on the American continent, and its product is famed the world over. Mr. Wertheimer is a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, and has represented that ward in councils for thirteen years, serving in

the common branch from 1879 to 1889, and since then in the select council. He is chairman of the Finance Committee and exercises a powerful influence for good in determining the economic policy of the administration of that city. His trained business faculty and clear insight into affairs of legislation make him an exceptionally valuable Representative of the people. In addition to supervising the city business of the Guckenheimer firm, Mr. Wertheimer manages the distillery at Freeport, and is president of the bank at that place. In 1892 Mr. Wertheimer was elected to the Legislature. Although serving his first term he has a clever insight into legislative matters and is one of the most active, popular and best-equipped members of the House. He is a member of the Committee on Banks, Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Centennial Affairs and Vice and Immorality. He is also a member of the sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the World's Fair Commission. Mr. Wertheimer is a genial, courteous gentleman, liberal in his views and philanthropical of disposition. In politics he is a Republican and for many years he has been one of the foremost leaders of his party in Western Pennsylvania. The Concordia Club in Allegheny owes much to Mr. Wertheimer's inspiration, and he is never behind hand in contributing to deserving charities and seconding public enterprises.





WILLIAM T. MARSHALL was born in Allegheny City, Pa., February 13, 1858. His father was at that time a blacksmith, but later went into the grocery business, in which the subject of this sketch was engaged with him for several years. Both of Mr. Marshall's parents were born in England, but emigrated to America while young. They were married in Allegheny City. Mr. Marshall was educated in the common schools of Allegheny City and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He read law under the direction of Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, and was admitted to practice at the bar in Allegheny county in 1880. He is now in the natural gas business, being connected with the People's Natural Gas Company of Pittsburgh. Mr. Marshall was deputy collector of customs at the port of Pitts-

burg, Pa., under Collector John F. Dravo, during the terms of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, from 1881 until the advent of a Democratic administration retired him to private life in 1885. He was the first delegate from the Second Legislative district of Allegheny, as now constituted, to the Republican State Convention of 1887, which nominated Hart for State Treasurer and Williams for the Supreme Court, and was the first Representative elected to the Legislature from that district in 1888. He was re-elected by a handsome majority in 1890, and again re-elected from the same district in 1892. He served on the Appropriations Committee during the session of 1889, was second member on that committee during the session of 1891, and was appointed chairman of the Committee for the Columbian session, 1893, filling the position to the satisfaction of everybody. This required hard work early and late, but the work was thoroughly done. He is also a member of the Committees on Corporations, Judiciary Local, Rules and Library. Among the important bills introduced by Mr. Marshall during the session of 1893 were a general mining law for the bituminous region ; to repeal the act prohibiting the consolidation of competing pipe lines ; the general appropriation bill and to legalize Sunday newspapers. He has been one of the most popular and zealous members of the House for three sessions, and has made a very enviable record in every respect.





WILLIAM JOHN McDONALD, one of the very popular young members of the House, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., December 28, 1858, where his father was a general contractor. The elder McDonald was a Republican from the organization of that party, and was a member of the Republican County Committee of Allegheny county for about twenty years. The subject of this sketch very naturally drifted into political work and has been one of the best known workers in the party in his district. As a contractor Mr. McDonald's father built many of the large buildings in Pittsburg. He was superintendent of construction of the Allegheny county work-house and also of the Allegheny City poor-house. He was appointed, in 1858, on the staff of Governor Pollock, with the rank of

lieutenant-colonel. William John McDonald was educated in the public schools and the old Second ward high school of Allegheny City. He also graduated from Duff's Business and Commercial College in 1876. The next year he entered the office of the prothonotary of Allegheny county as paper boy and the year following was promoted to docket clerk of the court of common pleas No. 1, which responsible position he held for ten years. During this term he read law under the direction of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and James S. Young, Esq., and was admitted to practice at the bar of Allegheny county in 1883. Mr. McDonald represented the Second ward in the Allegheny City council for the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. He was appointed, in the last named year, as Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania by President Harrison. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1890 and was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in November, 1892, from the Second legislative district of Allegheny county by a flattering majority. He is second man or secretary of the General Judiciary Committee and is a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Railroads, Elections and Vice and Immorality. Mr. McDonald is a member of McKinley Lodge No. 318, F. & A. M., of Allegheny Council, Duquesne Chapter, Pittsburg Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, Pittsburg Consistory—thirty-second degree Masons—Syria Temple Nobles of Mystic Shrine and of the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is also a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association.





MICHAEL B. LEMON, who is serving his fourth term in the House of Representatives from Allegheny county, was born in the adjoining county—Westmoreland—in June, 1844. He was educated in the common and private schools of the state. He has a creditable war record of which he is justly proud. Mr. Lemon enlisted in the gallant One hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Colonel Pearson. He was severely wounded in 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, and was discharged by reason of his wounds. Of the One hundred and Fifth-fifth it is of record that the last man killed during the war was Private Harrison, of company I, in the skirmish line in front of Richmond. Mr. Lemon is one of the most active as well as popular members of the Grand Army

of the Republic, being connected for many years with one of the largest Posts of Pittsburg. He is also a member of Union Veteran Legion No. 1, the oldest organization of the kind in the United States. He is serving his second term on the Soldiers' Orphan School Commission of Pennsylvania, an evidence that his comrade in arms and the state officials place implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. At his home Mr. Lemon has been honored with the presidency of the South school board, Second ward, Pittsburg, for four consecutive years. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention in 1855 and has filled other offices of trust with marked credit and ability. He is by occupation a travelling salesman, and has the essential qualities about him which make up an active business man, an alert legislator and a social, agreeable gentleman. Mr. Lemon has introduced a large number of bills, among them one appropriating \$15,000 for the Ladies' G. A. R. Home at Hawkins' station, and another making an appropriation of \$10,000 to the Newsboy's Home, Pittsburg. He is a tireless committee worker and is one of the most active members of the House Committees on Appropriations, Corporations and Legislative Apportionment. Mr. Lemon is chairman of the House Military Committee.

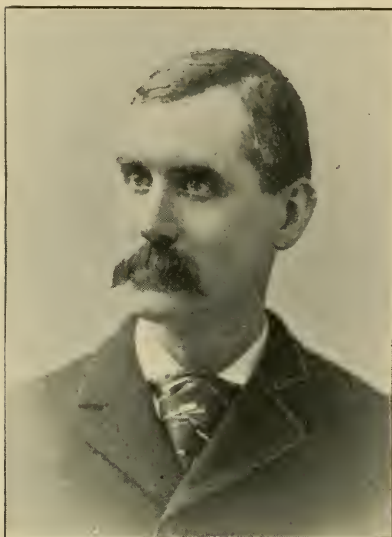




ARCHIBALD MACKRELL, who, with representative Lemon, represents the Third district of Allegheny county, was born in Pittsburg, August 26, 1858. After having received the benefits of a common school education he learned steel hammering, which business he has followed ever since. He has a position in the Labella steel works in Allegheny City, in which he has been employed the past six years. His candidacy for a seat in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives was his first political venture, and as he had no opposition for the nomination he had more luck than is possessed by aspirants for political positions generally. His election was almost as easily accomplished as his nomination, as he triumphed at the polls by a large majority. Although this is Mr. Mackrell's first term in the

House he has attached to himself numerous warm personal friends, who wish him many returns to the Legislature. He was appointed by Speaker Thompson on the Committees on Corporations, City Passenger Railways, Education and Printing, to all of which he gave the closest attention possible. He introduced a number of bills, among them the bill enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen by allowing them to charge a fee for the filing and copying of claim deeds.





JOHNS KEARNS, who for two terms has enjoyed the distinction of being the solitary Democrat of the Allegheny county delegation, is one of the most hard-working and popular members of the House of Representatives. He was born May 10, 1856, and received his education in the public schools. He has been engaged in Pittsburg's great iron and steel industry for the past twenty years. At the election of November, 1892, Mr. Kearns was returned without opposition. He is a member of the Committees of Municipal Corporations, City Passenger Railways, Ways and Means and Banks. On all of these bodies he is recognized as a force, because of his clear ideas and close application to business. Mr. Kearns does not pose as an orator, but when necessary makes a succinct and logical statement to the House that

seldom fails to effect its object. He has given particular attention to the legislative needs of the workers who form a large portion of his constituency. Early in the session he introduced a bill aimed at Pinkertonism and similar evils, and at the proper time secured a special order for its consideration in the House, making an argument which secured its passage practically without opposition. Mr. Kearns has also been making a plucky and determined struggle for the modification or repeal of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and hopes yet to see his efforts crowned with success. He has several other measures of considerable importance which have been progressing favorably. Mr. Kearns has always taken an active part in the politics of Pittsburg, where his hosts of friends have rendered him a powerful factor in local struggles. At the Capitol his qualities of earnestness, candor and honesty have obtained for him the respect of his colleagues, and for a minority member have given him a wide influence for general legislation.





SAMUEL MARTIN LAFFERTY, the senior member of the Allegheny county delegation, is a native of Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, and is in the sixtieth year of his age. He was education in the common schools of the State and is now extensively engaged in the live stock business. Mr. Lafferty is serving his sixth consecutive term in the House of Representatives, which is of itself proof of his popularity among his constituents whose wishes and business interests have at all times been his first consideration during his legislative career. At the organization of the present session he was honored by the members of the Allegheny delegation with the nomination for Speaker of the House, a position which he is capable of filling with credit and ability. Mr. Lafferty is chairman of the Allegheny

delegation and has always taken a deep interest in legislation affecting Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. He is chairman of the House Committee on Municipal Corporations and a member of the Committees on Insurance, Iron and Coal, and Vice and Immorality.

Mr. Lafferty was a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal, running on section boats from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from 1847 to 1852. In 1879, he was elected a member of select council, Pittsburg, at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, serving until 1883, when he resigned to enter the Legislature. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of John Wesley, and with his wife and son, worship at the Emery Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsburg. For many years he has been actively engaged in politics, always looking after the interests of the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other secret orders. He stands high in the Odd Fellows and has occupied all the important positions in its circles.

Mr. Lafferty has resided in the Fifth Legislative district, which he represents, since 1864, before it was embraced in the city limits of Pittsburg and was known as East Liberty. He is not given to making long speeches on the floor of the House, but when he rises to speak he is always sure the attention of the entire House. He is an indefatigable worker and one of the most popular, yet reassuring members of the Legislature.

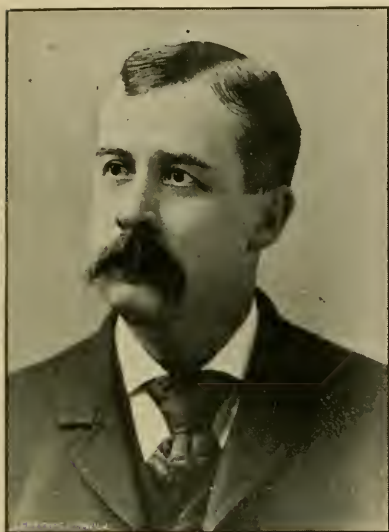




WILLIAM M. CULBERTSON, a Representative from the Fifth district of Allegheny county, was born in Westmoreland county, 1856. Before he was a year old his family removed to Pittsburg, in which city he has since resided. He was educated in the schools of Pittsburg and in the Western University, which institution he left in 1875. He was employed in a book store subsequently for several years, when he took a course in the National School of Elocution in Philadelphia to develop a talent which he possessed. Mr. Culbertson is not a debater, but established a good reputation as an elocutionist in his city, and taught the art for several years. He is now connected with a firm engaged in the real estate business, conveyancing and examination of titles. Mr. Culbertson

began the study of law with the firm of Moreland & Kerr, of Pittsburg, but he abandoned the idea of connecting himself with the profession. He represented his district in the common council of Pittsburg for seven years. In 1890 he received his first nomination as a candidate for the House, and his constituents appreciated his services so well that they sent him back to the Legislature. At the session of 1893 he was on the Corporations, Insurance, Legislative Apportionment and other Committees. The principal bills he introduced provided for the creation of a state board of dental examiners, the object of which was to protect the public from the operations of incompetent practitioners, and to authorize notaries public to satisfy themselves as to the identity of persons making acknowledgments to legal documents. Of Mr. Culbertson it may be truthfully said that Allegheny county never sent a more popular man to the Legislature.





DAVID ENGLAND WEAVER, who in part, represents the Fifth district of Allegheny county, was born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, December 9, 1848. He attended the schools of his native city until thirteen years old, and after working a short time on a farm he entered the Steubenville and Indiana railroad shops for the purpose of becoming a machinist. The establishment having been removed about two years after he had started his apprenticeship he connected himself with the works of the company at Dennison, Ohio, where he was employed six months when he entered the Pittsburg Locomotive Works at Manchester and finished his trade. This was in 1866. Two years subsequently he became an employé of the American Iron Works and filled the position of machinist and roll

turner until April, 1874, when he was appointed a storekeeper in the United States revenue service, which place he held until the fortunes of politics compelled him to surrender it to a Democrat selected under the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Weaver then resumed work in the American Iron Works until the people of his district elected him to represent them in the Legislature in 1888. Not satisfied with thus complimenting him they have repeated the operation twice, and the beneficiary of their partiality seems to enjoy the bi-ennial performance. During the recesses of the Legislature Mr. Weaver has been employed in the Allegheny county commissioners' office as state clerk. At the session of 1893 he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, City Passenger Railways, Judicial Apportionment, Library and Vice and Immorality.

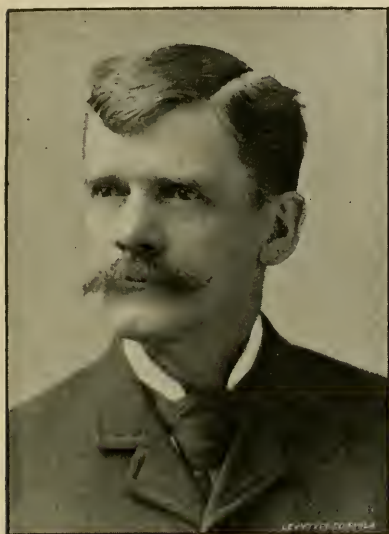




EMMETT EMERSON COTTON, one of the members of the House who have given this body the distinction of being the ablest in its history for many years, was born April 4, 1854, in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa. In his youth he alternated between the workshop and the public schools, and a part of his education was imparted by private tutors. He read law with Messrs. Moreland & Kerr and was an apt student. On June 12, 1877, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, has been in active and successful practice ever since and stands high with the legal fraternity of Pittsburg. He was counsel for the guardians of the poor of that city in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and is a member of the law firm of Cotton & Holman. Mr. Cotton is thoroughly familiar with legal questions, and legis-

lation involving them is readily and clearly discussed by him. He is recognized by his colleagues as a keen, logical and convincing debater on all subjects in which he takes any interest. Two years ago he had charge in the House of the Street Improvement bills, particularly affecting Pittsburg, which became laws and have been put in operation and declared constitutional by the supreme court. At the session of 1893 he participated prominently in the discussion of the bill to provide revenue by the taxation of banks and offered an amendment to protect the interests of the State. Mr. Cotton, in 1877, ran on the Greenback-Labor ticket in Allegheny county for assistant district attorney, and although defeated by the Republican candidate for the office, carried the strong Republican Senatorial district in which he resides. He remained in the ranks of the Greenbackers for several years, and in 1881 presided at the convention of that party which nominated Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburg, for Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1884 he stumped West Virginia for James G. Blaine for President of the United States. He was elected to the House of 1891 and re-elected last fall. His father was a native of Virginia and located in Pennsylvania in 1803. Representative Cotton, at the session of 1893, was a member of the General Judiciary and other important committees of the House.



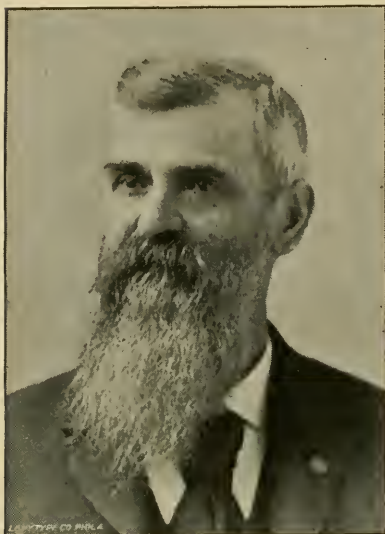


JOHN WOODS NESBIT was born in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., May 12, 1840, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfathers, John Nesbit and Stephen Woods having emigrated to this country about the year 1790 from the north of Ireland. His father, James McConnell Nesbit, and mother, Ann Eliza Woods, settled on the old homestead farm in South Fayette township in 1839. John W. was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools, working on the farm until August 23, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in D company, One hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, which regiment was assigned to the "Bucktail brigade," commanded by Colonel Roy Stone. He served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, taking part in

every engagement from the raid to Port Royal, to the flank movement at Dobney's mills, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Alma, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and the Weldon railroad fight at Yellow Tavern. He was mustered out as a sergeant June 24, 1865. At the close of the war he resumed farming as a business, and has continued in that business, in connection with insurance and contracting, up to the present time. He was nominated for Assembly on the Republican ticket and elected from the Sixth Allegheny Legislative district; in 1880 re-elected for session of 1882. He served on the Committees of Ways and Means, Agriculture, Vice and Immorality, Railroads, Manufactures and others during these sessions, and as chairman of the Committee on Insurance during the sessions of 1891 and 1893.

During the session of 1891 he was appointed by the Speaker of the House as a member of the committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of the State, and January, 1893, appointed member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa.

He entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania August 14, 1875, as captain of company C, Fourteenth regiment, and still retains the position. He served six weeks at Pittsburg and Scranton during the riots of 1877, four months at Johnstown after the flood of 1889 (in charge of the military force on duty there), and two weeks at Homestead in July, 1892, the regiment being on duty there. Mr. Nesbit is a member of the Presbyterian church at Oakdale, Allegheny county; is active in local enterprises; assisted in the organization of the Oak Mutual Insurance Company April 21, 1874, and has been secretary of the company since that time; is a member of the Melrose Cemetery Company at Bridgeville; member of the Board of Directors Oakdale Academy Association, secretary of the Oakdale Cemetery Company, president of the Oakdale Armory Association, and at the head of the Oakdale Insurance and Real Estate Agency. He resides in Oakdale borough and manages his various interests from that point.



MATTHEW McLANAHAN WILSON was born June 8, 1831, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. His father was a farmer and both his parents were of Scotch-Irish blood and Presbyterians by faith. They removed from Adams county, Pa., in 1784, to what was then the western frontier, but is now Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. Wilson received his education in the common schools and engaged in the occupations of farming and milling on the farm on which he was born and continued until 1887, since which time he has been in the livery business in the famous town of Homestead, Pa. Captain Wilson, in August, 1862, enlisted as a private in company D, Fourteenth regiment, Pennsylvania cavalry. He was commissioned second lieutenant at the organization of the company, and

afterward promoted successively to the positions of first lieutenant and captain. He was mustered out with the regiment at Fort Leavenworth in August, 1865, having served in the campaigns of Averill, Hunter and Sheridan. He also served as military inspector of cavalry and artillery horses in the department of West Virginia, by order of Secretary of War Stanton. He is a member and last year was commander of Post No. 207, G. A. R., at Homestead and is a member of Camp No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, at Pittsburg. Captain Wilson has occupied the offices of school director, taking an active interest in the school system, as township assessor and burgess of the borough of Homestead. He was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from the Sixth Allegheney district, in November, 1892, by a flattering majority, his vote being the highest polled in the district. The complete vote was as follows: Wilson, 7,217; Nesbit, 6,997; Lynch, 5,681; Stevenson, 5,352; Campbell, 148; Conway, 142; Cole, 235; Stark, 266.

Captain Wilson is a member of the Committees on Legislative Appointment, Pensions and Gratuities, Iron and Coal, Centennial Affairs and Mines and Mining. He is the author of the bill appropriating \$163,000 for the complete re-equipment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in conformity with the equipment of the soldiers of the regular army of the United States, which passed both Houses early in the session. He has been noted as one of the most attentive members to his legislative duties in the House during the session of 1893.

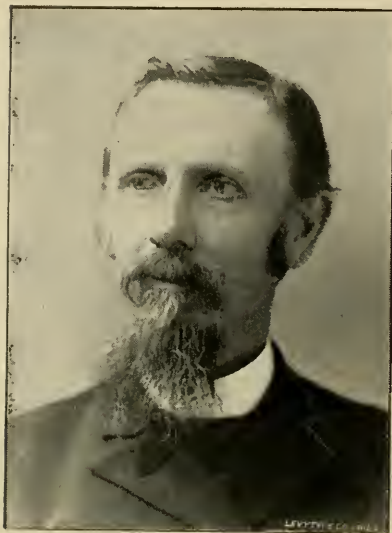




JOSEPH T. RICHEY, one of the representatives in the House from Allegheny county, was born November 29, 1844, in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa. His father was one of the founders of the Republican party in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburg, and his grandfather participated in the revolutionary war. Shortly after Representative Richey's advent into the world his father removed with his family to Allegheny county. When a boy the subject of this brief sketch worked on a farm. He received a common school education and subsequently learned carpentry and engineering. At the age of twenty-two years he was married. In 1869 he assumed charge of the carpenter work and repairs at the Dixmont hospital and in 1874 he was promoted by being appointed engineer of gas and water

works at the same institution. From 1874 to 1882 he acceptably filled the position of postmaster at Dixmont. He was also ticket and freight agent for eight years. He has been president of the school board of Kilbuck township for the past fifteen years. In 1882 he was appointed deputy sheriff by William McCallin, which place he has held ever since. In 1886 he was appointed director of the poor of Allegheny county, and in 1887 elected to the same office for three years, followed in 1890 by a re-election for a similar term to the same office. He has always been an active Republican and has the confidence of his constituents without regard to party. His course in the House has uniformly met the approval of those who sent him to the Legislature. He is a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Counties and Townships, Education and Library.





SAMUEL WALLACE, representing the Seventh district of Allegheny county, was born in the part of Pine township, which is now McCandlass township, Allegheny county, Pa., in the district he now represents, on May 31, 1839. Mr. Wallace's father was one of the pioneer settlers in the northern part of Allegheny county, having located, with his father, on a farm in that part of Pine which is now McCandlass township in the year 1798, and lived there until his death in his eighty-seventh year. The elder Wallace was American by birth and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Wallace's mother was born in Ireland, but came to America in her early youth. She lived to the ripe age of ninety-one years. Mr. Wallace was

educated in the common schools. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted, on April 24, 1861, in company G, Fourteenth regiment, Indiana volunteers, being at that time temporarily located in that state. Re-enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, and was honorably mustered out of service at the close of the war. He is a charter member and past commander of Gen. A. A. Humphreys Post 545, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. Mr. Wallace was transcribing clerk of the House during the session of 1873 and 1874 and speaker's clerk of the Senate of the session of 1877. From that time until 1880 he was engaged in farming, and since then has given his attention to insurance, and the oil and natural gas business. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Milvale borough school board and has been president of the board the last two terms. He was elected to the Legislature in 1892 by a handsome majority, the vote of the district being, Wallace, R., 5,607; Richey, R., 5,531; Robinson, D., 3,060. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Committees on Education, City Passenger Railways, Bureau of Statistics and Compare Bills. The bills he has introduced this session are all local.





SAMUEL EAKIN STEWART, representing the Eighth Legislative district of Allegheny county, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 30, 1856. His father was a farmer of American birth and of Scotch-Irish origin, and was a college mate of the late Hon. James G. Blaine at Washington—Jefferson college. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Allegheny county. He was educated in the common schools and at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pa., where he graduated in the year 1879. He read law with Major R. E. Stewart, and was admitted to the bar in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1880, where he practiced his profession, having an office at 134 Fifth avenue. Mr. Stewart was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by a large majority in 1886, and was re-

elected by flattering and increased majorities to the session of 1889, 1891 and 1893. His majority at each election being larger than at the preceding one. At the opening of the session of 1893, he was assigned by the Speaker as a member of the Committees on Judiciary General, Elections, Congressional Apportionment, Municipal Corporations and as chairman of the Committee on Library. He introduced several important bills relating to legal process. One of these is an act extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in certain cases. Another limits the duration of the lien of the debts of decedents, other than those of record, on their real estate. A third authorizes the recording of instruments in writing acknowledging payment and satisfaction of mortgages, ratifying satisfactions heretofore made, and providing that certified copies thereof may be admitted as evidence. He also introduced and had passed bills making appropriations to the McKeesport City Hospital and the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Edgewood, Pa., both in Mr. Stewart's district. Mr. Stewart is of quiet disposition, but very popular with his associates and throughout his district, where he is best known. He takes an active interest and a working hand in Republican party politics in his district, in county, state or national campaigns and the local affairs of Verona borough, where he lives. He has private interests in oil and gas in addition to his professional practice.





SAMUEL BRUCE COCHRANE, who is serving his third consecutive term as member from Armstrong county, was born January 17, 1860, in Pine township (now Boggs), Armstrong county. He was first elected in 1888, and had for his colleague Andrew J. Elliott. In 1890 he was re-elected with Dr. J. W. McKee, who has since died, and in 1892 was chosen for a third term, being the first member to be elected for a third term in the history of the county. He was reared on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits during his earlier years, following the occupation of a long line of ancestors. He attended the public schools and afterward became a teacher, principal and superintendent. He attended Dayton Academy, Edinboro Normal School and Central College of Indiana. At the last-named school

made a special study of surveying and engineering. Mr. Cochrane says for himself: "I have done nothing either in or out of the Legislature of sufficient importance to warrant me in boasting of it. Have spent most of my life on the farm, which I find best adapted to my degree of intelligence and education, as well as to the size of my feet and hands. When I came here first my constituents expected me to pass laws myself, if necessary, to right every wrong in the commonwealth. In fact I agreed to do it, but the task has been sad and fruitless. Surely my constituents have been disappointed. I have no intimation that they will compel my return to the House. They never did insist on it, and the probability is that at the close of this session I will return to my farm, lay aside my celluloid collars and cuffs, and the bad habits acquired here, set a hen in my plug hat, present each of the schools of my district with a Smull's Handbook and an agricultural report—the greatest spoils of my present office—and devote the remnant of a somewhat chequered life to the cultivation of corn and hay only diversifying that quiet vocation by occasionally taking a lean on my hoe handle long enough to look back and heave a sigh as I gaze once more on the shattered anticipations of statemanship."





FRANK MAST, one of the two Republican members from Armstrong county, was born in Clarion county, Pa., March 2, 1855. His parents moved to Armstrong county in 1859, and young Mast received his education in the schools of that county. In early life he followed mining and railroading. In 1880 he entered the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. He was elected a member of the Republican County Committee three times in succession, elected delegate to the State Convention in 1888, chosen township auditor and judge of election and is at present a member of the school board. In the fall of 1891 he was elected a member of the House to fill the unexpired term of J. M. M'Kee, deceased, without opposition and was re-elected the following year by a majority of

over 600. At the session of 1893 he served on the following committees: Corporations, Elections, Agriculture, Mines and Mining and Health and Sanitation. Mr. Mast's great-grandfather, John F. Mast, was born in Germany about the year 1750 and came to this country when a young man, with two of his brothers, all of whom settled in Bucks county, Pa. He died in Northampton county in 1815. His grandfather, Jacob Mast, was born in Northampton county in 1798 and moved to Clarion county in 1833, where he died in 1877. His father, Isaac, who is still living, was also born in Northampton county and followed blacksmithing. Mr. Mast was married to Miss Letitia Hays, of Armstrong county, July 25, 1869, and is the father of four children—Master Wade, Miss Wave, Master Blaine and Miss Flo.





IRA FRANKLIN MANSFIELD was born June 27, 1842, in Poland, Ohio. His great-grandfather, John, served in the Sixth Connecticut in 1776 and 1777 and in the Twenty-sixth United States Regulars up to 1814. For coolness and punctuality in storming redoubt No. 10, at Yorktown, he was promoted to captain. His grandfather, Ira, was an early settler on the Western Reserve and served as captain in several expeditions against the Indians. His father, Isaac K., was a merchant, having stores in Poland and Philadelphia. Ira F. attended school in Poland until he was fifteen years old when he was placed to learn the moulder's trade in Pittsburg. He was married December 11, 1872, to Lucy E. Mygatt, of Poland, and they have three children—Kirtland M., Mary L. and Henry B. In August, 1862, Mr.

Mansfield enlisted as private in company H, One hundred and Fifth Ohio; he was promoted orderly sergeant, first and second lieutenants and for "conspicuous bravery" at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge breveted captain and assigned as A. A. Q. M. 14 A. C. He marched with "Sherman down to the sea," took part in the campaigns through North and South Carolinas and was present at the grand review at Washington. He bought out the Darlington Cannel Coal Mines in 1865, operating them successfully with other large bituminous plants. He made a systematic survey of his cannel coal for the Second Geological Survey, discovering over six hundred varieties of fossil plants and insects. In view of his services he was elected member Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Served as justice of the peace and treasurer of Darlington township for eighteen years. He was member of the Legislature at the sessions of 1881 and 1893. He is trustee in the Beaver College and Griersburg Academy, director in the Rochester National Bank, Electric Light Company and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is an amateur photographer, having a fine collection of views, Indian relics and implements from mound builders. In politics he trains with the "Old Guard" of the Republican party.





JACOB WEYAND was born in Beaver county, Pa., on March 29, 1828. His father, Henry Weyand, followed the occupations of teacher and farmer, and for many years was a leading and influential citizen of his immediate neighborhood. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of his native county, excepting a six-months' term in the Beaver Academy. In after years his occupation consisted chiefly in publishing and editing newspapers in Beaver county and in Carroll county, O. He was identified with the *Beaver Argus* for fourteen years as editor and publisher. The editorial chair of this paper had previously been filled by a number of the ablest men the county has produced, including United States Senator Quay and State Senator J. S.

Rutan. When the war broke out Mr. Weyand was living in Ohio, and at that time was the owner and editor of the *Free Press* in Carrollton, O. Loving his country dearly and seized with the martial spirit of the times, he sold out his paper, raised a company of volunteers and took his men to Camp Mingo, on the Ohio river. Here they were attached to the One hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry and subsequently to the Sixth corps, Army of the Potomac. He took an active part in sixteen battles, including The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Subsequently his regiment was under command of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, when Early's forces were beaten, driven back and shattered in the campaign of 1864. Mr. Weyand was twice wounded during the war—once at Cold Harbor, Va., and again at Monocacy, Md. While in the service he was breveted major and lieutenant colonel for "meritorious conduct in the field." He has always been a staunch Republican, and was one of the delegates to the convention from Beaver county which organized the Republican party of the United States in Pittsburg in 1855. He was elected to the Legislature by the citizens of Beaver county in 1892, and took his seat in the House in the following January. While in that body he introduced a joint resolution instructing our members of Congress to vote for and use their influence for the passage of a bill then pending in the United States House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The resolution was adopted. He also introduced a number of bills which eventually became laws. Mr. W. unfortunately lost his faithful and beloved wife, Victoria Adams Weyand, just previous to his election as a representative in the Legislature. He has four children living—Emma, wife of H. W. Reeves, of Beaver Falls; Edwin S., an attorney at the Beaver bar, and Blanche and Paul, who are still members of the household.



JOHAN CESSNA, of Bedford, is the son of a Bedford county farmer, and the eldest of a family of twelve. He was educated in the common schools, then in a military academy, and in 1842 he graduated from Marshall college at Mercersburg. In this institution, since united with Franklin college, at Lancaster, he taught Latin a while and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1847 Jeremiah S. Black, and his eight associates on the bench, appointed Mr. Cessna revenue commissioner for Somerset, Bedford, Blair and Franklin counties. In 1849 the Democrats of Bedford sent him to the Legislature. He went at once to the front, was re-elected in 1850 and made Speaker before he had completed his thirtieth year. He soon attracted the attention of the Democratic leaders and in 1856, at

the personal request of James Buchanan, he went to the National Democratic Convention from Buchanan's native district, was secretary of the Pennsylvania delegation and helped secure him the nomination that made him president. He made the motion organizing the Charleston Convention, to which he was a delegate, and was chairman of the committee on rules and organization. He introduced the anti-unit rule, got it through his committee and had it adopted by the convention, thereby giving to his political idol, Stephen A. Douglass, thirty-six votes. When the convention re-assembled at Baltimore he made the nomination substituting Governor Todd, of Ohio, as chairman in place of Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, who expressed his sympathy with the withdrawing or seceding members who subsequently nominated John C. Breckenridge for the presidency.

While an ardent and active Democrat, Mr. Cessna was not a pro-slavery man. As early as 1849 he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Pittsburg. He was a member of the committee on resolutions that framed and had the convention adopt a resolution against the extension of slavery, which caused the Pennsylvania Democracy to be read out of the party by nearly all the State Democratic Conventions of the South. In 1861 he found himself at variance with the dominant element in his party and began making war speeches. He was elected to the legislature that year as a Union Democrat, re-elected in 1862 and was again Speaker in 1863. He voted for Curtin in 1863, for which he was practically read out of the ranks of the Democracy, and was soon an active Republican. He was chairman of the State Republican Committee in 1865. The same year he was chosen president of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College to succeed James Buchanan—has been unanimously re-elected at each meeting for twenty-eight years. In 1868 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1872. He helped nominate Grant at Chicago in 1868, Hayes at Cincinnati in 1876 and in 1880 was one of the "306." In that year he was chairman of the State Republican Committee. In 1891 he was on the State Republican ticket as delegate-at-large to the proposed constitutional convention and received the highest vote cast, except for the two who were also on the Labor ticket. After a lapse of thirty years he re-entered the House and is one of the most active members of that body.



W. C. SMITH was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1845, the oldest of nine brothers, all of whom are living but one, and all of whom are Republicans. He was educated in the common schools, mainly, and attended one term at the Millersville State Normal in the year 1866. He taught school in Bedford county six terms and one term in Lancaster county in the fall and winter of 1866-7. His first vote was cast in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in 1866, for Gen. Geary, for Governor, and Thaddeus Stevens, for Congress. He returned to Bedford county, and in 1870 was admitted to practice law in the courts of that county. He served two terms as justice of the peace in Bedford borough. In 1881, in connection with John Lutz, Esq., of Bedford, he started the *Bedford Re-*

publican, which, in 1884, was consolidated with the *Bedford Inquirer*. He remained as editor and proprietor of the *Republican* and *Inquirer* till the fall of 1886. In January, 1889, he purchased the *Everett Press*, a Republican paper at Everett, Bedford county, and a month later purchased the *Everett Leader* and consolidated them. The zeal and success with which the *Press* and *Leader*, under his management, has been conducted has given it recognition throughout the county as the leading Republican paper in it.

In 1873 Mr. Smith was nominated by the Republicans for district attorney of Bedford county, and after a close and spirited contest was defeated by 290 of a majority for Humphrey D. Tate, the present private secretary to Governor Pattison, the county being then Democratic.

In 1886 he received the instructions of the Republicans of Bedford county for the State Senate in the Thirty-sixth district, composed of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties. After several conferences he gave the nomination to W. S. Alexander, of Fulton county. In 1892 there were ten candidates contesting for the Republican nomination for House of Representatives and two to be nominated. Hon. John Cessna and Mr. Smith received the instructions over the other eight combined and were both nominated on the first ballot as instructed for by the districts. After one of the severest political battles ever fought in Bedford county, Mr. Smith was elected by nearly 300 majority over the highest opposition. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee under both Chairmen Quay and Cooper, of the State Committee; he has been secretary of County Committee often; was a member of the State Committee twenty years ago and has always been an active Republican, stumping the county every general election since and including 1868, and working in every line of political work assigned to him.



JOHAN B. GOODHART, the son of a shoemaker, was born in Reading, Berks county, November, 1839, and is now representing his native city in the Legislature. He received his education in the common and high schools in Reading. After finishing his education he followed the occupation of boot and shoemaking, a trade taught him by his father, which he kept at for several years. In years gone by the shoemaker's shop was the convenient resort of politicians, and while young Goodhart was yet an apprentice, he learned many things relating to statesmanship, so that when he became of age he was ready to take an active part in the councils of his party. He was several times elected as delegate by the Democrats of Berks county, to represent them in State Conventions, and besides was

always on hand directing matters in County Conventions when his friends were interested. As a reward for his activity in politics, he was appointed Deputy Warden of the Berks County Prison, a position which he held for some time, when he was appointed by Register of Wills Fegley, as clerk of the orphan's court. In this position he made such a creditable record for himself that he was re-appointed by Register Strunk, and held it until brought out by the citizens of the city of Reading for and elected to represent them in the Legislature. He was also a member of City Councils and served on the School Board for four years. All of this time he was an active member of the standing committees of his party in both city and county. Mr. Goodhart has presented only one bill to the Legislature, outside of the Reading Hospital and Home for the Friendless appropriation bills, session of 1893, and that was for the study of vocal music in the public schools, by the method of sight reading. Mr. Goodhart has very little to say on legislative matters, but is a deep thinker and conscientious and has the respect of his fellow members. He is serving on the following committees, Accounts, Municipal Corporations and Representative Apportionment.

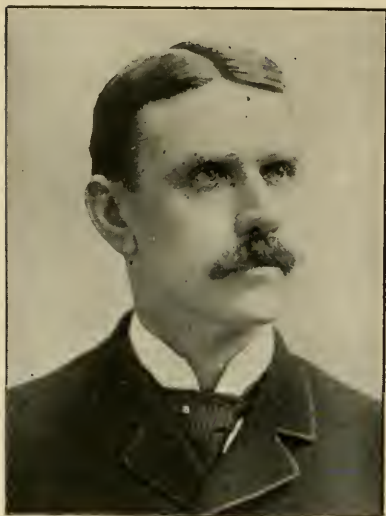




JOHAN R. LAUCKS, who in part represents the city of Reading in the Berks county delegation, was born in Boyertown, Berks county, July 18, 1839. His father, who was a saddler by trade, sent him to the common schools of Reading. When the war broke out the young man enlisted and served for three years as corporal of company B, Eighty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. After being discharged he enlisted in company D, One hundred and ninety-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and served until the close of the war in 1865, then being promoted in rank for services on the field. He was engaged in nearly all the principal battles of the war, and though in many tight places during that time escaped without injury. At the close of the war he again located in Reading, and

was appointed lumber inspector of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, a position that he has held ever since. He was a member of common council in the city of Reading, Berks county, for one year. For eighteen years he has been secretary of the Junior Fire Company of that city, and also has held prominent positions in other organizations. Mr. Laucks is a person disposed to be very quiet, having nothing in particular to say on subjects before the Legislature, but watches carefully all measures, so that his vote at the proper time could be recorded on the side which he in his best judgment considered right. He did not introduce any bills for the consideration of the Legislature, not being pressed in that direction by his constituency. He is very attentive to his duties and a good worker in committee, and served on the following standing committees of the House: Public Buildings, Banks, Pensions and Gratuities, Counties and Townships and Bureau of Statistics.





SAMUEL B. KEPPEL, of Sinking Spring, Berks county, was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pa., December 10, 1846. He was educated in the common schools and Waynesburg Academy and Millersville Normal School and taught school in Lancaster and Berks counties for six years. He then engaged in telegraphing for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for two years, and from 1872 to 1877 was a clerk and telegraph operator (special line) for the Moselem Iron Company, Moselem, Berks county. He removed to Sinking Spring on April 1, 1877, and entered the coal, lumber and grain business. April 1, 1881, in connection with the Sinking Spring business, engaged in the same business at Robisonia, Pa., under the firm name of

Keppel & Reber, continuing until April 1, 1886, when Mr. C. D. Reber retired, the business being conducted at that place by Mr. Keppel since that time. In April, 1892, he formed a stock company under name of Birdsboro Milling Company (Limited), Birdsboro, Pa., and leased the mill of the Brooke Milling Company, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily, and is serving as secretary and treasurer of the company. He was elected a member of the House of 1891, having received 11,115 votes, a majority of 7,034. Re-elected to the term of 1893 by 11,663 votes, a majority of 7,556. He served on the following committees: Banks, Insurance and Manufacturers. He represented the Democratic party at different times as State delegate and as school director. He has been a director of the Citizen's Bank of Reading, Pa., since its organization in May, 1888, is a director in the Manatawny Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company, organized February, 1893, and has been agent since 1881 for Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies. He has a large amount of fire insurance represented in his section of the State. Mr. Keppel has made a good legislator and his constituents made no mistake in electing him for a second term.





F LEONARD REBER is the son of a carpenter and was born near Shoemakersville, Berks county, December 15, 1846. His ancestry were of the old German stock who settled in Berks county shortly after the revolutionary war, and who since that time have been part of the sturdy yeomen who by their industry made it one of the richest counties in the commonwealth. Mr. Reber received his early education in the schools of Berks county and finished it in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, in the same county. After graduating in the Normal School he commenced teaching, which he followed for twenty-four years, eleven of which he spent as teacher of No. 8 school in Perry township. He has always been an active Democrat, being a delegate to the county convention a num-

ber of times, a member of the standing committee for twelve years, and for eight years was a school director in his township. Served much of this time as secretary of the board. He always took an active interest in Grange matters and was Master of Grange No. 29 for ten years and deputy sheriff of Berks county for four years. He is also a member of Perry Lodge 1055, I. O. O. F. Mr. Reber is serving his second term in the Legislature, having been elected to the sessions of 1891 and 1893. His majority at the last election was 7,557 over his Republican opponent, selected from the same portion of Berks county. He is a member of the following standing committees of the House: Education, Agriculture, Printing and Retrenchment and Reform. He has presented to the Legislature the following measures: To prevent the spread and introduction of obnoxious weeds; to repeal section seventeen of the Penal Laws of 1791; empowering grand juries to impose costs in misdemeanors on aldermen, justices of the peace, constables, detectives and other officers, and also for the location, construction and maintenance of public highways, etc. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Reber served in the Construction corps under Captain Morris, of Delaware.





JACOB B. HERZOG, representing the Second district of Berks county, was born in Rockland township, Berks county, February 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and in the Oley Academy. He worked on a farm, taught school for seventeen successive terms in the townships of Ruscombmanor and Oley, served as organist at various churches for nine years, and is by trade a painter. He served as chairman of Democratic club of Oley, was delegate to various county and State conventions, and was appointed secretary of the standing committee of Berks county by Chairman Herbst in the fall of 1890, and in that campaign did excellent service for the Democracy, the county giving a majority of 8,901 for Pattison, the largest in its history.

He has held this position for three years. He was nominated for the Legislature on the first ballot over eight competitors and elected by a majority of 7,554 votes. He served on the Committees on Public Buildings, Printing and Library, and performed his legislative duties with an eye single to the public welfare. The interests of the Democratic party, of which he is an ardent member, have always been safe in his hands in the House.





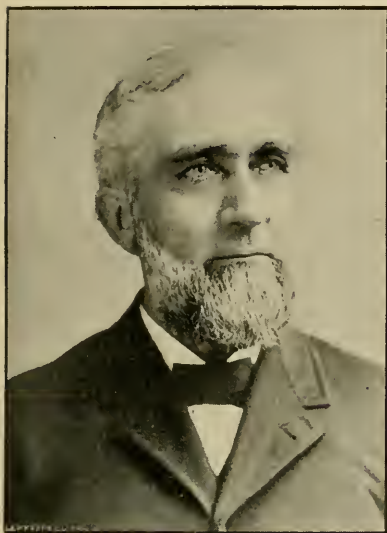
BENJAMIN LIGHTNER HEWIT keeps a very close watch on legislation, and few men in this commonwealth have had a more stirring and eventful career than the ex-Speaker of the House. Mr. Hewit was born in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., June 4, 1833, of German and Scotch-Irish parentage. Nicholas Hewit, Sr., his great-grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war and lived to survive those perilous days until 1837. On the maternal side he is descended from Martin N. Grafius, a famous pioneer of the Juniata valley, born May 2, 1722. Mr. Hewit graduated from the public schools of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and afterwards prepared for college under the tutelage of Professor Wilson at Tuscarora Academy and Professor Williams of the Hollidaysburg Academy. He

graduated at Princeton College in 1857. He then commenced the study of the law with the Hon. S. S. Blair, and was admitted to the bar of Blair county in October, 1856. The next year after his admission he was elected to the office of district attorney, and served in that office two terms, or six years. Then came the trying times of war, and he enlisted as a private in company A. Twenty-third regiment Pennsylvania infantry. Later on he enlisted as a private in company A, independent battalion, to resist the invasion of the Rebels into the State of Pennsylvania. During 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was field paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of major, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. When gentle peace resumed its sway he returned to the practice of his profession at Hollidaysburg, and in 1870 was elected to the Legislature. In 1871 he was reelected and was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1872 he was chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Civil Code. He was a member of the House in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and in 1878 and 1879 was chairman of the Judiciary General Committee. He was elected Speaker during the session of 1880 and 1881. Again he was elected to the Legislature in 1892 for the session of 1893, and was placed on the Committees on Judiciary General, Ways and Means, Game and Fish and made chairman of Legislative Apportionment Committee. He introduced a bill at this session which he denominated in a speech upon it "by all odds the most important bill introduced during this session." It provided penalties for the adulteration of food or drink, which was passed unanimously—a very high compliment; also a bill to punish the giving of false fire alarms or the destruction of fire, telephone or telegraph wires. It will be seen that Mr. Hewit has ever taken an active part in politics. He is also something of a farmer, owning considerable farming interests in Dakota and Blair county. He has two sons, O. H. Hewit, a prominent lawyer in Duluth, and H. D. Hewit, a farmer in Dakota. In 1873 he was appointed on the Fish Commission by Governor Hartranft and served until 1882. He selected and organized the hatcheries at Monetto, Corry and Allentown. He was chairman of the celebrated Evans war claims committee. In 1879, with his compeers, Wolfe and Mapes, he prevented the passage of the Riot bill, which proposed to take four millions from the treasury in payment of claims, which were subsequently settled for \$1,600,000. In 1881 he received several votes for the United States Senate.



DR. ANDREW S. STAYER, of Roaring Springs, Blair county, was born in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., May 21, 1848. On his father's side he comes of French ancestry. His great-grandfather was born in France, and when but a lad accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country. He served through the revolutionary war, and afterward settled in Bedford county, where he died. Dr. Stayer's maternal ancestors were Swiss. His great-grandfather, Snowoerger, having emigrated from Switzerland to Bedford county, Pa. Young Andrew was reared on the old Stayer homestead, in Bedford county, and after receiving a common school education became himself a teacher at the age of seventeen and during the ensuing three years divided his time between teaching school in the winter

and attending the Bedford Normal school in the summer. He attended the Millersville Normal school in the summer of 1869. When twenty-one years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Long, of South Woodbury, Pa. In the winter of 1870 he attended a course of medical lectures at the Michigan State University, (Ann Arbor), and thereafter for two years studied with Dr. Long. After a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated at that institution March 12, 1873. He located in Roaring Springs, Blair county, as a practicing physician. Despite the fact that a number of physicians who had tried the village and abandoned it as an unprofitable field, Dr. Stayer made up his mind that honest, industrious vitality must win him a permanency, and the result of his labors has shown that he was right and his name is known and honored among the people of his part of the State. On June 30, 1870, he married Rosa K. Brumbaugh, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, a descendant of the Brumbaughs who have been for many generations identified with the history of Western Pennsylvania; three children have blessed the union—Edgar Virgil Sinon, born 1874; Morrison Andrew Clay, born 1882; Clara Mabel, born 1884. Dr. Stayer has always been conspicuous as a participator in matters affecting public progressive interests and especially in educational affairs. In 1880 he was a Senatorial delegate from Blair and Cambria counties to the Republican State Convention. In Sunday school interests he has ever been an earnest worker and as a leading spirit in local associations he has long been a prominent figure. In February, 1880, Dr. Stayer was commissioned by Governor Hoyt assistant surgeon Fifth regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently promoted to surgeon, holding the position for twelve years. He is now interested in the Roaring Spring Planing Mill Company and president of the Park Hotel Company at Roaring Springs. In 1884 Dr. Stayer was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator. He was defeated by only one vote. In 1890 he aspired to memberships in the House and easily secured an election. So well did he perform his duties that he was re-elected in 1892 by a larger majority than the two years previous by 800. He is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Elections, Military, Public Health and Sanitation, and Retrenchment and Reform, of which he is chairman. He has introduced at the present session bills making an appropriation to the Altoona Hospital, governing foreign building and loan associations in this State, and to establish a training school for feeble-minded children in the western part of the State.



ALBERT SCOTT NEWMAN was born in Easton township, Wyoming county, on February 16, 1842. In 1847 he moved with his parents to Canton, Bradford county, where his father engaged in the mercantile business, and where he received his education in the public and private schools. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops he enlisted in the service and served three months. Again in 1864, at the time of Lee's invasion, he enlisted and was in the Twenty-sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Jennings. In the centennial year Mr. Newman, with others, formed the Enterprise Manufacturing Company at Troy, Pa., for the manufacture of agricultural implements and powers, and which is yet in a flourishing condition. He was elected burgess of Troy borough and delegate

to the State Convention which nominated Robert Mackey for State Treasurer. In 1880 he moved to Smithfield, Bradford county, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business and farming, and for twelve years was in the school board of that borough. At the last election he was returned as one of the three members from Bradford county by a majority of nearly three thousand. He was placed by Speaker Thompson on the Committees of Manufactures, Military, Library, Public Buildings and Bureau of Statistics. Among the bills introduced by him is one compelling assessors to deduct the liens against a man's realty from the assessed valuation, and also a bill prohibiting physicians attending poor patients and after getting out an order of relief and collecting his fees from the county. He is a member of the agricultural delegation. During the session of 1893 he was called to Herrick, Bradford county, to attend the funeral of his grandfather, who died at the green old age of 101 years. Mr. Newman attends faithfully to his duties in committee as well as in the House, and is a useful, conscientious member.





FRANK NATHANIEL MOORE was born in Windham township, Bradford county, April 11, 1858. He went through the common schools of his native county and afterwards took a two year's course at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He comes of revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather having been a veteran of the war of 1812. From the green hills of Vermont the family came down through the Empire state in Conestogas, stopped awhile near Owego, N. Y., and at last settled in Bradford county. Like his father before him, Frank is an extensive dealer in stock and farms it on a large scale. In 1883 he went to Kansas and started a cattle ranch. For five years he played cowboy and became an expert horseman. The lessons in horsemanship learned on the plains he has not forgotten, and there

are few if any better horseback riders in the State to-day than he. In 1885 he came back to his native hills more than ever convinced that there is no soil like that of old Pennsylvania. In 1891 he was elected a justice of the peace, the only township office he has ever held.

The people of Bradford county are, perhaps, the most restless and independent of any in the commonwealth. They dislike anything that smacks of bossism. In 1890 they concluded to rebuke the leaders and smash the party machine. A fusion ticket, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats, was nominated and was triumphantly successful, sweeping away the usual magnificent Republican majority. It has required diplomacy to win the people back to their old allegiance to the Republican party. The fusionists tried the same experiment in 1892 that had worked so well in 1890, but through the influence of such conscientious Republicans as Mr. Moore, the "Old Guard" wheeled into line and he was elected Representative of that county by nearly 3,000 majority. He is on the Committee on Agriculture, Compare Bills, Retrenchment and Reform and Vice and Immorality. He introduced a bill providing for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep, which was conceded to be the best of the many bills introduced on that subject, and which was taken as the basis of the measure that finally passed the House. He also introduced a school book bill which provided for a commission consisting of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and three practical teachers to be appointed by the Governor. These five to constitute a commission to buy school books, providing they could be purchased at satisfactory prices from the publishing houses. If not, to advertise and procure copy rights, have the books printed by public contract and furnished to the people at cost of publication. Like nearly all other school book bills this one was negatived in committee. Mr. Moore is one of the youngest men in the House, and is a hard-working, conscientious member, adhering strictly to his duties. When he makes a speech upon any measure he says what he has to say in a clear and forcible manner and then stops.



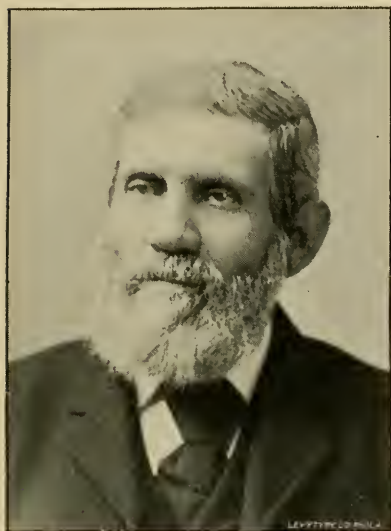
FLOYD LEE KINNER, one of the Republican members from Bradford county, hails originally from Flatbrookville, New Jersey, where he was born May 27, 1856. His father, while Floyd was but a lad, went to Pike county and engaged in the lumber business. He was an intense Union man and while celebrating the victory achieved by the Union forces at Gettysburg incurred the displeasure of Southern sympathizers whose attitude drove him from this inhospitable clime. He came over to the more congenial atmosphere of Bradford county and settled at Ulster and later at what formerly was Tioga Point, in the early days of the commonwealth the rendezvous of the Six Nations, and now called by the more classical name of Athens, and engaged in the mercantile business. At his death he was suc-

ceeded by his son Floyd, the subject of this sketch. Floyd received his education in the schools of Athens, in which he has ever taken a deep interest. He has served in his town in the capacity of school director and was a member of the board at the time the present magnificent school building was erected, which is considered the finest in Bradford county. He was also one of its promoters. After going through the schools of Athens he graduated at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie. In 1892 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives by a handsome majority, particularly as the county had been represented in the session of 1891 by two Fusionists and a Democrat. He is on the Committee on Railroads, of which he is secretary; also a member of City Passenger Railways Committee, Vice and Immorality and Manufactures. He introduced a bill (and secured its passage) granting an appropriation to the Robert A. Packer Hospital, located at Sayre, of \$10,000; also a bill making appropriation necessary to defray the expenses of transportation of Union veterans to Gettysburg on July 1 next, to to participate in the service commemorative of the great battle fought at that historic place, and a resolution asking for an investigation to inquire into the irregularity of charges in rates of transportation upon coal and plaster over the Lehigh Valley railroad from Coxton to points in Wyoming and Bradford counties. Mr. Kinner is one of the quiet and hard-working members who believes the most efficient and practical work is done in committees. He is distinctively a business man, one of the conservative majority which should always be most consulted in the enactment of our laws.



OLIVER H. FRETZ, M. D., is a son of William and Catharine (Hofford) Fretz, and was born in Richland township, Bucks county, April 9, 1858, where he lived until he was ten years old, when he removed with his parents to Quakertown. He received the best school advantages the borough afforded, and was subsequently sent to Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., to complete his education. He began the study of medicine in 1879, first under that able practitioner and scientist, Dr. I. S. Moyer of Quakertown; afterward in the same year he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and after pursuing a three years' graded course of studies he graduated March 30, 1882, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine at Salfordville, Montgomery

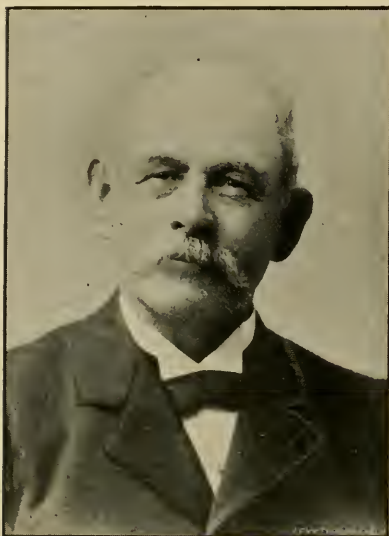
county, and is now successfully engaged in the drug business at Quakertown, and has a large office practice. In 1886 he took a post-graduate course of instruction at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for graduates in medicine, fitting himself as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1889 he completed a course in pharmacy at the National Institute of Pharmacy of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Fretz received the appointment of borough physician of Quakertown in 1888 and has been re-appointed annually since. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Bucks County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and the Bucks County School Directors' Association, of which he served as vice president. Since 1886, when he was elected as school director of Quakertown borough, he has been closely identified with the educational interests of his town and the county. He was re-elected school director in 1889, and served one year as treasurer and three years as president of the board. He was a delegate to the state convention of school directors held several years ago at Harrisburg. In 1890 Dr. Fretz was nominated on the first ballot for Assembly by the Bucks county Democratic convention and elected by nearly 300 majority. Dr. Fretz represented his county in the Legislature of 1891 with marked ability and to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. He was renominated by acclamation and re-elected by a largely increased majority. In the session of 1893 he served on the following committees: Educational, Municipal Corporation, Public Health and Sanitation, and Congressional Apportionment. Dr. Fretz introduced a number of bills in the Legislature, the most important of which was an act to authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant permanent state teachers's certificates to graduates of recognized literary and scientific colleges.



CARLILE SHEPHERD, one of the three representatives from Bucks county, was born 'October 19, 1834, in Buckingham township, of that county. Like his father, who was born nearly a hundred years ago in the same township, Mr. Shepherd has followed the occupation of farming, a pursuit in which he takes great interest. He has for eighteen years been superintendent of the Friendship Sunday school in his township and is an elder in a Presbyterian church in Doylestown. This is the first time Mr. Shepherd has been a member of the Legislature, but the faithful manner in which he has represented his constituents will likely result in his return to a seat in the House. In Bucks county the Democratic party, of which Mr. Shepherd is a member, makes its selections from the upper, lower and middle

districts, and the subject of this brief sketch represents the latter. The normal Democratic majority in it is about 209, but notwithstanding the bitter fight made against him because of his temperance principles he received a majority of more than 500 over his Republican opponent in the middle district. Mr. Shepherd is a Granger and a member of the Legislative Agricultural delegation. He received his education in the public schools of his native township in the winter months, the rest of his time having been devoted to work on his father's farm. While he is a temperance man he is not a prohibitionist. As this is his first term in the Legislature he was assigned to only three committees—Centennial Affairs, Geological Survey and Accounts. He introduced no bills, but has carefully watched legislation and intelligently and fearlessly voted on all questions under consideration. He was regular in his attendance on the sessions of the House and showed a particular interest in the bill read in place in the Senate by Senator Ross to ensure the construction of a turnpike from Doylestown to Chalfant, a distance of five miles, a much needed improvement.





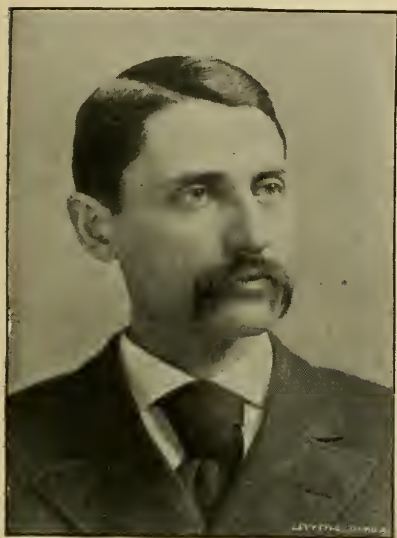
JAMES L. FABIAN, Bucks, was born May 5, 1835, in the First precinct of the Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, formerly Passyunk township, and was educated in the common schools. His father was a basket-maker and a voter in this precinct for sixty-two years. Mr. Fabian learned the trade of a basket-maker and worked at it until the panic of 1857, when he went to work in the old navy yard, working under the administration of President Buchanan until 1858. He then began to raise truck in which he was engaged until 1874. In this year Mr. Fabian removed to Bucks and turned his attention to the growing of seeds, onion sets, tobacco and the raising of horses and other thoroughbred stock. He bred and raised the noted trotting colts, Jim F, record 2:26½ at four years old, and Brother Jim, record

2:29½ at three years old, which were received on the Half-mile track at Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Fabian's stock and seed farm, on which he resides, is one of the finest and best-equipped in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fabian served as a school director in which he lives from 1878 to 1881. In November, 1890, he was elected to the Legislature, receiving the highest vote of any candidate on the county ticket. He was re-elected in 1892.

For many years Mr. Fabian has attended the Bucks County Democratic Conventions. He has always been an active and enthusiastic Democrat, as was his father. He has seven sons, six of whom are voters and Democrats. As far back as he can trace, Mr. Fabian's family were Democrats. He is a hard-working, thoroughly-reliable business man, and in connection with his other enterprises he has been engaged in the odorless business in Philadelphia since 1860. Mr. Fabian is a member of the Committees on Public Health and Sanitation, Vice and Immorality, Constitutional Reform and Library.

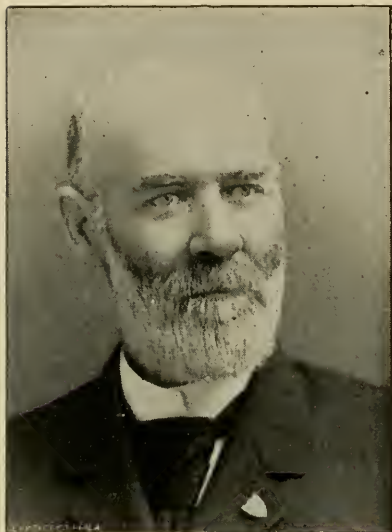




JAMES B. MATES was born on his father's farm in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, Pa., on September 2, 1859. His father soon afterward removed to a farm in Penn township in the same county and there Mr. Mates spent the years of his youth, in the vicinity of the afterward famous Thorn Creek oil field. His parents were both born in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Mates was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa. After leaving this institute the young man taught school from 1880 to 1884, during which time he read law under the direction of ex-Judge Charles McCandless and was admitted to practice at the Butler county bar in 1883. He opened a law office in Butler, Pa., in 1885, and has since practiced his profession there and been identified with the

interests of that city. Mr. Mates was married to Miss Nordena Wilson on August 31, 1887. He has always been an active Republican and has several times served on the county committee, being chairman of that organization in 1887. He was appointed Census Supervisor for the Tenth district in 1890, and discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in November, 1892, by a handsome majority over his Democratic opponent. He is an active member of the committee on Judiciary General and also a member of the Committees on Railroads, Elections, Library and Accounts and has been ranked upon the floor as one of the useful, though unobtrusive members during the session. Among the bills introduced by Mr. Mates was one making an appropriation to the Connoquenessing Valley hospital at Butler, Pa.





DAVID B. DOUTHETT, of Butler county, is a native Pennsylvanian, having been born near Brownsdale, in the county in which he represents, on October 27, 1840. His parents were Joseph and Rebecca (Magee) Douthett, well known residents of that locality and highly esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances. They always lived on the farm near Brownsdale. Mr. Douthett was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute at Butler, Pa. He then taught school from 1857 until 1861, when he enlisted at Brownsdale for three years in company H, One hundred and second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and served under General McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp,

Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport, Second Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Chantilly, the Wilderness and many other battles and skirmishes. He re-enlisted with his regiment near Brandy station, Va., and was given veteran furlough for thirty days, after which he rejoined his command, being finally mustered out with his regiment near Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865. Mr. Douthett was slightly wounded at Williamsburg—Fort Magruder—on the Peninsula, and his hat was perforated by a minnie ball at the second battle of Fredericksburg. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, receiving a wound through the left thigh. He was treated for two months at Findlay Hospital, Washington, D. C. then at Philadelphia and afterward at Pittsburg, Pa., and when only partially recovered rejoined his regiment before Petersburg, Va., and participated in the closing campaign of the Army of the Potomac with General Grant. Mr. Douthett was justice of the peace for ten years, a school director for twelve years, and president of the board of school directors of his county for a number of years. He served three terms as postmaster at Brownsdale, was mercantile appraiser of Butler county in 1890, and was appointed by Governor Pattison as a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress, which met at Sedalia, Mo., in 1891. He is a member of Captain William Stuart Post No. 573, G. A. R., and of Encampment No. 45, Union Veteran Legion. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Legislature in 1862, and elected by a flattering majority, receiving 225 more votes than any other candidate, and running 100 ahead of the national ticket of his party. Early in the session Mr. Douthett had a resolution passed condemning the effort to secure the repeal of the act of Congress prohibiting the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago on the Sabbath. Later, he secured the passage, on special order, of his bill to regulate and establish the fees to be charged by justices of the peace, aldermen, magistrates and constables to secure uniformity throughout the state. Mr. Douthett is always active in the politics of his county, and his political rewards by popular vote attest the estimation in which he is held better than anything that can be said.



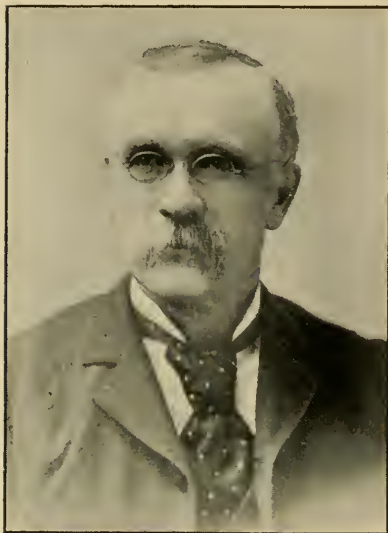
JACOB C. STINEMAN, of Cambria, is a native of Richland township, Cambria county, Pa., where he was born April 9, 1842. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. When seventeen years old Mr. Stineman began teaching school, teaching in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer. Mr. Stineman's grandfather was one of the early settlers of Cambria county locating on the waters of the South Fork of the Conemaugh river in 1800. At one time the elder Stineman owned most of the land which in after years was covered by the waters of the South Fork reservoir, or Conemaugh lake, the breaking of which, in May, 1889, caused the losses of many lives and destruction of much valuable property in the Conemaugh valley. Mr. Stineman's grand parents on his mother's

side, whose names were Croyle, settled in that part of Cambria county known for many years as Croyle's Mill, Croyle township, now Summerhill borough about 1798 or 1799. Here his mother, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years, was born. Mr. Stineman's father died about twenty years ago.

Mr. Stineman enlisted in company F, One hundred and ninety-eighth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, First brigade, First division of the Fifth army corps, Army of the Potomac. He served until the close of the war, being one of the victorious army who witnessed Lee's surrender to General Grant on that eventful Sunday morning, April 9, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Stineman returned to his father's home and engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1868 he began working in the coal mines. He was soon advanced to mine foreman and subsequently to superintendent of the mines in which he first commenced working. In 1873 he began operating coal mines for himself and is now the owner of much valuable coal property, being one of the largest individual producers of bituminous coal in the state. His mines are situated along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Fork.

Mr. Stineman served fifteen consecutive years as a school director. He is a director of the Citizen's National Bank of Johnstown. He has never been an aspirant for political honors or an office seeker, although having been chosen to a number of offices of trust and importance. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Cambria county. He was defeated, but his vote was so far in excess of that of his colleagues on the Republican ticket that he was re-nominated in 1888. This time he was elected by a handsome majority and was the sheriff of the county at the time of the Johnstown flood. In 1889 Mr. Stineman was a delegate to the State Republican Convention. Two years subsequent he was chairman of the Cambria County Republican committee. He was elected to the Legislature in November, 1892, receiving the highest vote of any candidate of either party.

Mr. Stineman is a faithful and conscientious legislator. He is one of the most conspicuous, yet modest members of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Committees on Mines and Mining, Iron and Coal, Judiciary Local, Fish and Game and Bureau of Statistics.



JAMES J. THOMAS, the Democratic Representative from Cambria county, was born October, 1836, in Munster township, in that county. He never attended school except to learn to spell, but acquired a practical education at the hands of his father, who taught school in Cambria county from 1820 to 1869 and fitted his son at his home for the same occupation. Representative Thomas became a pedagogue in 1858 and has followed teaching and farming ever since that period. He has thirty-four terms of school teaching in Cambria county to his credit, during which he educated many young men who have held important positions in the State and country. He filled several local offices in his township and in 1876 was elected to the House from Cambria county for two years and served in that

body in 1877 and 1878 with John Downey, of Johnstown. He was United States storekeeper during President Cleveland's first term in the Twenty-third district, comprising a large portion of Western Pennsylvania, and filled the place for over four years. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and has worked at farming, in conjunction with school teaching, since he attained his majority except in two years, when he carried on the lumber business in West Virginia. Speaker Thompson appointed him a member of the Congressional and Judicial Apportionment, Vice and Immorality and Constitutional Reform Committees, and he also served on the sub-Committee on Congressional Apportionment with Chairman Lawrence and Representatives Richmond, Cotton and Ritter. He was vice president of the agricultural delegation in the Legislature, which had for its president Representative Cessna and for its secretary Senator Critchfield. He introduced during the session the bill endorsed by the State Sportsmen's Association changing the time for the shooting of squirrels from September 1 to October 15, whose main purpose was to prevent early hunting and thus protect pheasants and quail from slaughter. He also introduced a bill authorizing supervisors of townships to pay for the material necessary to erect wire fences to prevent snow-drifts in the country districts, which have been found to work the most satisfactory results, and was a member of the sub-committee of the agriculture delegation which drafted the Nesbit road bill, and was afterward appointed by the same organization one of a committee of five to take charge of the Niles tax bill on the floor of the House.



IRVIN K. HOCKLEY, who represents Cameron county as a member of the House, was born in Reading, Pa., in 1852. His ancestors were of German stock and settled in Pennsylvania shortly after the revolutionary war. His father is a farmer. Mr. Hockley received his early education in the schools of Lycoming and Northumberland counties and finished it in the county normal school at Muncy. He was a school teacher for seventeen years, twelve of which as principal of the Emporium high school, extending from 1875 to 1887. He was married to Miss Debbie Logan, of Emporium, in 1877 and has two children, a girl and boy. From 1887 to 1891, he was treasurer of the Emporium board of trade. He is now merchant and coal dealer and furnishes builder's supplies at Emporium.

He has been county and borough auditor and was chairman of the Democratic county committee of Cameron county in 1891 and 1892. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention which nominated E. H. Bigler, of Clearfield, for State Treasurer. Although Cameron county is Republican, and he had for his opponent Captain J. C. Johnson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of 1891, Mr. Hockley was elected by fifty-four majority. He is a member of Emporium lodge 382, F. and A. M., Emporium lodge 984, I. O. O. F. (which lodge he represented in the grand lodges of that order at Allegheny in 1890 and at Sunbury in 1892), Emporium lodge 163, A. O. U. W., and the German Harri Garri. He is a member of the new Game and Fish committee and also of the committees of Centennial Affairs, Geological Survey and Bureau of Statistics, and introduced a bill to repeal the special act in Cameron county relative to the collection of taxes, requiring the collector to add ten per cent. for collection if taxes are not paid within thirty days from the date the duplicates are placed into his hands, and a bill to provide for the election of county school superintendents by popular vote.





WILLIAM F. BIERY, of Carbon county, is a native of Lehigh county, having been born at Catasauqua, May 15, 1863. When five years of age he removed with his father, who had some lumbering interests in Carbon county, to a place called Hickory Run, in that county, and in 1876 he moved to Weissport, Carbon county, where he has resided ever since. Until he was sixteen years old he attended the public schools, and after he had given up his studies he worked in planing mills and in furniture factories. At his majority he entered the drug business, in which he is still now engaged. He was school director in his town for six years, and has at all times taken great interest in the development of the public school system. Mr. Biery is a Democrat and takes part in all the campaigns of his

party. He has never aspired to any prominent political office, but, responding to the demands of his constituency in Carbon county, he submitted to the nomination as the representative from his county to the House, and was elected in the fall of 1892 to serve during the sessions of 1893 and 1894. At the session of 1893 Mr. Biery carefully watched the vast interests of the Carbon county industries. He was assigned to the following House committees: Mines and Mining, Manufactures and Legislative Apportionment.

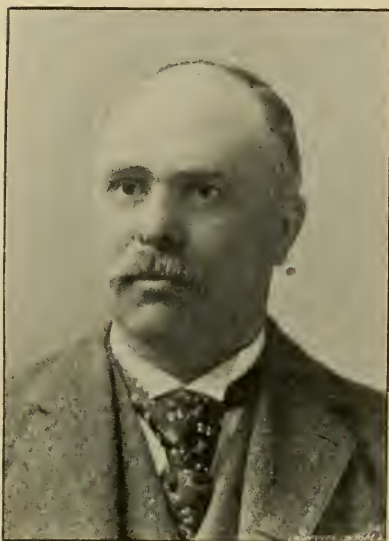




JOHN T. McCORMICK, of Centre county, was born at Nittany Hall, Walker township, January 23, 1849. His father was a cooper by trade, but relinquished this business and became a farmer, purchasing a farm and tilling it himself. Mr. McCormick, senior, removed to Furguson township, near State College, Centre county, where his farm was located and young McCormick was sent to the common schools and passed through the regular course of studies then in existence, and at their completion he was proffered a scholarship at the State College, but it was refused, as Mr. McCormick preferred to engage in active business.

The McCormick ancestry are of Irish extraction, but came to America many years ago. The subject of this sketch has always been engaged in farming,

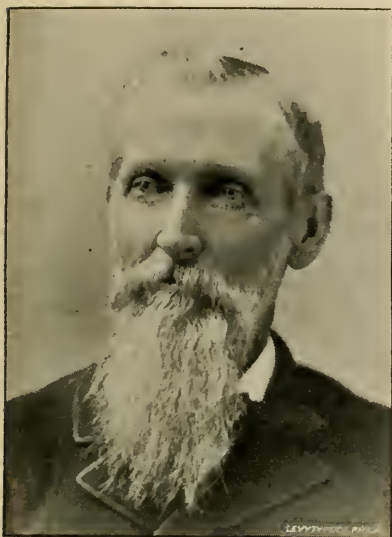
owning at the present time a valuable tract of seventy-five acres in Centre county, which is under excellent cultivation. He has always been a Democrat, and has been on many occasions honored by his party with official position. He has been school director; was for three successive terms elected as triennial assessor for his township; has been elected to the position of overseer of the poor, and in 1891 was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He was elected one of the members of the House in 1890, receiving a majority of over 1,200 votes over his highest opponent, and for the present term he was re-nominated by practically the unanimous vote of the county convention and re-elected by a largely increased vote over his previous election. He has presented a bill to the present Legislature making an appropriation for the support of "The State College," and is greatly interested in its successful passage; besides he takes great interest in all measures pertaining to the agricultural welfare of the state. He takes an active part in all the party contests of his county, and especially so in the party contests of his own township, in which his farm is located, and devotes much of his time and personal attention to the public schools of his portion of the state. Mr. McCormick does not participate in the debates of the present session except upon questions in which he has an interest, and he is especially watchful in all matters that affect the agricultural welfare of his constituents. In apportioning to him the work of the House, he has been assigned to the committees on Agriculture, Library, Judicial Apportionment and to Pensions and Gratuities.



JAMES SCHOFIELD was born near Belfast, Ireland, March 20, 1848, and resides at Bellefonte. His parents came to Ireland with William of Orange and took part in the rebellion of 1798. His grandfather, Jacob Schofield, was one of the prime movers and leaders in the organization of the yeomanry of Ireland. At the age of six years Mr. Schofield was sent to school but left after six years and began learning the trade of a harness-maker in Belfast, where he was soon recognized as one of the most aptest and most competent working-men. Being of a lively disposition, frank and honest, he soon became a particular favorite among the men. Hearing much of the advantages to be had in America, he bade adieu to old Ireland on April 27, 1867, and left for this country from the city of Londonderry,

arriving in New York on May 10. After wandering about for some time he went to Birmingham, Huntington county, where he secured employment in the lead mines for over a year. This gave Mr. Schofield his start in life. Having earned a little money he located in Bellefonte in the spring of 1868 and worked at his trade as a harness-maker. Two years later he returned to New York, where he secured employment in a harness shop. Bellefonte seemed to be a more desirable location, and one year later he returned to the town and began on a small scale the manufacture of harness supplies, in which business he has been engaged ever since. Like his ancestors, he always was prominent in politics, and shortly after his location in Bellefonte was elected to the school board for three years. He was then elected for three successive terms as overseer of the poor, but resigned this office June 20, 1891, to pay a visit to his mother country. After spending some time in Ireland he returned and, November 8, 1892, was elected to the House of Representatives over one of the best citizens of the county by a majority of 959. In the House he has been a creditable Representative and succeeded in having the bill to elect tax collectors in boroughs and townships for three years passed. He was popular in the Legislature as a Representative Irishman; was ready to perform his public duties and crack a joke with his fellow-members.

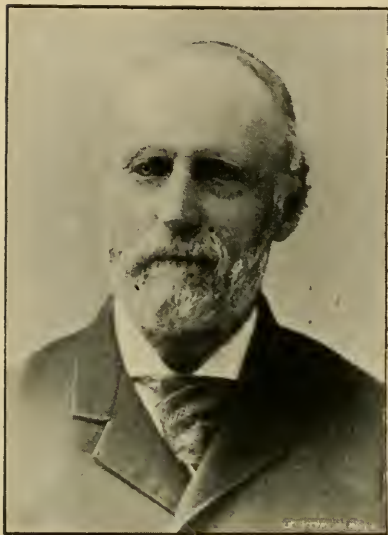




JOSEPH G. WEST was born in East Pikeland township, Chester county, Pa., May 22, 1834. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, David West, from which he attended the public school until he was seventeen years of age, when he was sent to Strodie's Seminary, near Lenape, Chester county. Here he pursued his studies for one term, and the following year he attended Oakdale Seminary at Pughtown, Chester county, at which institution he continued his studies for two years. The following year, after completing his studies at Oakdale Seminary, was spent in teaching in the public school at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. The avocation of teaching being distasteful to Mr. West, he turned his attention to the study of medicine with Dr. Morris Tussell, of Chester Springs,

Chester county, and commenced to attend lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1857, from which institution he was graduated in the month of March, 1860. The next September he began the practice of medicine at Kemblesville, Chester county, and continued it at the same place until he turned it over to his son, Dr. F. B. West, in 1887. He has always been an unswerving Republican, but was held in such esteem by the citizens of his township that he was continually re-elected to the office of school director for a term of fifteen years, although the district is strongly Democratic. In 1890 he was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from his county, and was re-elected in 1892 to the same office. After relinquishing the practice of medicine and his drug business to his son in 1887, he removed to his farm, which is beautifully situated on the outskirts of the village of Kemblesville, where he resides.





DAVID HOOPES BRANSON, one of the Representatives in the House from Chester county, was born in Milltown, East Gosben township, Chester county, Pa., August 31, 1827. He was educated in the subscription schools of that day and Strode's Academy. He taught school several years, was a clerk in the office of recorder of deeds during the term of Edward Hibbard, is a farmer and dealer in fancy stock and has for many years been closely identified with agricultural interests. He has also been prominently connected with the management of the Chester County and Oxford Agricultural societies and is now first vice president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. His record for growing large crops and raising fine fancy stock is not surpassed in the state. The once mammoth oxen, known as the

"Chester County Mammoth Roans," and the famous bullock, "General Grant," were raised and fed on his farm in Brandywine township, Chester county. He has grown 127 2-3 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and last year his highest yield was 120 bushels and ten pounds to the acre, specimens of which have been shipped to the World's Fair for competition with the cereals of this and other states. In 1882 he shipped through the United States consul to London ninety barrels of selected corn especially for seed to test the possibilities of the foreign climate for growing Pennsylvania corn. Mr. Branson was elected to the House of Representatives from Chester county in 1891 and 1893 without opposition from his district. During the session of 1893 he introduced among others bills to reduce the legal standard of a bushel of potatoes to fifty-six pounds and to appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing grounds by the state on which to erect buildings for the conducting of annual exhibitions of the State Agricultural Society and other agricultural organizations. Mr. Branson served on the Committees of Appropriations, Agriculture, Counties and Townships, Centennial Affairs and Library, and in 1891 on Agriculture and various other important committees. In view of his long and successful connection with farming and live stock raising he has been assigned a position in the Agricultural Department at the World's Fair by Director General George B. Davis, chief of that department at Chicago.

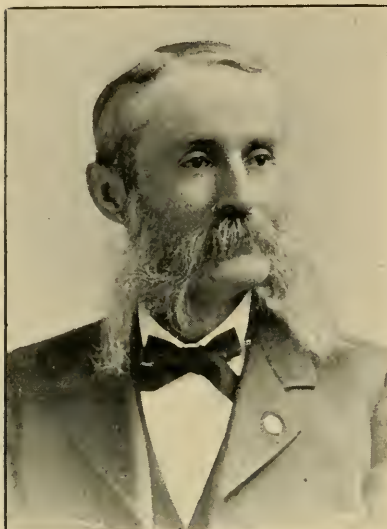




D. SMITH TALBOT, of Chester county, has taken a leading position in the Legislature since he first became a member at the session of 1889. He was born in Honeybrook township November 19, 1841. He is a son of Calob P. and Elizabeth Buchanan Talbot. Mr. Talbot's father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his ancestry took an active part with the colonist in the revolutionary war against Great Britain. In the war of the late rebellion five of the Talbot boys were in the Northern army at the same time, two of whom lost their lives in the struggle for right against wrong. He was reared upon a farm. He comes from a family that is a landmark in Chester county and which has produced a number of distinguished men. Having obtained an rudimentary education in the public schools, Mr.

Talbot was sent consecutively to the academies at Morgantown, Waynesburg and Parkersburg. Having completed his education, Mr. Talbot passed an examination for a school teacher's certificate and for eight years taught in the public schools of Chester county. During the Lee invasion of Pennsylvania Mr. Talbot enlisted in the Forty-second Pennsylvania regiment for the three month's service. After his discharge from the army he became a student at law and on April 16, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of Chester county and subsequently to the bars of Delaware, Mifflin and Schuylkill counties, in which he had clients. Mr. Talbot comes from a race of politicians and early identified himself with the Republican party. He has repeatedly been a delegate to county conventions and in 1885 was a senatorial delegate to the State convention. In 1887 he was elected by the borough council the solicitor for the borough of West Chester. In 1892 he was nominated for State Senator to fill a vacancy, but was defeated through the apathy of the Republican voters of the county. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1889 and has served continuously since. In the session of 1891 Mr. Talbot was named as chairman of the Committee on Elections, which committee was one of the most important, politically, of the session. Mr. Talbot is the author of a number of important measures in the Legislature and is universally regarded as one of the strong men of the House.



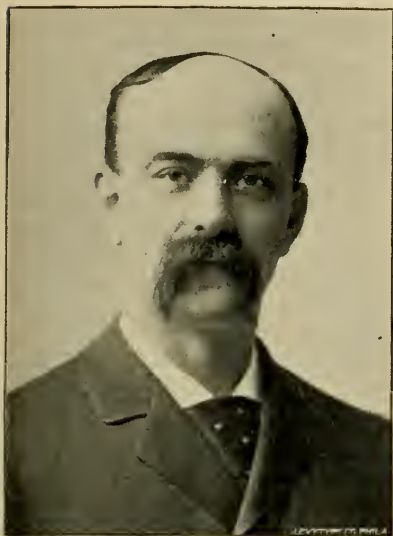


DANIEL FOULKLE MOORE, of Phoenixville, was born July 24, 1841, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county. Mr. Moore's father is a leading citizen and agriculturist of Montgomery county, where the ancestors of his mother, Phœbe Foulke Moore, located in 1698, being a part of the Welsh Quaker colony that settled in South-eastern Pennsylvania at that time. The early life of Mr. Moore was spent upon his father's farm, following the usual agricultural pursuits and attending public schools in the winter. Subsequently in 1856 one term was spent at private school in West Chester. The balance of his educational opportunities were had at Gwynedd boarding school, where he spent three winters. Having learned the art of telegraphy, Mr. Moore, in the spring of 1862, entered

the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as an extra operator. He was stationed at Reading, Harrisburg and other important points, filling the position also of train dispatcher and otherwise proving his ability in these important and responsible positions.

Mr. Moore enlisted August, 1862, in company E, One hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, for nine months. He was afterward assigned to the First brigade, First division of the Twelfth army corps, and participated with his regiment in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. He was honorably discharged May, 1863, at the expiration of his enlistment. A few weeks later he re-enlisted "for the emergency" during the Gettysburg campaign, serving nearly four months in the Thirty-first regiment of that line. He decided to again enlist for the balance of the war, but at the earnest solicitation of General Superintendent Nichols, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, he abandoned his plans and re-entered the employ of that company. Mr. Moore was stationed at Phoenixville in November, 1863, as train dispatcher, which position he retained until 1870, when he became a partner in the firm of Caswell & Moore in the stove, tin and roofing business, in which he is still engaged. He has been chosen burgess of Phoenixville, which is largely Democratic politically, a distinction that but few Republicans have enjoyed the past quarter of a century.

During the period of reorganization of the National Guard after the close of the rebellion Mr. Moore was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General J. R. Dobson, commanding the then Tenth division, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in November, 1892, from the Northern district of Chester county, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate on the Republican legislative ticket. He is a member of the committees on Accounts, Bureau of Statistics, Library, Insurance and Education. Mr. Moore has introduced a number of bills and is actively interested in the Agnew local option measure, the bill to abolish capital punishment, civil service reform, Phoenixville hospital bill and all educational and reform measures before the General Assembly.



HENRY N. HESS, M. D., member of the House from Clarion county, was born in Maysville, that county, July 13, 1854. His father, who was a miller, was born in Dauphin and his mother in Schuylkill county. Both were of German parentage. In 1828 they emigrated west and settled at Newmaysville. Dr. Hess' father carried on the milling business for many years, and in 1840 his first mill was destroyed by flood and in 1860 another by storm. Representative Hess was taught in the district schools and the Corsica and West Millersville Academies. He was engaged in the profession of school teaching for six years. In 1882 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He has practiced medicine at Fryburg, Clarion county, for eleven years, and served as school director for three years,

was secretary of the board one year and treasurer two years. He was a delegate to the State convention at Scranton which nominated Robert E. Pattison for Governor. He was elected to the House from Clarion county in 1890 and 1892 by majorities of 1,384 and 1,250 respectively. At the session of 1891 he strenuously opposed the medical examiners bill and received the credit of having defeated it from the State Medical Association. At that session he served on the committees of Judiciary, Local and Public Health and Sanitation, and at the session of 1893 on the Appropriation, Banks and Banking, and Public Health and Sanitation Committees. Class legislation has invariably found in Representative Hess an uncompromising foe. He was appointed on the sub-committee of the committee on Appropriations, which visited the flooded districts of Oil City and Titusville, and the hospitals at Meadville and Brookville, to ascertain the merit of claims for appropriations. He introduced a bill to appropriate \$75,000 to the State Normal school of the Thirteenth district. Dr. Hess has passed all chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in 1890 attended the sessions of the Grand Lodge at Pittsburg.





HENRY CYPHERT is one of the two Democratic representatives from Clarion county. He was born September 8, 1836, and, like his father, has devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. His paternal grandfather was raised in Berks county, removed to Westmoreland county at an early stage of his life, and while yet a young man took up his residence in Clarion county. He settled in a woodland country and cleared a farm. Subsequently he built a furnace, but the venture proved a failure and involved him in much debt, and in 1861 he died a poor man. Mr. Cyphert's father was of German and his mother of Irish origin. The son was born in Limestone township, Clarion county. He was educated in the public schools of that county and at a normal school at Callensburg, taught by

John McGonagle. What success he has had has been due to his industry and energy, as he was very poor when a boy. The occupations he has followed are farming, raising and dealing in live stock and teaching school. He was township auditor and overseer of the poor and has been tax collector for seventeen years. He was also postmaster at Kingsville, Clarion county, for six years, and attended the Democratic State Convention of 1885 at Harrisburg as a delegate. At the election at which he was chosen a member of the House, he led all the other candidates in the number of votes received. He is a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and has taken great interest in the success of the Patrons of Husbandry. To him was intrusted the introduction in the House of the bill to provide a new method of electing members of the State Board of Agriculture, by having them chosen from the various agricultural societies, granges and kindred organizations. During the session of the Legislature of 1893 hundreds of petitions were received from granges in Pennsylvania, asking for the proposed change in the interests of a larger representation on the board of the agricultural interests of the State. Mr. Cyphert also introduced a bill to allow constables compensation for visiting licensed hotels under the Brooks' law. As a member of the lower branch of the assembly he served on these committees: Bureau of Statistics, Counties and Townships and Iron and Coal.





JOHN K. GORMAN, who is serving his first term in the Legislature as a member from Clearfield county, was born in New Washington, in that county, July 27, 1862. His parents, who were of Scotch-Irish descent (both of whom are dead), lived on a farm in Burnside township, where Mr. Gorman was raised and in due time was sent to common schools. Afterwards he went to the Normal school in New Washington and prepared himself as a teacher and for four years taught in the public schools of his native county. He entered the State Normal school in Clarion, Clarion county, and from that institution graduated in 1889. When his school days were ended he was appointed deputy sheriff of Clearfield county, under Sheriff E. L. McCloskey, and in that capacity served until 1891. In the meantime he

read law and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county and is now a practicing attorney in the town of Clearfield. Mr. Gorman is very active in the politics of his county, and for the years 1890 and 1891 was the secretary to the Democratic County Committee. He was also a National Guardsman and for three years was member of company D, in the Fifteenth regiment. He was elected to the Legislature from his county by a handsome majority and in the House is serving on the following committees: Judiciary Local, Mines and Mining and Military. The new mine ventilation law was introduced by Mr. Gorman and passed both House and Senate without a dissenting vote, notwithstanding the fact that this same bill failed in the Legislature of 1891.





CHARLES SYLVESTER KING, one of the members from Clearfield county, was born April 17, 1848, in the town of Petitcodiac, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, Canada. His ancestors on his father's side were Irish and his mother's parents were Scotch, having been reared so near the American line that it was not difficult for him to acquire a considerable knowledge of Americans and American institutions; and the more he learned of them the more he was led to love and admire the United States government. The great love of freedom was so strong in him that at the age of nineteen years Mr. King determined to become a citizen of the United States, and in 1878 he entered the State of Maine in which he remained for two years, at the end of which time he concluded to visit Penn-

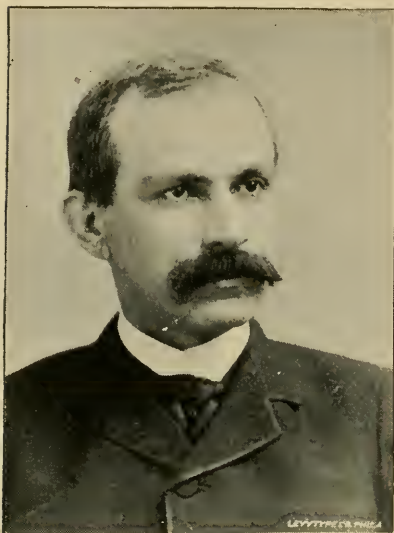
sylvania, arriving in Philipsburg, Centre county, March 5, 1869, and in a short time he secured employment with a lumber company doing business in Clearfield county. He at once took advantage of our naturalization laws and became a citizen of this commonwealth and has remained a resident of that county ever since. Connecting himself with the Democratic party, he has always been a strong advocate of the principles of that party, believing that the perpetuity of our government depends on those principles. Mr. King has held several minor offices in his county, having served as school director for a number of years, and was elected judge of elections in the borough of Brisbin, which is largely Republican. He was elected to the Legislature by a large majority notwithstanding there was a most determined effort made to compass his defeat. On the opening of the session he was appointed on the following committees: Constitutional Reform, Federal Relations and Centennial Affairs. He has been in faithful attendance at every session of the House, and while he has engaged but little in debate he has been studious and observing, and by his genial manners has made many friends in both parties. He introduced a bill for the improvement of roads and also a bill requiring owners of property in Clearfield county to fence the same. He is a man of the people and will neglect no opportunity presented to work for their interests.





JAMES C. QUIGGLE, who was born at Lock Haven, December 29, 1851, is the son of the late Hon. James W. Quiggle, and his mother is a sister of Judge C. A. Mayer. In 1856 his parents removed to Philadelphia from Clinton county, and three years afterward he accompanied them to Antwerp, Belgium. His father was United States consul at that port, and the son made his home there for two years and a half and attended French and German schools. In November, 1861, he returned to Philadelphia with his parents and applied himself to further study in the schools of that city and a commercial college. He had intended connecting himself with the profession of the law and had been regularly entered as a student in the common pleas court of Philadelphia, but imperfect vision com-

pelled him to abandon his purpose. In October, 1871, before he had attained the age of twenty years, he was tendered and accepted on personal and not political grounds, the office of United States consular agent at Cornwall, Canada, which he resigned March 10, 1872. From 1873 to 1876 he was engaged in Wayne township, Clinton county, in agricultural and lumbering pursuits. In the latter year he held an important position in the office of the chief secretary of the United States Centennial Commission at Philadelphia. After having filled several offices in his township, he, in 1887, accepted the post of United States consul at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, to which he had been appointed by President Cleveland in August 31, 1887, and entered upon his duties October 22, he was superseded for political reasons by President Harrison in February, 1890, as was shown by the fact that Mr. Quiggle received special commendation from the Department of State for the satisfactory and economical administration of his office. Before his return from Canada he was re-elected justice of the peace for Wayne township for five years, but having been elected to the House in November, 1890, he surrendered the office after having attended to its duties for six months. In the Legislature of 1891 he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Federal Relations, Manufactures and Bureau of Statistics. In 1892 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, his vote exceeding that received by his Republican opponent, A. D. Meloy, 736. At the present session he is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Federal Relations, Elections and Printing. Mr. Quiggle has been prominent in the politics of his county, and in 1883 was chosen a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. For five years he was a member of the Clinton County Democratic Committee and in 1884 served as its secretary. Mr. Quiggle was married at Lock Haven by Rev. Joseph Nesbitt to Miss Ella L. Quiggle, daughter of ex-county commissioner Jacob Quiggle, a distant relative, February 23, 1882.



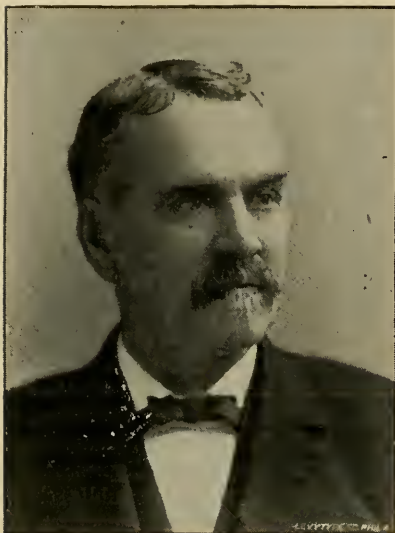
ANDREW LUCIUS FRITZ, of Bloomburg, was born in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa. His ancestors lived on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, during the revolutionary war. They took an active part in the scenes incident to that time. His great-grandfather, Philip Fritz, moved with his grandfather to Columbia county about 1795, where he purchased a large tract of land. Philip Fritz was the first school teacher and justice of the peace in the northern part of the county, and according to history he was "a great scholar and local public character of more than ordinary influence." Representative Fritz's father, Jesse Fritz, was a farmer, and purchased and lived on the "old homestead," where he died two years ago, having filled the office of justice of the peace a number

of years until his death. The subject of this sketch at the age of seven began to work on his father's farm. In the summer for a number of years he worked on the farm and went to school in winter. He received an academical education at the New Columbia and Orangeville Academies and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He has always been a laborious student. He began teaching when about sixteen years of age, and followed that profession six years. He studied law with ex-United States Senator C. R. Buckalew, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1878. In November of the same year he located at Scranton, and was admitted to practice as an attorney of the Lackawanna county courts. In a short time he removed to Bloomsburg, where he has since lived and practiced law. Mr. Fritz has a large practice in Columbia and adjoining counties, and has been admitted to practice in the supreme court. He has been receiver of taxes, town auditor, solicitor of the Bloomsburg poor district, and counsel for a number of municipalities, and he was secretary of town council for a number of years until he resigned. He was appointed by three sheriffs in succession as deputy, and had charge of the sheriff's office of Columbia county in the absence of the sheriff until his other business compelled him to give up the position. Through these positions and by his kind and obliging disposition he made many friends and became well acquainted with the people of the county. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, receiving the highest vote on the Democratic ticket. In 1886 he was re-nominated without opposition and was elected, running ahead of his ticket at the general election. In 1892 he was elected a third time as a member of the House, an honor awarded to but few in his county. During his three terms in the Legislature he served on the Judiciary General and other important committees. In 1891 Mr. Fritz was elected a delegate to the proposed constitutional convention from the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan, by the largest vote in the district. He has taken an active part in the business interests of his county and is interested in several new enterprises. Mr. Fritz has always been a Democrat, has taken an active part in politics and has been a delegate to several county and state conventions. He is married and has two small children, both boys.



EDWARD MARVIN TEWKSBURY, of Columbia county, was born September 10, 1837, in Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., on a farm. His father, Reuben Tewksbury, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Martha Corey, was from Rhode Island. The Tewksbury's are of English ancestry. D'Aubigne places "John Tewksbury, a leather merchant of London, with the martyrs of A. D. 1528, and as early as A. D. 1512, being in possession of a manuscript copy of the Bible." The Tewksbury family early settled in Massachusetts, intermarrying with the Sargeants, Winthrops and Worthings, of early colonial and revolutionary times. Until the age of fifteen Representative Tewksbury attended the public schools of the township where he was born. He then took a three years' course of in-

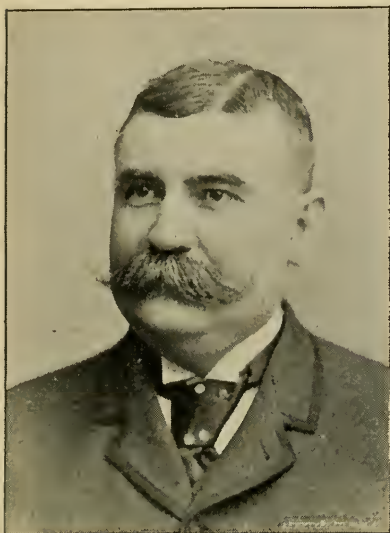
struction at Harford University (old Franklin Academy of Susquehanna county), receiving the "certificate of scholarship," then granted by the faculty. He began teaching public school near Millersburg in Dauphin county, Pa., when eighteen years of age, teaching more or less each year for nearly twenty years, part of the time in connection with farming. In 1860 he met with an accident, resulting in permanent physical disability, which incapacitated him for the more active duties of life. He is emphatically a farmer, living on the farm, yet interested in other pursuits of a mercantile character. He has filled a number of local offices in his county and was a delegate to the Democratic convention in Allentown in 1883. He was elected to the house in 1890 and 1892, each time by a commanding majority. As a candidate the last named year he had no opposition. In the Legislature he served on several of the most important committees. Among others he introduced bills to require seats to be furnished females employed in factories, to prohibit the issuing of free passes and discrimination in freights, to fix railroad fare at two cents a mile, for the introduction of free text books in the schools, to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age who have not attended school twelve weeks in a year, for the distribution of the State appropriation according to the number of months taught in the several districts, for a general borough law, for a commission to locate the forts of Pennsylvania prior to 1783 and for the exemption of forest lands connected with farms from taxation. Since 1856 Mr. Tewksbury has been actively working for the triumph of his party, believing that the best interests of the State and Nation demanded its success. He has devoted the best efforts of his life to the common school cause of Pennsylvania, as he thinks "Education is the Hand-maid of Religion." His family in their church relations are Methodists and he is a communicant in this church. He early entered the grange field in the interest of the farmer and home-owner, and has always demanded for them equal rights before the law. The young people have always found in him a true friend, the unfortunate a man with an open, helping hand, his enemies one ready to forgive and his friends one who never forgot or forsook them.



ROBERT C. McMASTERS, of Crawford, was born near Adamsville, Crawford county, Pa., June 13, 1839. He is a son of John M. McMasters, one of the early settlers of western Crawford, who entered the primitive forests in his early life and lived to see them "blossom as the rose," dying at the age of eighty-seven years. Young McMasters was educated in the common schools, at the Hartshorn Academy and Jamestown Seminary. He taught school during the winters of 1860 and 1861. August 16, 1862, Mr. McMasters enlisted in company H, One hundred and Forty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. His regiment was recruited by Colonel H. L. Brown, of Erie, and began active service at Antietam. Its next engagement was at Fredericksburg, where it suffered severely. Mr. McMasters

was captured at Chancellorsville by the Confederates and taken to Libby prison. He was released on parole and returned to the Union lines, but not in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburg. From the time of his release until the close of the war Mr. McMasters participated in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac took part until the close of the conflict at Appomattox. During the siege at Petersburg Mr. McMasters had command of companies H and G. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service and soon after entered the mercantile business at Adamsville, Pa, where he has lived ever since. In connection with his mercantile business he has been engaged in farming the past few years. Mr. McMasters is a director in the First National Bank of Greenville, Pa., and the secretary of Rocky Glen Cemetery. He was a member of the State Democratic Convention of 1892 and was postmaster at Adamsville from 1868 to 1872. He was a candidate for Assemblyman in the fall of 1893 and received the largest vote of any candidate on either ticket. He is a member of the House Committees on Banks, Military, Public Health and Sanitation and Vice and Immorality. Mr. McMasters championed the cause of the advocates of the co-operative bank bill and the measure to distribute the State appropriation to the common schools, proposing a radical change in the manner of the distribution of the appropriations.





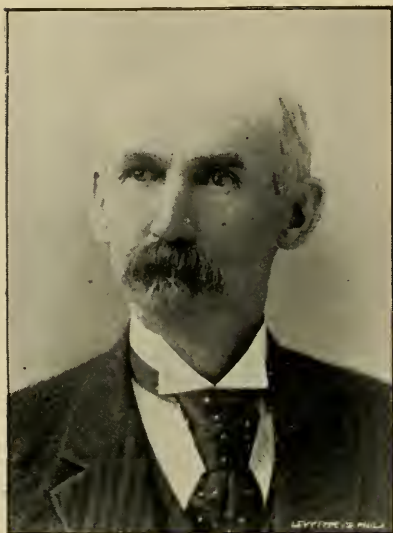
WILLIAM HENRY ANDREWS, of Crawford county, ex-chairman of the Republican State committee, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., January 14, 1842. His paternal ancestor fought under the banner of William the Conqueror, and was knighted for gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. In after years his descendants maintained the reputation of their progenitor, and the family name will be found among England's truest patriots and bravest defenders for many centuries. On his mother's side Mr. Andrews is of Puritan descent, the first of his maternal ancestors in this country, dating his advent to America back to the earliest settlement made by the Pilgrims in Massachusetts. A great-grandfather on his mother's side of the family

served in the Continental army during the revolution under Montgomery at the storming of Quebec; was with General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Another ancestor served under Washington throughout the entire struggle for independence. In the war of the rebellion also the family name was well represented among the defenders of the Union. His father, Dr. Jeremiah Andrews, was born in Mitcheltown, Ireland, educated in Dublin and emigrated to this country when twenty-five years of age. He was recognized as a skillful practitioner, and possessed to a remarkable degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. Dr. Andrews' wife, the mother of W. H. Andrews, was a daughter of Dr. Noah Weld, a member of one of the oldest families and one of the best known and most respected citizens of Warren county.

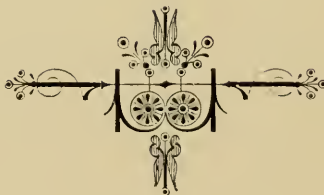
After obtaining such rudimentary education as the public schools of his time and section afforded, W. H. Andrews early in life entered upon a mercantile career, and up to the year 1880 was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, part of the time in Cincinnati, O., and subsequently at Meadville and Titusville, Pa.

During the year 1880 he was elected chairman of the Republican committee of Crawford county, a position he held for three successive terms, and in which his efficiency and aptitude for politics were demonstrated. He was again unanimously elected in 1886. Early in his political career he developed those characteristics which served to elevate him to the chairmanship of his party in Pennsylvania. He served with credit to himself and advantage to his party as first assistant secretary to the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania during the years 1887-88, and so ably did he discharge the duties to which he was assigned that his work obtained such hearty recognition at the hands of the old party leaders, who were so favorably impressed by his qualities for work and organization and his practical common sense that he was made chairman of the State committee in 1888, and was unanimously re-elected in 1889 and again in 1890.

Always a stalwart Republican and ever loyal to his associates under all conditions and every circumstance, Mr. Andrews is regarded with admiration by his friends and by those whom he opposes as an honorable and able antagonist.



W R. MCGILL, of Crawford county, was born in Woodcock township, February 1, 1835. He was educated in the common schools and brought up on a farm. He served three years as deputy sheriff of Crawford county, and for the last fourteen years has been engaged in the lumber business, stock raising and general farming.





SAMUEL McCUNE WHERRY was born January 5, 1840, near Shippenburg, Pa. He went through the schools of his native county and, in 1860, at the age of twenty years, graduated at Princeton College with one of the highest honors of his class. He then returned to his native county and studied law with the Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873, and took an active part in the formation of the fundamental law of our commonwealth. For a number of years he owned and edited the *Carlisle Volunteer*. In 1886 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. In 1890 he was elected for a third term, an honor never before conferred upon a Representative

of his county. He was a member of the State Revenue Commission of 1887 by appointment of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a member of the same commission during the year 1889 by election of the House. At the session of 1889 he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1892 he was elected to the House of Representatives for the fourth time and was made chairman of the Democratic caucus of the House. His legislative experience makes him an invaluable member. In the session of 1893 he was placed upon the most important committees of the House—Ways and Means, Judiciary General, and also upon the Committee on Appropriations and Manufactures. His best work in the House has been in advancing and perfecting important bills. He never introduces a bill if he can find a suitable man to do it for him. His anti-discrimination bill is considered by far the most just one ever offered in the House, and he is confident it will some day become a law, as will also his measure to secure uniformity in divorce legislation. He has introduced a civil service measure, which extends the civil service rules of the United States to the State and municipal governments of Pennsylvania, which he thinks bound to become a law. His bill regulating the sinking fund, passed at the session of 1891, has worked like a charm. After the decision of the House in the contested election case of *Highy vs. Andrews*, he introduced and had passed a law requiring every elector to cast his ballot within the territorial limits of the district in which he is domiciled. The effect of this bill will be to prevent such contests in the future and save to the State thousands of dollars. There are few if any men in the House whose influence upon legislation is more potent for good than that of Mr. Wherry. He is an indefatigable worker. He scans legislation more closely, perhaps, than any other member. A defect in a bill, constitutional or otherwise, is quickly detected by him, and the suggestion of amendment comes in such friendly spirit that it is always adopted. He is a good fighter, too, and if he deems a bill an unjust measure, be its author friend or foe, he fearlessly states to the House his objections to it and does all in his power to strike it down. He is a forcible speaker and what he says he says well. His occupation, he will tell you, is not that of a lawyer, editor or politician, but a farmer for revenue only.



GEORGE MORRIS ECKELS, born April 29, 1857 in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. His father was a farmer and cooper. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather when a child was brought to the United States by his father who settled in Western Pennsylvania, with his family, consisting of wife and fourteen children. None of his ancestors possessed means beyond the earnings of their labor. In their religious views they held to the Presbyterian faith. In politics they were invariably Democrats. Mr. Eckels received his education in the public schools of his native town from 1863 to 1873. In the latter year he entered a drug store at his home to learn the business. In January, 1877, he entered a drug store in Philadelphia and the same year became a student at the

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in the spring of 1879. He then returned to Mechanicsburg and formed a partnership with his younger brother, they having purchased the drug store in which both had served as clerks. They still continue as partners in the same business. In 1883 he was elected transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives and served during the regular and extra sessions of the Legislature of that year. In the fall of 1883 he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from that institution in May, 1885. Since that time he has practiced his profession in his native town in connection with his drug business. In 1884 Mr. Eckels was elected a delegate from Cumberland county to the Democratic State Convention by a vote of sixty-five out of sixty-six votes. The same year he was elected alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. In 1890 he was elected a member of the House by a majority of about 700 and was re-elected in 1892 by an increased majority of over 200. Both times he was a candidate he carried his own native town, Mechanicsburg, which is largely Republican, the first time by a majority of 112, and the second time by 123. He served on the following committees: Centennial Affairs, Pensions and Gratuities, Insurance and Public Health and Sanitation. Mr. Eckels is quiet and unassuming, an active, earnest worker in the hall of the House and in committee room. He is always present at his post of duty and ever attentive to the interests of his constituents. He does not pose as a speaker, but when occasion requires says what he has to say clearly, tersely and forcibly.





GEORGE KUNKEL, the representative of the First district of Dauphin county, is a native of Harrisburg. He was educated in the Gause and Seiler Academies of Harrisburg, and graduated in 1876 from Franklin and Marshal College, at Lancaster, the second honor man of his class, delivering the Franklin oration. Judge Simonton became his tutor in the law. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county two years after his graduation from college, and forthwith entered upon the practice of his profession. Success at once demonstrated his fitness for his calling. From the lower courts he went into the supreme court with a number of remarkable cases and met with exceptional success, displaying a comprehensive knowledge of the law and an extraordinary faculty for concise and forcible

reasoning. In 1885, after one of the most exciting contests ever had in the county, he was made the candidate for district attorney by the Republican party, and was elected by a handsome majority. His administration of the office exceeded the expectations of his friends, and won for him high commendations from his fellow-members of the bar. In 1888 he was unanimously re-nominated and re-elected by the unprecedented majority of 3,700, receiving 1,600 majority in the city of Harrisburg, his home.

As district attorney Mr. Kunkel proved himself a genius in arranging and dispatching business, thus saving great and unnecessary expense to the county. In him the people found a fearless, wise and able champion to prosecute their cases. In his conduct of criminal cases his arguments showed him to be a master in marshaling facts and powerful and convincing in the presentation of the salient points of a case to a jury. In the administration of his office he increased the number of his friends by his courtesy and impartiality, making no distinction of persons or political affiliations. Mr. Kunkel is one of the leaders of the Dauphin county bar. He is popular not only with the young element, but commands the profound respect of all who are his seniors at the bar. He has won the confidence of the people generally without regard to party.

Mr. Kunkel was elected to the Legislature in 1892, defeating his Democratic opponent by over 700 votes, although having been nominated but a few days before the election. He at once took an active interest in the affairs of the House, and is one of the most popular members of that body. His colleagues have even not been slow to recognize his ability as a lawyer and legislator, and his advice is daily sought by them on matters pertaining to legislation. He is a member of the committees on Judiciary General, Legislative Apportionment, City Passenger Railways, and Constitutional Reform. He was a member of the sub-committee to draft a legislative apportionment bill, and was also selected by Chairman Walton, of the Judiciary General Committee, to formulate an Anti-Pinkerton bill out of the five measures of this kind referred to the committee.

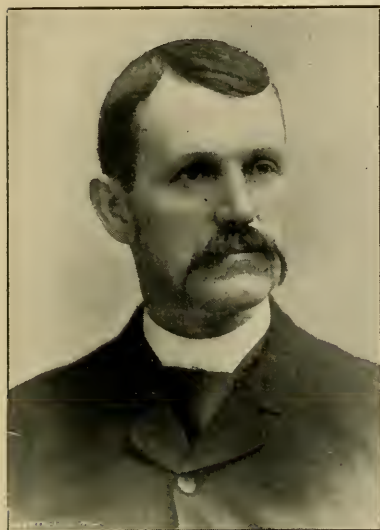


MARTIN LANDIS HERSHEY is one of the genial, good-natured members of the House. He represents the Second district of Dauphin county, and was born April 1, 1857, at Derry, Dauphin county, almost within the shadow of the famous old Derry Presbyterian church, where in ancient times the good man who attended services took his wife with him and listened to the sermon while he kept a lookout for Indians, who made repeated attacks on the old church. Dr. Hershey's father was a farmer, as was his father before him, and all were Pennsylvania born, living in the same locality for over seventy years. The young man was educated in the common schools and at the Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., and then taught school in his native town for four years, achieving

much success as an educator. His greatest wish was to study medicine and he chose as his preceptor Dr. W. C. Baker, of Hummelstown, Pa., and as his *Alma Mater* the famous old Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1883 with honors. He at once began the practice of medicine in Derry, and in a short time won fame as a practitioner throughout the lower end of Dauphin county. His many friends in 1890 presented his name to the Dauphin county Republican convention for member of the House of Representatives from the Second district, and was honored by nomination and election. He was an active legislator from the start, and so well did he serve his people that he was accorded a re-election in 1892 by the splendid majority of over 2,700, leading all of the other candidates.

Dr. Hershey's ability was recognized in the formation of the committees. He was made chairman of the Committee on Health and Sanitation, and is a member of the committees on Appropriations, Congressional Apportionment and Constitutional Reform, all of them important and containing the best minds of the House. The State Fish Commission this year placed in Dr. Hershey's hands for introduction in the House the bill making an appropriation for the carrying on of the work of fish propagation.

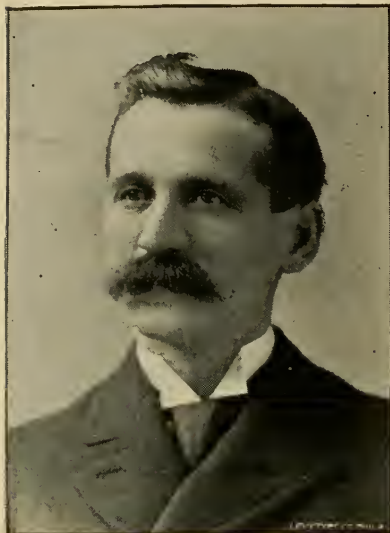




JOHN ADAM LAUDENSLAGER, of the Second district, Dauphin county, was born in Lykens township, Dauphin county, Pa., in 1850. When but six years old both parents died, and from that time he was nursed and cared for by relatives and kind friends. He attended the public schools of several towns, also the Berrysburg Seminary and Freeburg Academy. He began teaching in the public schools when he was eighteen years of age, but soon afterwards entered the mercantile business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace of Uniontown borough without opposition, and in 1888 was unanimously elected a tax collector in that borough. He was elected in 1890 as school director, but resigned when elected as Representative.

Since 1882 he has been manager of a large co-operative store under the Pennsylvania State Grange Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Laudenslager has for many years been one of the Republican leaders in Dauphin county, and in recognition of his faithful party service he was nominated in 1890 and elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1892 he was re-nominated, with practically no opposition, and was elected by a large majority. He takes an active interest in all legislation, especially that pertaining to the farmer, and is a member of the Committee on Accounts, Geological Survey, Public Buildings and Centennial Affairs. Mr. Laudenslager has attended as a delegate every Dauphin county Republican Convention held in the past fifteen years. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Free and Accepted Masons. In 1872 he was married to Malinda Strohecker, of Lykens Valley. Their union has been blessed with two children.





SAMUEL S. PAGE, son of Daniel Page and Mary Page, was born July 24, 1856, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated in the Paxtang school and was raised a farmer. At the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to Peter Dunkel, of Oberlin, Pa., to learn the trade of carpenter, at which he worked about seven years, three years of which time he carried on contracting, building a number of houses, including a public school house. At the age of twenty-three years he was elected a justice of the peace of Swatara township, which office he held for thirteen years. He has been also extensively and successfully engaged in the real estate business, with office in Steelton. In 1892 at the Republican County Convention he was unanimously chosen as the candidate of

the Republican party for the office of member of the Second Legislative district of Dauphin county and was elected by the unusual majority, 2,600. He was appointed on the following standing committees by Speaker Thompson: Insurance, Compare Bills, Vice and Immorality, Congressional Apportionment, Fish and Game of which committee he was chosen secretary. He introduced bills during the session of 1893. Bills to prohibit the killing of wild turkey for a period of three years, to compensate school directors and to compel them to visit schools, to regulate borough council and to make an appropriation for the paying of the expense of the electoral of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1888. He enlisted in the Governor's Troop of Harrisburg for three years, attended encampment at Mount Gretna. When twenty-two years old he was married to Elizabeth E. Brehm, of Hummelstown, daughter of Dr. Samuel Brehm. Their children are Anna Mary, Jennie Pearl, Artie Levan, Lenman Brehm, Edgar Silvestin and Faith G. His ancestors George Page, came to this country in 1735, obtained a warrant from William Penn for 200 acres of land in Paxtang township, near Rutherford station, which land remains in possession of the Page family, George Page, great-great grandfather and Frederick Page, great-grandfather and Daniel Page grandfather and Daniel Page, father of Samuel S. Page, died on this farm. George Page attended church at the Paxtang church, was connected with what was known at that time as the "Paxtang boys" commanded by Colonel Elder. Samuel S. Page has always been a Republican and never missed an election. He served on the county committee for a number of years and was twice elected a delegate to the county convention. He is a director in the Citizen's Passenger Railway Company, one of the Dauphin County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest fire insurance companies of the state. He has one brother, J. Frank Page, postmaster at Oberlin, and one sister, Mrs. J. P. Keim, of Philadelphia.



WARD R. BLISS was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., on December 15, 1855, and is of New England descent. In 1874 he graduated from the University at Lewisburg (now Bucknell University), in which his father was professor of Greek and Latin. The same year he removed to the city of Chester, Delaware county. He taught school while reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Since 1881 he has published a weekly legal journal, of which five volumes have been published in book form under the title of "The Delaware County Reports." He has also published a "Digest of the Local Laws of Delaware County." Since 1882 he has edited and published the *Delaware County Republican*, the oldest newspaper in the county. In 1887 he was chairman of the Republican County

Committee and in 1888 was elected the first time to the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1890 and 1892. In the present House he is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary Local and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Health and Sanitation, Printing and Congressional Apportionment. During the last two sessions his efforts in the Legislature have been devoted chiefly to the passage of a new quarantine bill for the port of Philadelphia, to secure better protection to the people of the State and to compel the removal of the present Lazaretto out of Delaware county, where it has become a serious menace to the health of the people.

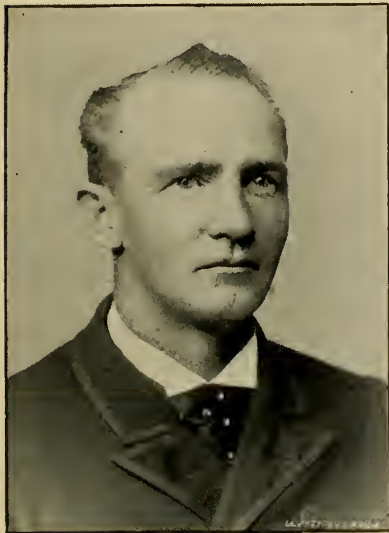




THOMAS HENRY GARVIN, one of the Delaware county members of the House, was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1857. While in that city he attended the public schools and a business college. At the age of sixteen his family removed to Sharon Hill, Delaware county, where he has resided ever since. The elder Garvin and his son are partners in the retail coal business in Philadelphia, and the latter is also in the real estate business in Delaware county. He is one of the incorporators and general manager of the Sharon Hill Real Estate Company. He has served in the councils of his borough and also been twice elected burgess of the place, filling the position in 1891 and 1892. He was nominated to the Legislature after a spirited contest and elected by a large majority. Mr. Gar-

vin comes from the district from which Representative Garrett was elected a member of the House. He was on the committees on Railroads, Legislative Apportionment, Fish and Game, Pensions and Gratuities and Compare Bills. Mr. Garvin has established a reputation for attentive and intelligent work in committee, and few members had a tighter hold on the friendship of his fellow Legislators.





GEORGE E. HEYBURN was born at Chadd's Ford, Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pa., February 21, 1846. His father, who was born in 1801, on the farm the son now owns, was married to the daughter of Edward Brinton, who took part in the battle of Brandywine and whose father was among the early settlers who came from England and located in Birmingham township. Mr. Heyburn was the youngest of twelve children, eight girls and four boys. All his brothers are dead, one of whom died in the army. Mr. Heyburn obtained his education in the public schools of his county. He was apprenticed to learn the carpentering trade at sixteen years of age but after serving one year entered Maplewood Institute at Concordville, under the instruction of Prof. Shortlidge, and

after two terms in the institution finished his course of study at Chester Valley Academy at Coatesville, under Prof. Jonathan Taylor, graduating fourth in a class of twenty-five. He then returned to his home and engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed since. In 1869 he married Sarah A., daughter of Robert Smith, formerly of Darby. He is a member of the Brandywine Baptist Church and has served fifteen years as superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the congregation. He has been identified with the schools of his district for twelve years and served over eleven years as treasurer. He was elected president of the Delaware County Directors Association when organized and still retains the position. In 1890 he was a candidate for the House and received the support of eighty delegates in the convention held in that year. In 1892 he received the nomination for member of the Legislature and was elected by a large majority. He has earned a good reputation as a speaker in Christian bodies and was earnestly urged in consequence by a number of clergymen who heard some of his addresses to enter the ministry. Mr. Heyburn served on the Committees on Agriculture, Counties and Townships, Labor and Industry and Pensions and Gratuities, and is a member of Winomo Tribe of Red Men No. 75, Legion of Red Cross and Knights of Honor.





CHARLES LUHR was born in the town of Forcheim, near the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on September 25, 1830. His father was born in 1800 and his mother in 1809 in the same place. The parents came to America in 1846 and settled at St. Marys, Elk county, Pa., then a vast wilderness. At that point they conducted the hotel business nearly thirty years. On Mr. Luhr's paternal and maternal side, further back even than his great-grand parents, this business was followed by his ancestors. His father died in 1880, but his mother is enjoying good health at the ripe age of eighty-four. He received a thorough education in the old country, and emigrated to the United States one year previous to the departure of his parents. He was then only fifteen years of age. Shortly after

arriving at New York he left for Baltimore, where he made his home for a year, and attended day and night school and attained his first education in the language of this country. In 1846 he joined his parents in the wilds of Elk county, where he assisted them in their business and taught school, earning his own livelihood. After he reached his majority he took an active part in politics, and was honored by being elected to various offices in the gift of the people of Elk county. He filled different positions in the borough of St. Marys, covering a period of twenty-five years, and also served as associate judge, county treasurer and auditor. In 1890 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives by 172 majority, and in 1892 he was re-elected by a majority of 632. At both sessions of the Legislature he served on the Ways and Means and other important Committees, and at the session of 1893 he was one of the members of the new Committee on Fish and Game. Mr. Luhr has been engaged in mercantile pursuits since 1858, and has raised a family of six children, four of whom are in business for themselves and two are living at home.

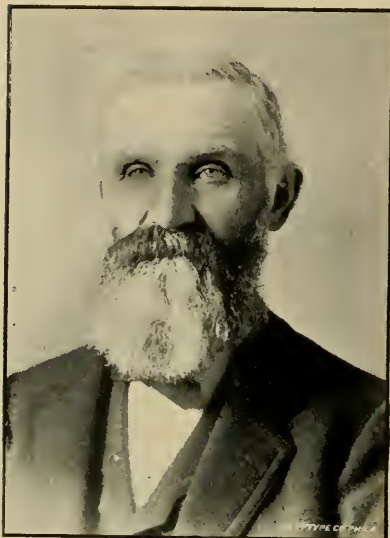




HENRY BUTTERFIELD, of Erie, was born in 1843 in Buffalo township, Butler county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools at Sharpsburg and at the Western University at Pittsburg. When a boy he removed to the city of Erie where he has since resided. He was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the prothonotary of Erie county when in his teens and was subsequently promoted to deputy prothonotary. He was transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives in 1864 and 1865. The same year Governor Curtin appointed him clerk to the courts of Erie county to fill an unexpired term, and he was subsequently elected for the full term. While filling this office he read law and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy. In 1873 he

was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Erie county and he served in the session of 1874, at which session the city of Erie was made a separate legislative district. At the expiration of his term he was unanimously renominated, but (to use his own language) was almost unanimously defeated by Hon. William Henry, a Democrat.

Mr. Butterfield was elected to the Senate in 1875 for the short term under the new constitution and was re-elected for a full term in 1876, serving until 1881. He continued in active practice of the law from his admission to the bar until 1892 when he was again elected to the House of Representatives, defeating his Democratic opponent by nearly 200 votes in a strong Democratic district. Mr. Butterfield takes a prominent part in the proceedings of the House. He is a member of the Committees on Judiciary General, Elections, Federal Relations and Manufactures, and chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and reported the bill for improving the capitol and building a fire-proof state library and appropriating \$625,000 for the same. A member of the special committee to investigate the charges of corruption made against certain members of the House incident to the bill abolishing the public building commission of Philadelphia. Mr. Butterfield is an earnest and eloquent talker, a ready debator and a valuable member of the House. Whatsoever his hand findeth good to do, he does with his might and thus generally succeeds. He is widely known and has legions of friends who predict for him a promising future. He was judge advocate with rank of major-in-staff of General Henry Huidekoper, National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1880 to 1884.



CHARLES MUNROE WHEELER, one of the two members of the House, representing Erie county outside of Erie City, was born January 29, 1826, at New Ipswich, Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire. His father was a stage line proprietor and farmer in that state. His ancestors came to this country from Scotland. His grandfather served as captain of the Continental army, and his father was for several years a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and represented his constituents in the convention called to revise the constitution of that state. Mr. Wheeler, of Erie, attended the public schools of New Hampshire and supplemented his early educational training by serving one term in a New England Academy. Subsequently he was lieutenant of a rifle company in his native state. He has

followed farming and lumbering, and has acquired a reputation in business as one of the most substantial citizens of his adopted county. He removed to Le Beouff, Erie county, when a young man, in 1852, and has since resided within its boundaries. In 1854 he was married to Sarah J. Clark, of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He was a school director in his township for seven years in succession, and has been honored with other minor positions of trust by his party, of which he has always been an ardent member. In 1890 he was elected to the House by a majority of over 1,900, which particularly attested his popularity, as Erie county that year gave a small majority for Pattison for Governor. He led his Republican colleague for the same office over five hundred votes. In 1892 he was re-elected by a decisive majority. In 1891 he served on the committees of Agriculture, Education, Constitutional Reform, Judiciary Local and Vice and Immorality, and in 1893 on the Appropriations, Ways and Means, Mines and Mining, Judiciary, Local and Retrenchment and Reform Committees. At this session he introduced a general bridge bill and one to repeal a bridge law applying to Erie county. Mr. Wheeler's principal occupation is farming, and he owns a large tract of agricultural land in the vicinity of his residence, which he devotes largely to dairy purposes, and is also the possessor, in conjunction with Congressman Culbertson, of a wheat farm in Northern Minnesota. While Mr. Wheeler does not participate much in the debates of the House he scans legislation very closely and votes as his conscience dictates.



J. ROSS RAYMOND, one of the three representatives from Erie county, was born in Greenfield township, in the same county, October 19, 1842. The schools in the vicinity in which he lived afforded him all the education he received. When nineteen years old his patriotic ardor swung him into the Union army, in which he did valiant service as one of its soldiers. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 and served three years and five months. He participated in the battles of Charleston and Cedar Creek, Va., after which he was taken a prisoner and kept in confinement until after the battle of Antietam in Libby and Belle Isle prisons, when he was paroled with the last squad that left Richmond in the fall of 1862. He was captured on the Rappahannock river while attached to the provost guard

under General Pope, who was then retreating from the enemy with his army. Mr. Raymond also took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Subsequently his command was transferred to the west, and he participated in the battles of Wahatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold Gap. He also had the distinction of taking part in Sherman's march to the sea, during which he fought at Resaca, Dallas and Peach Tree Creek, and was in all the engagements of the campaign to July 20. At the last named place he lost a leg on July 20, 1864, and in its place he now carries a wooden one. Since his return from the war he has been engaged in the mercantile and hotel business in addition to auctioneering for the past twenty years. He resides at North East, Erie county, where he has filled a number of offices. He has represented the Republican party, of which he is a consistent and active member, at Congressional and other conventions. His father, who was born in Boston, was of French descent, and his mother was born in New York state. Mr. Raymond served on the committees on Congressional Apportionment, Retrenchment and Reform, Vice and Immorality and Counties and Townships, and gave close attention to important bills considered, and was not slow to point out defects and suggest either necessary modifications or negative action when to him it seemed that such a course was justified.





MICHAEL P. KANE, of Fayette, was born near Cadis, Harrison county, O., on the 27th day of October, 1854. At an early age he, with his parents, came to Pennsylvania, locating in Fayette county, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years, from 1876 to '79, which were spent in Clarion and McKean counties. Mr. Kane attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, after which he went to work in the bituminous coal fields, now popularly known as the Connellsville coke region. He has witnessed the growth of coke manufacturing from what may be truly termed an experiment until it has developed into one of the greatest of the many mighty industries for which Pennsylvania is famous, providing employment for many thousand workmen.

In 1886 Mr. Kane aided in organizing the miners and coke workers of the Connellsville district, since which time he has been an earnest and energetic advocate of the rights of the working classes to organize for mutual benefit and protection. In the early part of 1887 he attended, as delegate, the first labor legislative convention ever held in Pennsylvania. In the same year he was a delegate to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, which met in Minneapolis, Minn. He was chairman of the Connellsville Miners' Wage Scale committee for a number of years.

Mr. Kane was elected a member of the Legislature of '91 and re-elected to the session of '92 by the largest vote ever given a Fayette county representative. Realizing the grave injustice done Pennsylvanians and taxpayers in permitting subjects of foreign governments to enjoy the privileges of state institutions and the protection of its laws without exacting a cent in return for these blessings and knowing that thousands of these immigrants take advantage of this defect in the revenue system by remaining non-citizens, thereby enjoying immunity from taxation, he introduced a bill providing that all unnaturalized male persons twenty-one years of age or over, who reside or are employed within this commonwealth, shall be required to obtain a license annually for which such non-citizen shall pay three dollars, the underlying principle being that all who share our blessings should, in justice, bear a portion of our burdens. Mr. Kane made a gallant fight for the passage of this bill, encountering bitter opposition, but secured its passage in the House.



CHARLES H. BROOKS, who, in part, represents Fayette county in the House, was born at Springfield, Fayette county, October 19, 1859. He attended the common schools of his county and several Normal schools in Westmoreland until he was sixteen years old. At that age he began teaching and followed the occupation, in addition to dealing in live stock, until he was sent to the Legislature. He was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger under President Cleveland's previous administration in the Twenty-first district, which was afterwards consolidated with the Twenty-third. This position he filled most acceptably. He also served one term as school director in Springfield. In 1892 he was honored with an election to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on which

place he has reflected much credit. He has performed his duties as a legislator with fidelity and ability, attending the committees on which he served regularly and giving legislation submitted to them careful consideration. He was on the Legislative Apportionment, Retrenchment and Reform and Labor and Industry committees. He introduced a bill to secure uniformity of text books and to require the State to furnish them to pupils free of cost; one of the bills from which the anti-Pinkerton act was constructed by the Judiciary General Committee, and the bill to appropriate \$50,000 to build a monument to the memory of Washington at Fort Necessity, where the Father of his Country encamped during the revolutionary war. Mr. Brooks' text book bill was negatived, after which he contributed his influence to the passage of Mr. Farr's bills relative to uniformity of text books and to require children between eight and twelve years old to be sent to school at least sixteen consecutive weeks in each year.





J. RUSSELL THORNTON, of Fayette county, was born near Brownsville, of the same county, June 6, 1843. His father followed the occupation of farmer, and his ancestors on the paternal side were from England, and those on the maternal side from Ireland. His great-grandfather, Thornton, had a remarkable history, having lived in three centuries. He was born in 1698 and died in 1801, making his age one hundred and three years. Representative Thornton received his education in the common schools of Fayette county and in Dunlap's Creek Academy, and West Liberty Academy and Morgantown Academy, West Virginia. He was going to the latter institution when the war broke out, which put an end to the academy because of the fact that a large majority of the students were

of Southern birth and entered the Confederate army. When Mr. Thornton had completed his education he prosecuted farming and stock raising in his native county. Subsequently he was married to Miss Julia Barnett, of Pittsburg, in 1867, and settled in that city where he engaged in the flour, feed and commission business. His family consisted of himself, wife and two children. In 1874 he was elected to represent one of the strongest Republican districts in Pittsburg in the House as a Democrat, and he served in the sessions of 1875 and 1876, the Legislature then meeting every year. In 1880 he returned to Fayette county and re-occupied the Thornton farm, which has been in possession of the Thornton family for over a hundred years. From 1883 to 1888 he was proprietor of a hotel at Uniontown. Since that time he has lived privately. In 1892 the Democrats of Fayette county elected him to the House, in which he served on the Committees on Corporations, Military, Judiciary Local and Public Buildings. Among other bills he introduced was one to give rapid transit companies, other than steam railroad companies the right of eminent domain. He was a member of the special committee which investigated the charges that the state printing was not being conducted according to the requirements of the law. Mr. Thornton has been a devoted follower of the Democratic party since he polled his first vote, and shows no sign of deviating from the political path in which he has so long been walking. As a member of the House he was not only industrious and watchful of legislation, but won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

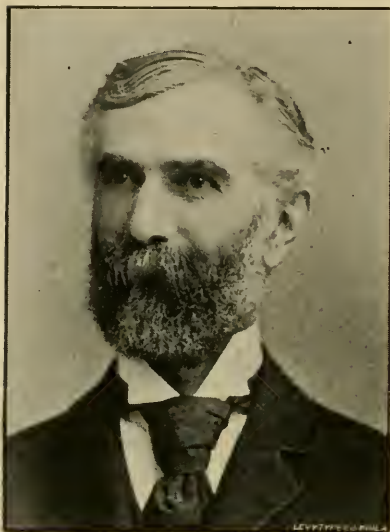




JOHN J. HAIGHT, of Forest, was born in Richmond township, Crawford county, Pa., June 3, 1838, and was educated in the public schools. When a boy he worked on his father's farm and subsequently taught school. He was afterward employed as a clerk in a store until 1860, when he began drilling oil wells by contract. He continued to operate for oil for himself and others until the fall of 1861 at which time he was drilling three wells at East Hickory, Forest county. He enlisted November 9, 1861, as a private in company B, One hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He soon after joined his company at Erie and was promoted to first sergeant. January 15, 1863, he was advanced to second lieutenant, February 10, 1863, to first lieutenant and June 24, 1865, to cap-

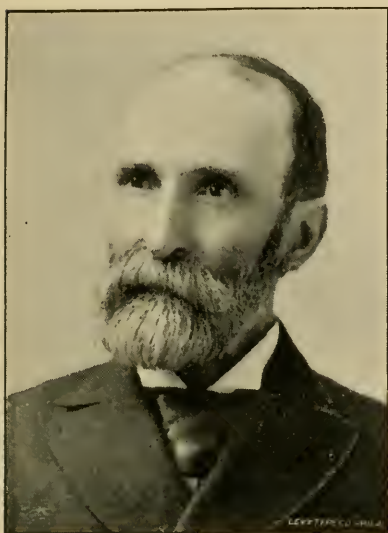
tain. While first lieutenant Mr. Haight served as assistant inspector general of General Kane's brigade, Brigadier General Geary's division, Twelfth army corps. He also served a short time as commissary and at different times as adjutant of his regiment. He assisted Colonel Cobham, who commanded General Kane's brigade during the battle of Gettysburg, in establishing the line occupied by it and by his order took charge of the construction of that part of the works. He commanded company D during the Gettysburg campaign and company G during the greater parts of the campaign through Georgia. He was wounded at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 29, 1863, and again at Grear's farm, near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 21, 1864. Mr. Haight was mustered out, with his company, June 19, 1865. Soon after he resumed operating for oil and has been in the business most of the time since. He drilled the well that opened up the Cooper oil field, July, 1882, and has since been actively engaged in operating for oil in Forest county. Mr. Haight served four years as justice of the peace at Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa.; also, as school director and road commissioner in Howe township, Forest county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1892. Mr. Haight is a member of the Committees on Military, Counties and Townships, Labor and Industry, Pensions and Gratuities and Accounts. He also served on the committee to consider the bill to establish a soldiers orphans' industrial school.





ABRAHAM H. STRICKLER was born in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., January 23, 1840, and his early boyhood was spent on the farm. He was the youngest of four sons of Joseph Strickler, who was intermarried with Mary Snively. His grandfather, Henry Strickler, moved from York county, Pa., near the Lancaster county line, at Columbia, in 1807, and settled near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa. He was of German-Swiss descent. Mary Snively, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was an only daughter of Peter Snively, a descendant of John Jacob Schnebele (now Snively), who emigrated to this country from Switzerland in 1714 and settled also near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa. Abraham H. Strickler was educated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he was

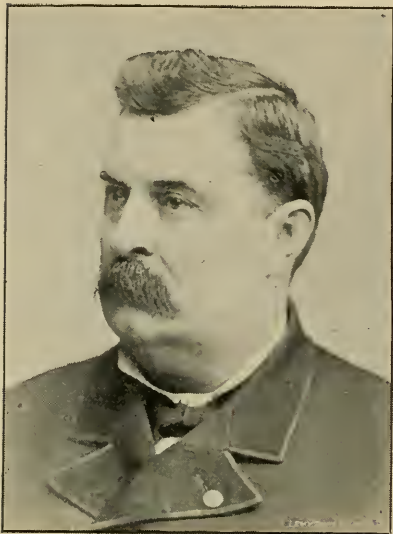
graduated in the class of 1863. He then studied medicine and attended medical lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated in medicine and surgery in 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession at Mercersburg, Pa., where he remained five years. In 1871 he located in Waynesboro, in the same county, where he has lived ever since, actively and prominently engaged in the practice of medicine. During the war of the rebellion he served as cadet in the medical department of the Union army, and while yet an under-graduate in medicine he performed the duties of assistant surgeon at Lincoln hospital, Washington, D. C. He was married in 1870 to Miss Clara Anna Besore, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa. He is a member of the Medical Society of Franklin county, and has served as its president. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association. He has served as president and as treasurer of the public school board of his district, and is a member of the boards of directors of the manufacturing companies of Frick Company and the American Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro, Pa. He is a member and treasurer of the trustees of the Enoch Brown Memorial Association of Franklin county; is engaged in agriculture and horticulture; is active in public affairs in his county, and has had in the past frequent overtures to accept political honors, to which he never consented until the fall of 1892, when he accepted the nomination given him by the Republican county convention as candidate for the House, and was elected a member of that body. As a legislator he has been active and vigilant, and has given important legislation the most careful attention. He took an active part in the passage of the act establishing a medical council and state boards of medical examiners and licensers, and is a member of the Committees on Public Health and Sanitation, of Pensions and Gratuities, of Manufactures and of Congressional Apportionment. He is a member of the Reformed church. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican.



M. A. FOLTZ is of German ancestry and is a native of Franklin county, where he was born July 2, 1837. His education was obtained in the common schools of the county, and select and academic schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he spent three years. Upon his return home and another year spent on the farm, he learned the printing trade in the Chambersburg *Transcript* and *Repository* offices, becoming the foreman of the latter. In 1859 he purchased a half interest in *The Times* with P. Dock Frey. In 1860 he accepted the superintendency of the Reformed Church Publication House, a position he held until 1864, when on the burning of Chambersburg the establishment was transferred to Philadelphia. While employed as such he was pressed into the service of the Confederacy for the print-

ing at Lee's headquarters just before the battle of Gettysburg. A year later he was one of the citizens arrested as hostages for the money demand made upon Chambersburg prior to its burning. In May, 1866, he started a job printing office in connection therewith publishing a business sheet called *The Country Merchant* which prepared the way for *Public Opinion*, the first number of which appeared in July, 1869.

In his long journalistic career and as editor of *Public Opinion* for the last twenty-five years, Mr. Foltz has done much for the advancement of the business and material interests of Franklin county, taking the initiative in the local railroad enterprises, the erection of the water works in Chambersburg, the reorganization of the Agricultural Society, the transfer to Chambersburg of the Taylor & Wolf Co., manufacturing establishments, etc. His counsel was frequently sought by the founders of the manufacturing establishments which are to-day the pride of Waynesboro' and the largest in Southern Pennsylvania. He has through his paper always been in close touch with the farmer and working man, and won many political battles for his party. Republican in politics, he has never hesitated to assert his independence when the public welfare demanded. The memorable campaign of 1882 made him the target of violent attack, but those who were fiercest in denunciation of his course are to-day his most devoted friends and political adherents. Mr. Foltz was before the people for the first time for political preferment in the campaign of 1892 when the Republicans nominated him for the Legislature and he was elected by a large majority. He has frequently represented his party in county, district and state conventions, and once as a member of the State Committee. In all these years the paper he owns and edits has held its own with the representative weeklies of Pennsylvania, and it has a constituency and circulation second to none in the Cumberland Valley.



GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Fulton, is the son of a farmer and was born January 13, 1846, at Dry Run, Franklin county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, at Dr. Shumaker's Academy and at Washington and Jefferson College. He has at various times been engaged as a lawyer, farmer, editor and tanner. In 1862 Mr. Skinner ran away from college to enter the army as a private. He was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1864 and captain the following year. In January, 1866, he was mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas. Mr. Skinner's military record is thus spoken of by his regimental commander in the following letter, which speaks for itself:

CAMP GRANT, RICHMOND, VA.,
August 31, 1867.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, *Secretary of War*:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to recommend Mr. G. Washington Skinner, of Pennsylvania, formerly captain in the Seventy-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, for a position as commissioned officer in the regular United States Army. Mr. Skinner enlisted in the Seventy-seventh when a student in Washington College, Pa., and was promoted to captain for his gallantry and good conduct in the field on the Atlanta Campaign, as well as for his intelligence and previous faithful service. When his regiment was mustered out of service he returned to college and completed his studies. I regard him as a young man of great promise and one that will be valuable to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. ROSE,

Captain Eleventh U. S. Inf., Br. Lt. Col. U. S. A., formerly Colonel Seventy-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.

It was Colonel Rose, the writer of the above, who planned and carried into successful operation the famous Libby Prison tunnel, being the first officer to pass through it and being re-captured within sight of the Union lines. Having been elected treasurer of Franklin county in October, 1867, when less than twenty-two years old, the effort to have Mr. Skinner commissioned an officer in the regular army was abandoned. He was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county in 1869 and 1870. He served as Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876. In 1872 he was a candidate for election-at-large on the Greely electoral ticket. Mr. Skinner moved to Fulton county in 1872. He was the editor of the *Fulton Democrat* from 1876 to 1880, and from 1891 to the present time. He was elected to the Legislature from that county in 1888, 1889 and 1892. In 1890, while a candidate for the Legislature, Mr. Skinner was nominated for Congress in the Eighteenth district against his wishes, but made the fight and was defeated by 609 majority in a district that gave 5,000 Republican majority the previous year. He has been a member of the Soldiers' Orphans School Commission since its creation by the Legislature. He has been a delegate to a number of State Democratic Conventions, and in 1891 he was permanent chairman of the State Convention held by his party at Harrisburg. Mr. Skinner was the nominee of the Democratic Legislative Caucus for Speaker of the House at the session of 1891. Mr. Skinner is one of the most forcible and eloquent speakers on the floor of the House. He is scarcely out of his seat and is always on the alert to further such legislation as will benefit his constituents and the community at large. He is a member of the Committee on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Corporations, Railroads and Judiciary General.



NOAH M. HARTLEY, the Representative from Greene county, was born October 23, 1844, in Cumberland township, Greene county, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at the California Normal School, and devoted his time when not acquiring educational information, in working on his father's farm. When between eighteen and nineteen years old he began teaching school, which avocation he pursued until two years since. During most of this period he taught in his native county, one year in West Virginia and two years in Illinois. In addition to instructing the youth for thirty years, he exhibited much interest in all matters calculated to advance the cause of education. Through him a model school system has been established in Greene county which has wrought much good. He also started a movement in Monongahela township, in which he now resides, appropriating an acre of ground to each school house, thus affording the pupils ample means for sport and exercise. He has been school director in his township for eighteen years and was appointed postmaster at Ceylon, Greene county, by President Garfield and filled the position for ten years. He was a member of the House in 1891, and in 1892 was re-elected and received over three hundred more majority than at the previous election. He has always displayed a keen interest in legislation intended to benefit the farming population of the State and especially took an active part in the framing of a bill for the improvement of country roads. He was a member of the sub-committee of the agricultural delegation at the session of 1893 which evolved from the various road bills the one which bears the name of Mr. Nesbit, of Allegheny, and was also a member of the committee charged with the advancement of the Niles equalization tax bill on the floor of the House. He is a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Pensions and Gratuities, Labor and Industry and Counties and Townships. He introduced a bill to provide for county uniformity in text books and another to require the State to furnish school books free to the pupils in the various districts. All legislation to promote temperance principles found in Mr. Hartley an earnest advocate.





P. M. LYTLE was first elected to represent Huntingdon county in the Legislature in 1888, and has been twice re-elected. He had not been a politician and had never been a candidate for office prior to his election as a Representative. He was given, however, a larger vote by the people of his county at his three successive elections than was received by the Republican State or National ticket in the same year. Mr. Lytle was born February 6, 1840, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county. His father, Nathaniel Lytle, was the son of William Lytle, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of the county. P. M. Lytle spent his early years in the public school and at the academy at Juniata county, then under the manage-

ment of that well-known and excellent instructor, Professor I. H. Shumaker. At about the age of seventeen years he began school teaching, and soon afterward took up the study of the law, pursuing that study and teaching at the same time. He was admitted to the bar at Huntingdon August 11, 1862, and has since with but short intervals devoted himself to the practice. During the latter part of the war he filled an important position in the department of United States military railroads at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He has taken an active part in the proceedings of the House, and his worth has been recognized by his appointment as a member of several of the most important committees. Legislation has received the attention and consideration from Mr. Lytle which its importance has demanded. As a debater, he has well earned the distinction he enjoys among his fellow members of the House.





JOHNS. BARE, of Huntingdon county, was born in Shirley township, of that county. April 3, 1847, being the oldest son of Peter M. Bare, who was for many years a manufacturer of woollens and a country merchant in Huntingdon county, Pa. His paternal ancestors came to America from Switzerland about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling originally in York county, Pa., Mr. Bare's father removing to Huntingdon county in 1832. His maternal ancestors came from Germany and settled at Warrior'smark, in what is now the north-western part of Huntingdon county, before the revolutionary war—Mr. Bare's great-great-grandfather being a soldier in the wars with the Indians and French of that period. Mr. Bare attended the township schools until twelve years of age, when he entered his father's store

in Mount Union. The life in a store-room being much more congenial to the lad than that of the school-room, he was permitted to spend most of his youth as a clerk. At the age of eighteen his father sent him to the Quaker City Business College at Philadelphia, where he graduated from the commercial and banking department. After that he again engaged in the general merchandise and grain business. In 1874 he married Miss Elsie J. Shaver, a descendant of one of the early settlers of the Juniata Valley. During the years of the civil war he was an ardent young supporter of the Union, and at the age of fifteen tried to enter the service in a company of volunteers of which his uncle, Frank Bare, was a lieutenant. His father interposed on account of his youthfulness and prevented his enlistment. He is now captain of company A, Fifth regiment, N. G. P. Mr. Bare took an active interest in politics several years before he became of age and was elected a delegate to the Republican County convention the year he became a voter. He was elected register and recorder of Huntingdon county in 1884 and re-elected in 1887, having no opposition either for nomination or election, the Democrats making no nomination. He was elected to the Legislature in 1892.

He is a member of the Committees on Education, Military, Legislative Apportionment, Pensions and Gratuities and Compare Bills. Among the more important bills introduced by him was one for a more equitable distribution of the State appropriation to the public schools. He has strongly advocated better common school facilities, better public roads, re-adjustment of taxation, protection of game and a bill for the partial re-imbursement to counties of the cost of replacing bridges swept away by the great floods of 1889.



N. SEANOR, of Indiana, was born in 1844, in Westmoreland county, where his parents then resided on a farm. His father died leaving him, at the age of seven years, to fight the battle of life alone. With only the assistance of a widowed mother, Mr. Seanor worked principally on the farm and attended the public schools of his township and county until the war broke out. He then enlisted in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. His company withdrew shortly after his enlistment and was organized with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. He was taken prisoner near the Chantilla battlefield by the First Virginia cavalry, commanded by Captain Mosby. The opportunity was given him to take his parole or go to Libby prison. He accepted the former, and, in the summer

of 1863, was discharged and moved to Indiana county in 1864, and the following winter he re-enlisted and joined the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers and served with his regiment to the close of the war. Mr. Seanor then resumed farming and stock raising and also shipping all kinds of live stock, in which he is still engaged. He has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to farming and is one of the best informed men in the State on agricultural subjects. He has served a term as one of the managers of the Indiana and Dayton Agricultural Societies and has also been president of the latter organization. He was unanimously chosen by the Dayton Agricultural Society to represent Armstrong county on the State Board in the year 1890. In 1892 he was elected as a member of the State Board of Agriculture from Indiana county. In the same year he was chosen as one of the vice-presidents and also re-elected again in 1893. Mr. Seanor was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1890 and re-elected in 1892. During his first term he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Railroads, Corporations, Bureau of Statistics and Constitutional Reform. At the organization of the session of 1893 Mr. Seanor was appointed chairman of the Committee on Geological Survey and selected to serve on the Committees on Agriculture, Health and Sanitation, Vice and Immorality, Military, Game and Fish. Mr. Seanor is an earnest champion of the cause of the farmer whose wants he thoroughly understands. He is an active and energetic member of the Legislature, always in his seat and ever ready to serve and advocate such bills as are for the public good. In the session of 1891 he made a hard, but ineffective fight for the passage of an anti-discrimination bill. He was one of the most fearless exponents of the bill to abolish the sale and gift of liquor on Decoration Day, which was defeated on second reading. Mr. Seanor is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



WILLIAM HOSACK, one of the representatives from Indiana county, was born at Black Lick, in the same county, February 10, 1843. He received a common school education, after which, when only eighteen years old, he entered the Union army and fought in the hardest battles of the war. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and served over three years with it, when on May 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner. Nine months afterward he returned to his home. In order to pick up what he lost in education by becoming a soldier, he attended Glenade Run Academy in Armstrong county for three years. During the war he was a member of Eleventh regiment, Pennsylvania reserves, company I. This organization was first commanded by Colonel Gallagher, of Alexander, West-

moreland county, but he having been wounded in battle, resigned his position and was succeeded by S. M. Jackson. Mr. Hosack participated in the seven days' fight before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann and Bethesda Church, near Richmond, where he was captured by the Rebels on the evening of the regiment's last day's service. He was taken to Libby prison, but soon afterward was transferred to Andersonville, where he endured the horrors incident to incarceration in that den for nine months. Under a general exchange of prisoners he was liberated and was permitted to make his home again among his friends in Indiana county. He subsequently taught school, read medicine and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1874. Since that time he has been practicing medicine in West Lebanon and Indiana. He served nine years as a member of the United States Pension Examining Board, resigning January 1, 1893, because of his election as a member of the House. He never filled any office outside of his present position, except minor ones at his home. He was a useful and influential member of the Committees on Corporations, Public Health and Sanitation, Insurance, Education and Iron and Coal, and also in the House.

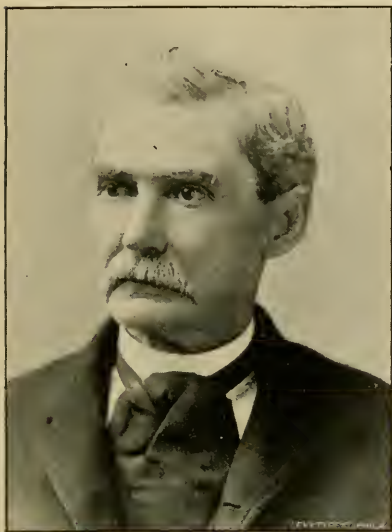




WILLIAM ORLANDO SMITH, of Jefferson county, was born at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa., June 13, 1859. His father was a civil engineer. The public schools of Jefferson county gave young Smith his education and after graduating he learned the art of printing and has pursued his trade continuously ever since. For a short time he published the *Reynolds Herald*, a Republican paper in Jefferson county. He then accepted a position in the Government printing office at Washington and remained there six years. While in Washington he was one of a company of ten printers, connected with the office of public printing, to establish a paper called the *Washington Craftsman* which was published in the interests of and as the official organ of the International Typographical Union and devoted to the interests of the printers connected with the Typographical Union.

Mr. Smith was the first assistant editor of this paper. After the election of President Cleveland in 1884 he returned to his native county and connected himself with the *Punxsutawney Tribune* and the *Punxsutawney Spirit*, which papers he successfully edited. He was elected to the House in 1889 to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Francis Weaver, who resigned his seat as the Representative from Jefferson county. In 1890 he was re-elected. After the close of the session of 1891, and during the summer immediately following, he was connected with and edited the *Bradford Era*, McKean county. In January of the following year, 1892, Mr. Smith purchased a one-half interest in the *Punxsutawney Spirit*, an independent newspaper, and he is at the present time connected with and editor of that paper. In 1892 Mr. Smith was re-elected to the House of Representatives. He has always taken a prominent part in the political affairs of his own party and in the Legislature is exceedingly popular. Mr. Smith is not a debator but carefully guards the interests of his own constituents. He is a member of the following House committees: Printing (chairman), Appropriations, Judicial Apportionment, Mines and Mining and Pensions and Gratuities.

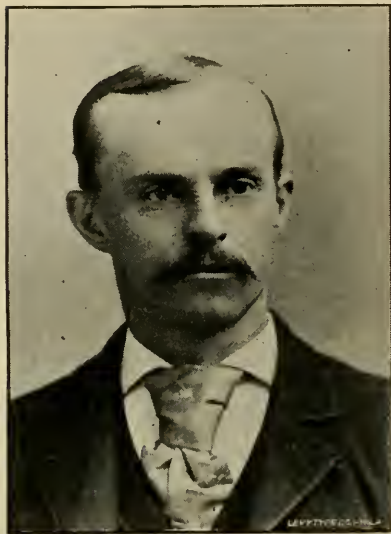




H. LATIMER WILSON was born in McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa., October 20, 1831. His parents were of Scotch-Irish extraction and resided in this country for many years. Mr. Wilson received his education in the public schools of his native county and after graduating he engaged in the merchandizing business and has followed it for the greater portion of his life. For the past few years he has been living on a farm and followed the life of a farmer. He resides on and owns a beautiful farm containing about two hundred and fifty acres of well-tilled and productive land, adjoining a small town called Van Wert, in Juniata county, and within six miles of Mifflintown. During the war of the rebellion he furnished horses for the United States Army. Mr. Wilson is an active Republican. He served on the

following committees at the session of 1893: Compare Bills, Congressional Apportionment, Constitutional Reform, Iron and Coal and Bureau of Statistics.





JOHAN R. FARR, of the First district, Lackawanna, was born in Hyde Park, Scranton, July 18, 1857. After receiving an ordinary public school education he learned type-setting. On the completion of his apprenticeship he prepared himself in classical course for college and entered Lafayette, but did not complete the course. He was afterward city editor of the *Scranton Republican* and is now editor and proprietor of the *Courier-Progress*, Scranton. He served four years as a member of the board of control of that city, of which he was assistant secretary part of two years and secretary one year.

Mr. Farr has given particular attention to educational matters, and in the session of 1891 he introduced and championed a bill providing for the attendance of children between the ages

of eight and twelve years at some school for at least sixteen weeks a year. The bill passed both branches of the Legislature, and was the first to pass in the State, but to the great disappointment of the friends of education it was vetoed by Governor Pattison. In the session of 1893 Mr. Farr introduced a free text book bill providing for furnishing, free of cost, to pupils of public schools books and other necessary school supplies, which is the first bill of the kind to pass the Pennsylvania Legislature, though various efforts in the past have been made to accomplish the purpose, also a bill appropriating a large sum to aid the school districts in the purchase of books. He also re-introduced a compulsory education measure, which is practically the same as that vetoed by the Governor; this passed the House and Senate. Mr. Farr is chairman of the Committee on Education, a position he has filled with much credit and marked ability.

Mr. Farr was a member of the session of 1891 and was re-elected in 1892 under peculiar and most disadvantageous circumstances. Sectional troubles resulted in the Republicans of his district having two nominees, though it was generally conceded that Mr. Farr's claim to nomination were indisputable. Secretary of the Commonwealth Harberty, who had final disposition of the matter, within ten days of election, refused to certify either Mr. Farr's nomination or that of his rival on the official ballot. The only candidate for representative on the ballot was the Democratic nominee. Mr. Farr decided to make the fight by the use of stickers and was elected by 627 majority, a great and wonderful victory, notwithstanding that fully 500 votes for him were thrown out on account of misplaced stickers in a district whose Republican majority was between 350 and 400. Mr. Farr's educational bills have given him a state reputation. Few measures before the Legislature have awakened a greater interest in the State than those championed by Mr. Farr. He has also introduced a mechanics' lien bill which has been indorsed by the labor unions of the State. He is one of the most active and intelligent members of the House and has a promising future.



JOHN P. QUINNAN is serving his first term in the House, representing the Second district of Lackawanna county. He was born April 18, 1859, in the Twelfth ward of the city of Scranton and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1877, being the valedictorian of his class. He has been engaged in teaching school in Scranton for a number of years and enjoys the credit of being one of the best and most successful pedagogues in that section of the state. During the administration of Mayor Beamish Mr. Quinnan was a member of the Scranton Board of Health. For a number of years he has been a member of the Permanent Certificate Committee of Lackawanna county. He is also a member of the commission for the examination of candidates for West Point.

In 1889 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of Scranton, and, although defeated, made a very creditable showing.

Mr. Quinnan was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1892 over Frank T. Okell, his Republican competitor, by a vote of 3,062 to 3,039. He takes an active part in the proceedings of the Legislature and is one of the most energetic members of the Committees on Vice and Immorality, Judicial Apportionment and Retrenchment and Reform. He introduced the bill providing for the appointment of a board of railroad commissioners, which was adversely reported by the Railroad Committee. Mr. Quinnan also introduced a number of other bills, the most important of which are those providing for the appointment of peace officers in this commonwealth, commonly known as the anti-Pinkerton bill, and the measure providing for the election of the officers of the fire department in cities of the third class. Mr. Quinnan lost a leg by a railroad accident when five years old. He is a plain, logical speaker, and has always been listened to with marked attention when discussing legislation on the floor of the House.





FRANK T. OKELL was born in Scranton on November 15, 1866. When he attained the proper age he was sent by his parents to the public schools of Scranton, and after gratifying progress in them went to the military institute at Bordenton, New Jersey, where he spent three years. After the completion of his studies at Bordenton he was appointed by Congressman Scranton a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in that institution put in three years, when he returned to his native city to take up the study of law. He entered the law office of Judge Knapp, and was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county in November, 1890, and is now a practicing attorney in the city of Scranton. Before being admitted to the bar he taught school for one term. From 1888 until the spring of

the present year he served as secretary of the school board in Scranton, and had the distinction of being the youngest person who ever held that important position on the board. He was also secretary of the Republican county committee for two years. Mr. Okell did not take his seat in the House until near the close of the session, when, by a decision of the Committee on Elections, he succeeded Hon. John P. Quinnan, Democrat.

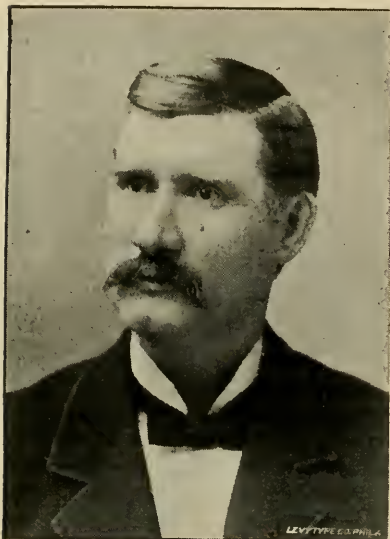




WILLIAM K. BECK, of Lackawanna county, was born at Lockport, Northampton county, August 13, 1849. His parents came of the old German stock who settled along the Lehigh prior to the revolutionary war, and his father and mother were born in the early part of this century near the spot where William himself saw the first light of the world. His father for many years was a merchant and hotel keeper at Lockport, and at the same same time successfully prosecuted the lumber business and was the owner of several fine farms in the vicinity. He afterward became a contractor of railroads, and this business he profitably carried on in many states of the Union. The senior Mr. Beck was always a Republican and cast his vote for Harrison and Tyler in 1841. He came from

sturdy people, who were known for their longevity, and when he died was more than eighty years old. His wife attained nearly the same age. The son, William K. Beck, was educated in the common schools of Easton, for a short while in a private school and finally spent two years and a half at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Luzerne county. About twenty-two years ago he located in Moscow, Lackawanna county, where he engaged in the business of merchant and lumber manufacturer (which he is still prosecuting), and to which he has added the electric light business. He was twice a candidate for Representative in his district, being defeated the first time. At the last election he received nearly 500 majority. When M. S. Quay was a candidate for State Treasurer in 1885, Mr. Beck was one of the eleven delegates representing Lackawanna and Luzerne counties in the State convention, and was the only one who cast his vote for Mr. Quay. He has been a member of the Lackawanna County Republican Committee for eight years and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party in that county. In the House he is serving on the following committees: Manufactures, Corporations, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Coal and Iron and Banks. He introduced the bill for the incorporation and government of cities of third class and providing for the annexation thereto of adjoining territory.

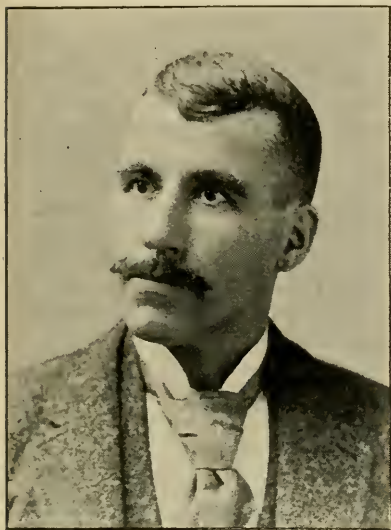




MICHAEL T. BURKE, who is serving his second term as a representative from Lackawanna county, was born in Ireland, December 8, 1848. When eighteen months old he was brought to this country by his parents, who located in Carbondale, where Mr. Burke has lived almost continuously. He was educated in the common schools and in the De LaSalle Institute, of New York. His first work was at slate picking on the coal breakers, and he kept working in and about the mines until he went through all the grades of the business, and finally became a practical miner. He then learned the blacksmithing trade, which he followed until disabled by an injury. Being of temperate habits, he gathered around him a dozen other young men and organized the first Father Matthew Total Abstinence and

Beneficial Society in the State of Pennsylvania, which has since resulted in the formation of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, of which he is still a member. He has frequently represented the diocese of Scranton in the union; of a studious nature, he advanced until he became a reporter on one of the Boston papers. Returning to Carbondale, he commenced school teaching, and at the same time studied law. In 1877 he connected himself with the Knights of Labor, and in that body became a prominent member. He represented Lackawanna county at the first state convention of the organization held in Harrisburg, April, 1887, and was presented with a silk United States flag by G. M. W. Hon. T. V. Powderly, in accordance with a resolution passed by the convention. In 1892 he represented the diocese of Scranton in the total abstinence convention held in Indianapolis. He was supervisor of Carbondale township for one term, anditor of Carbondale city for three years and city treasurer for three years. In the House of Representatives Mr. Burke is a very attentive member and takes an active interest in legislative affairs. By his prominence in the Knights of Labor, he is considered by them one of their best representatives on the floor of the House. He served on the following committees: Appropriation, Banks, Mines and Mining and Compare Bills, Governor's inauguration and centennial affairs 1891.



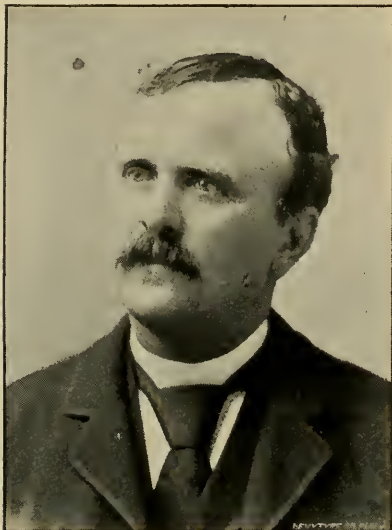


GEORGE FORREST, of the city district, Lancaster, is literally a self-made man and, as a citizen, is deserving of all credit. He was born on Manor street, Lancaster, January 2, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He then learned the art of printing under the late Stuart A. Wylie, who in his day was one of the best and most artistic printers in Pennsylvania. When quite a young man Mr. Forrest went to New Haven, Conn., where he held a responsible position in the office of the late E. M. Reed, then vice-president and superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Returning to Lancaster he became associated with his brother, Henry, in the tobacco business. The latter died in March, 1882.

Mr. Forrest is now, and has been since 1882, a tobacco inspector for the firm of F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co., of New York, the most extensive tobacco inspecting firm in the world. He gives employment to hundreds of people of Lancaster.

Mr. Forrest's father, who is still living at the advanced age of seventy-three years, was for a long time a manufacturer of the old-fashioned powder-horns at one time so popular with hunters—making them out of horn. Mr. Forrest is an active and enthusiastic Democrat and in 1892 was elected to the Legislature in a district which usually goes Republican, by about 700 majority, his opponent being Walter W. Franklin, who served in the House in 1889 and 1891. Mr. Forrest is popular with his employes and every one with whom he comes in contact. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, has done much good in the community in which he lives and enjoys the respect of all who know him. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of the House and is a member of the most important committees. Mr. Forrest is a member of the Lancaster school board.

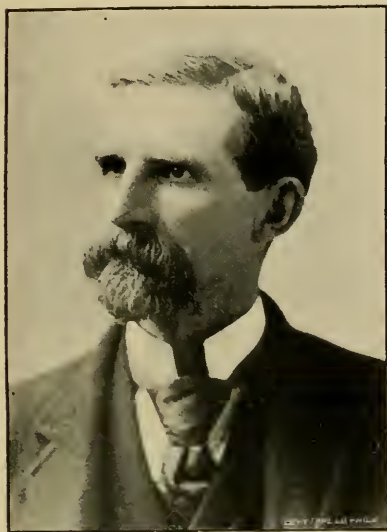




MILTON EBY, a popular and wealthy farmer of Paradise township, Lancaster county, was born on October 16, 1850. He was born and raised on the farm on which he now lives, and is a staunch Republican. All his life has been spent on this farm, with the exception of considerable time devoted to his duties as a public official. At an early age he was sent to the district school for a few months each term. He assisted his father in growing tobacco until eighteen years of age, when he was sent to the Union High School, near his home. One year was sufficient, as he became disgusted with it, and again took up the duties on the farm. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the large farm and began buying and selling live stock, in which he was remarkably successful, and succeeded in

establishing a reputation as a business man. At the urgent solicitation of his friends he was made prison inspector in 1887, and served for three years. It was while filling this position that he became well known as a man of sound judgment and an all-around capable man. In 1891 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, where he succeeded in having a number of important measures passed, which secured his re-election for the following term. Among the most important bills in which Mr. Eby was interested in 1891 was the one providing for an appropriation of \$143,000 to the Millersville State Normal School, and it was at this time that he made himself felt in the Legislature. The appropriation was intended for the completion of two large buildings in course of erection at this institution. Mr. Eby is chairman of the Committee on Accounts and a member of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, Ways and Means and Pensions and Gratnities, in all of which he took an active part and was among the most punctual members.

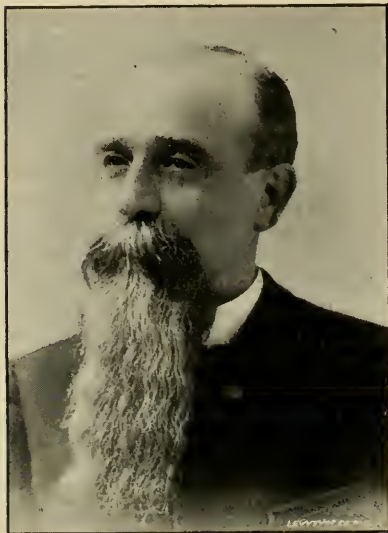




MILTON HEIDELBAUGH, a prominent citizen of Bart township Lancaster county, was born April 19, 1843. His father was a farmer and a life-long resident of southern Lancaster county. Mr. Heidelbaugh's family is of the Presbyterian faith. His education was obtained in the public schools, except two years when he attended the Maple Grove Academy. After he left school he began to look around for some congenial employment. Not particularly in love with farming, he tried teaching school and taught quite successfully for three terms. He then engaged in the general merchandise business, and the next twenty years find him thus engaged at Nickel Mines, where, by his courteous and affable manner and strict attention to business, he soon built up a large trade. He has lately sold his

store and removed his family to Lancaster, which affords better advantages for educating his children and more convenient for his present business, that of manufacturing hard wood and lumber. He was considered an authority on all local matters and served as school director for nine years, discharging his duties in that capacity faithfully and judiciously. He is a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Octoraro Presbyterian church, here, as elsewhere, he is found exerting a beneficial influence, and being of a kind disposition, the poor and needy know where to come and not come in vain. His judgment is sound and can be relied on, and not easily swayed by public opinion. He takes an active interest in politics, being a staunch Republican. He was elected by his party to the House of Representatives in 1885 and again in 1892, and is serving on the Committees of Manufacturing, Centennial Affairs, Vice and Immorality, Fish and Game. He manifests a deep interest, and by his cool and collected manner commands universal respect and esteem.

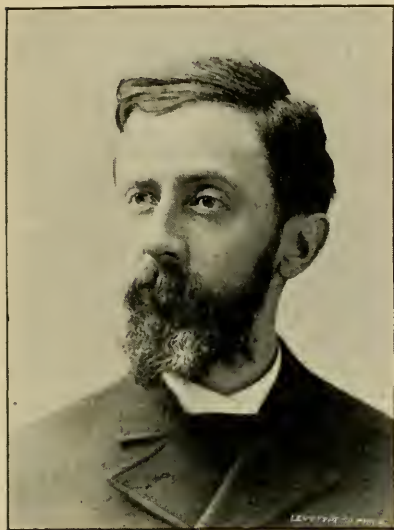




PHILIP A. PYLE, the well-known druggist, was born in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, on July 16, 1842. At an early age he entered the Mount Joy Academy, which was at that time one of the foremost schools of the state, and sent out men who have since become famous. After leaving this institution he served an apprenticeship in the drug business and afterwards read medicine with Dr. J. L. Zeigler, but after preparing himself to enter college, an accident befel his preceptor in the drug business, which resulted fatally, and Mr. Pyle, by the advice of his friends, purchased the drug store and entered the business, which he has conducted successfully for a period of thirty years. He is at present a member of the State and County Pharmaceutical societies, and has acquired and maintained a reputa-

tion in his business for exactness and care that is proverbial, from its inception to the winding up of its affairs. Mr. Pyle was treasurer of the Mount Joy Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the borough industrial committee was a member of the school board for twelve consecutive years. He was the prime mover in having the new high school building erected, which is the finest in the county. He is a member of Post 478, G. A. R., having been a private in company E, Tenth regiment Pennsylvania militia and a man of intelligence, sound judgment and unquestionable integrity; one who has the courage of his convictions and who can always be depended upon. Mr. Pyle is a director in the Union National Bank at Mount Joy and has been treasurer of the borough fire department. He was never married but is one of the most popular and influential citizens of Mount Joy.





AUGUSTUS G. SEYFERT was born in Berks county, Pa., April 26, 1852. Two years later his parents moved to Bowmansville, Lancaster county, where Mr. Seyfert's boyhood days were spent, most of the time in the village school. In 1868 his mother died and soon after he left his old home and started life on the farm of ex-Recorder Martin, a leading politician of East Earl township. Mr. Seyfert's education was obtained in the public schools and several sessions at the Millersville Normal School. The country literary society was the best practical school to fit him for his legislative duties and made his popularity in his county so conspicuous as a lyceum orator. In 1872 Mr. Seyfert began teaching and taught in the public schools of Lancaster county for many years. He

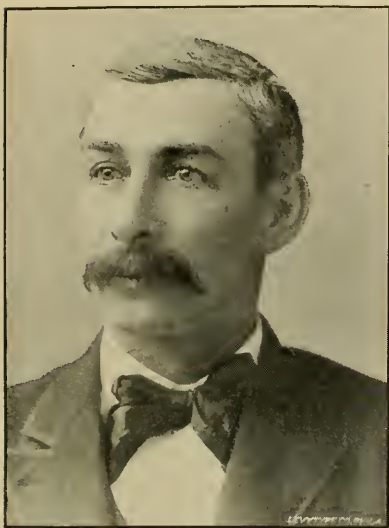
was recognized as one of the most successful and progressive teachers in the county. In 1886 Mr. Seyfert was elected president of the New Holland teacher's institute district, comprising nearly a hundred schools, and has been unanimously re-elected every year since. In 1889 he conceived the idea of holding an open air educational meeting at Rutland Park, a pic-nic resort on the Welsh mountain. The project was an immense success from the start, a result of his executive ability, and has already done a marvelous amount of good to promote school sentiment in favor of popular education. In 1890 Mr. Seyfert was nominated by the Republicans from the northern district for Assembly, receiving the largest popular vote of any candidate ever elected from the county. He became familiar with legislative doings and as a member of the Committee on Education took a prominent part in shaping the legislation in behalf of education during the session. The author of the Reed resolution, endorsing Speaker Reed's course as patriotic and to the best interest of good government, and the eloquent plea for single legislative districts, made him a conspicuous and brilliant member. In 1892 Mr. Seyfert was re-nominated and re-elected with practically no opposition. He was assigned the chairmanship of Federal Relations and also appointed on the Committees on Education, Judiciary Local, Library and Compare Bills. The experience of one session made him one of the most active and useful members of the House. Among the bills he introduced were those to provide for closer supervision of the public school, to pay school directors for attending the triennial conventions, to extend the minimum school term to seven months and to change Labor Day from Monday to Saturday. In educational matters he is recognized as a leader. Mr. Seyfert took great interest in the bill to appropriate \$5,000 to complete the Revolutionary monument at Ephrata. He showed an intelligent knowledge of every bill on the file and was always ready to defend his measures and point out the defects in others. His progressive ideas on all subjects pertaining to the public schools is not only a credit to himself but to the intelligence of his constituents whom he so well represents, and in years hence his reputation as a promoter and defender of popular education will compare well with that of Stevens from his own county as the eloquent champion of legislation to advance our public schools to the best in the country.



JOHNS WILSON, of Columbia, Lancaster county, who was born December 29, 1863, is very popular with the young men of his borough, where he has spent most of his life. He received a thorough education in the public schools of his native borough and also at Canandaigua, N. Y. He always showed much interest in all athletic sports and devoted much time to perfecting himself in these recreations. His father being a man of considerable means, his son John was allowed to follow his own inclinations, which soon carried him out of the schoolroom and into the far away west, finally locating in New Mexico, where, after roving about, he associated himself with a ranchman and took up the life of a cattle ranger. He became very fond of this life, but at the earnest solicitation of his

parents and friends he returned to his home at Columbia in 1883. He entered his father's hardware store and devoted considerable time to this business, but outdoor life suited him better, and baseball, fishing, hunting, horse racing and like sports soon won most of his time, which he devoted to them in the past few years. At the last election he was nominated by the Republican party for the House of Representatives and elected as a member. Mr. Wilson has taken little part in the discussion of bills, but introduced a bill repealing an act providing for the election of a county solicitor by a vote of the people and extending the term of tax collectors of borough and townships from one to three years. Another bill providing for the same passed before Mr. Wilson's bill was reached. He is a member of the following committees: Compare Bills, City Passenger Railways, Insurance, Judicial Apportionments and Coal and Iron. He had R. S. Conklin, of Columbia, appointed as message clerk.

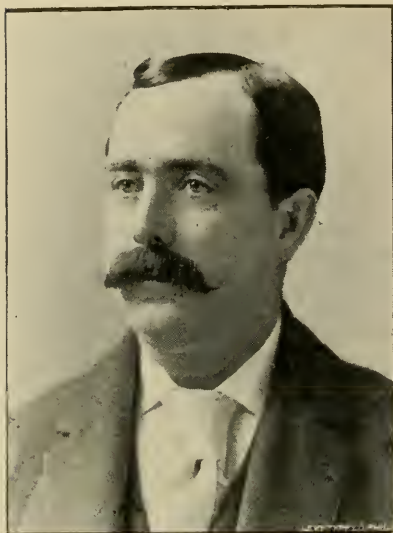




ALGERNON LUTHER MARTIN, one of the Representatives from Lawrence county, was born in North Beaver, that county, on August 26, 1844. He received his education in the common schools, at Mount Jackson High school and at Poland College in Ohio. He is now engaged in farming, and has been all his life more or less interested in that pursuit. He has always taken a deep interest in the public school system of the state and in the schools of his native town, and for a period of eight years served as school director in the townships of Little Beaver and North Beaver. He was elected to the office of road supervisor in his native township and served in that capacity for a period of two years. During 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the Republican County Committee

of Lawrence county. In 1892 he was nominated for the office of Representative and elected by the handsome vote of 4,339, as against 2,317 cast for his highest competitor on the Democratic ticket. In the session of 1893 he was appointed by Speaker Thompson on the Committee on Agriculture, Vice and Immorality, Counties and Townships, Pensions and Gratuities and Manufactures. He introduced a bill at this session prohibiting the furnishing of liquor by sale, gift or otherwise on Decoration day, and made one of the most gallant fights to have it adopted as the law of the land that was made upon any bill during the session of 1893; but the sentiment of the House was against this measure and it was defeated on second reading. He offered the amendment to the Nesbit road bill requiring the state to appropriate three million dollars annually for the construction and improvement of the highways of the commonwealth, and succeeded in having it inserted in the face of the most strenuous opposition. He is thoroughly in favor of the equalization of taxation and was an able champion of the Niles revenue bill. Mr. Martin is a forcible and eloquent speaker, and whenever he addresses the House receives respectful consideration and attention. He has the courage of his convictions upon all questions, and in all that he says and does places himself honestly and fearlessly on the record. The sincerity of his speech is evidenced by the sincerity of his conduct. He took high ranks among the members of the House of Representatives of the session of 1893 as an all round useful member.





HENRY WORTHINGTON GRIGSBY was born in Shenango township, Lawrence county, on the 30th day of September, 1855. His ancestors on his mother's side came from Ireland and were among the earliest settlers of Lawrence county, his grandmother having resided in that county for a period of two years before seeing a white woman. On the father's side they were among the pioneers of Virginia, and came from Winchester to Pennsylvania. Mr. Grigsby went through the common and high school of Newcastle, graduated at the One Study College there and in 1876 entered the Bethany College of West Virginia, taking a classical course and graduating in 1879. He is a farmer, stone contractor and engaged in the real estate business in Newcastle. In 1892 he was elected a Representative of his

native county on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest vote of any man on the ticket. He is on the Committees on Education, Compare Bills, Insurance, Public Buildings, Mines and Mining. The first bill introduced by him was one making Lawrence county a separate judicial district. Second a free text-book bill, providing for a convention of the county, city and borough superintendents of the commonwealth, they to select from their number a commission composed of three members. This commission to select a series of text-books from those now in use if satisfactory, or to adopt new ones. After adopting a system the books to be published by the state as other state printing is now done; the state superintendent of public printing and the commission to fix the price of publishing the books. The system to be adopted within four years and furnished to the pupils free of cost. The sum of \$30,000 is appropriated for the purpose of purchasing copy rights. Third, an act to make the carrying on of the business of a detective without a license a misdemeanor, said license to be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the county within which the principal office is to be located. Application for appointment to be signed by at least twenty-five good citizens certifying to moral character of applicant and a bond to be given in the sum of \$2,000. Fourth, an act providing for a state board of surveyors to be composed of three members to be appointed by the Governor, to formulate rules providing for uniformity of practice among surveyors of the state. Any person wishing to follow occupation of surveying must be examined by this commission.





THOMAS WALKER, who in part represents Lebanon county, was born in Jonestown, of that county, May 5, 1828. He was educated in the schools of that village, and subsequently filled the position of teacher for several winters. He learned cabinet-making, but spent a large portion of his life traveling for liquor firms. It is thirty years since he began this business, and when the Legislature is not in session still follows it. He was United States assistant assessor for over six years. Mr. Walker was an officer of the Senate thirty years ago, when the late George Dawson Coleman was a member of that body. He was a messenger, which office was then known as postmaster. He has been congressional, senatorial and judicial conferee from his county and has represented it as a delegate in state con-

ventions of the Republican party, of which he has always been an ardent member. He also held the office of mercantile appraiser of Lebanon county. At the last primary election ten candidates were contesting for the nomination for member of the House, and he had the highest vote. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1890, and two years afterward was honored with a re-election. At the session of 1893 he was a member of the Judiciary Local, Agricultural, Centennial, Judicial, Apportionment and Accounts Committees. His father was born in Montgomery county, Pa., and was married at Jonestown in 1814. His paternal ancestors were from England. Representative Walker enjoys the reputation of having faithfully performed his legislative duties.

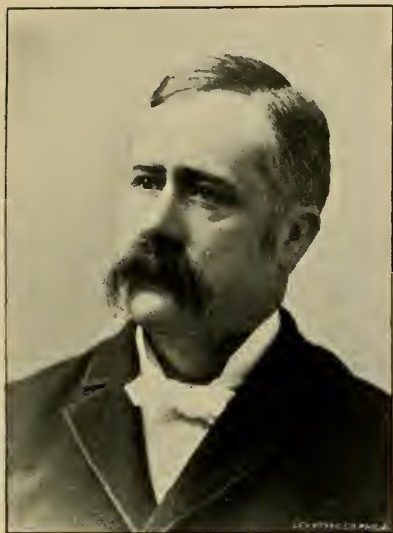




JOHAN K. REINOEHL, Lebanon county, is a native of that county, having been born in the city of Lebanon August 3, 1858. He passed through the public schools of his native city, and after he had attended a course in the high school of his native city he prepared himself for a collegiate course at Swatara Institute, Joustown, Lebanon county. At the completion of his preparatory course he entered Muhlenburg College, at Allentown, Lehigh county, in 1875, from which college he was graduated in 1879. Returning to Lebanon he studied medicine with Dr. George P. Lineaweaver, a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine, and after he had finished his studies he attended a further course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and was

graduated therefrom on March 15, 1882. He then returned to Lebanon and at once began the practice of medicine and has built up a successful and lucrative practice. He follows his profession at the present time, and had conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. by Muhlenberg College in 1882. He was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1878 to 1883, and receiving an honorable discharge when his enlistment expired, occupied the position of coroner's physician in Lebanon county from 1883 to 1885 and 1889 to 1891. In 1885, 1886, 1890 and 1891 he was a member of the Board of Health of Lebanon county, and he has been secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions since 1889, which position he resigned when elected to the Legislature. Dr. Reinoehl is an active Republican and possesses the confidence of his party in Lebanon county and of his political associates in the Legislature. In 1892 he was nominated for and elected to the House from Lebanon county. He has been assigned to the following committees: Manufactures, Federal Relations, Health and Sanitation, Municipal Corporations and Public Buildings.



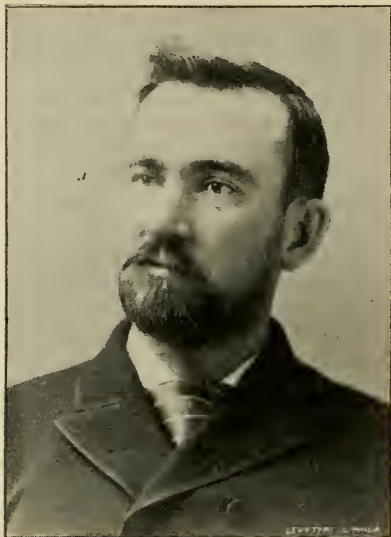


MILTON NEITZ BERNHARD was born on June 7, 1846, near the borough of Macungie, Lehigh county. His ancestors came from the Province of Alsace and settled in Berks county, near Reading, about 1748. His father was a custom tailor near the borough of Macungie. Mr. Bernhard was educated in the public schools of his native county, in the various academies located there and was also the pupil of a private tutor in Allentown. In speaking of this he said, "I received my first lessons in Latin from a Low Dutchman and learned more Low Dutch than Latin." After his school days were over he became a teacher and taught in the public schools of the city of Allentown for twelve years, having charge of the Second and Third ward grammar schools. Afterwards moved to New York, but the love

of old Pennsylvania in general, and of Lehigh county in particular, brought him back to Allentown in the year 1885. He is not a politician, in the general sense in which that word is used, and was only induced to become a candidate for the Legislature at the solicitation of friends. In 1890 he was elected to the House by a handsome majority on the Democratic ticket. In 1892 he was elected for a second term, receiving more votes both for the nomination and election than any man on the ticket. He was appointed by the Speaker a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, City Passenger Railways and Corporations. He introduced the bill requiring that telegraph operators on any railroad in Pennsylvania shall be at least twenty years of age before they are allowed to handle train orders. This was negatived in committee and afterwards, through the efforts of Mr. Bernhard, was put on the calendar and passed finally after a hard fight.

Also an act granting an appropriation to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, the first appropriation from the state for which was procured by him at the last session.

The act of 1869 provided that a surviving partner should not testify. Under the act of 1887 the courts have held that the heirs and legatees of such surviving partners might testify. Mr. Bernhard introduced a bill providing that their mouths shall be closed as well as that of the surviving partner, which was considered a very just and necessary piece of legislation. Mr. Bernhard takes a great interest in all legislation affecting the public schools, in which he was so long a teacher, as well as that which in any way affects his section of the commonwealth. He is a genial, companionable man and an interesting speaker. He can always be found in his seat when the House is in session.



MICHAEL J. LENNON, of Lehigh county, was born at Laury's station, Pa., in the county he in part represents, May 30, 1860. He was educated in the public and private schools of North and South Whitehall township until his sixteenth year, when he entered the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Catasauqua to learn telegraphy. His tutor was William H. Mealy, now the general superintendent of the Mexican National Railway Company, located at Laredo, Texas, under whose watchful eye the subject of this sketch progressed rapidly and in due time graduated as a full fledged telegraph operator and entered the service of the railroad company at once. He was located at various offices along the entire system and transferred from one division to another until he was recognized as one of the most trust-

worthy operators on the line, having served in all of the important offices. In 1884 he was promoted to the position of train dispatcher in the office of the late H. Stanley Goodwin, the general superintendent, which position he filled creditably for six years. In 1890 he was placed in charge of the new Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley branch running to Pottsville, which position he held up to the time of his election to the Legislature; the very complimentary vote he received along the line of the railroad was a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his associates in the service with whom he was associated continuously for a period of over sixteen years. Has resided in Allentown since 1885, where he has served his district for three years as school director and has twice been re-elected to city councils. As a councilman he was progressive and the author of several reforms in the municipal government, served as a member of the Finance Committee and Board of Appeals. He was chairman of the Highway and Railroad committees. He resigned as member of council when elected to the Legislature. He is a member of the Allentown board of trade and several other bodies. In the House of Representatives he served on the Education, Public Health and Pensions and Gratuities committees and introduced a bill asking for \$10,000 for the support and maintenance of a public hospital in Allentown.





JOSEPH C. RUPP, one of the three Democratic representatives from Lehigh county, was born in Upper Me-cungie township, Lehigh county, March 19, 1848. He began his education in the common schools of his native township and finished it in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, graduating in 1870, after three years' connection with the institution. He taught school fourteen years in the township of his birth. After retiring from his profession he purchased a farm, and has worked on it since when not otherwise engaged. He has held the positions of assessor and school director in his township, and in 1883 was nominated by the Democrats of Lehigh county for recorder of deeds and elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1892 his party showed its appreciation of his worth by

selecting him as one of the candidates for the Legislature, and the people of the county ratified its action by giving him nearly 2,800 majority. He has always been held in high esteem by the political organization with which he is identified, and has repeatedly been a delegate to county conventions. In the House he served on the Committees on Legislative Apportionment, Constitutional Reform and Geological Survey. Mr. Rupp's father was a member of the House in 1856 and 1857 from the county which his son now represents, and served as brigadier general of the militia of Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1859. Mr. Rupp's ancestors were from Switzerland.





WILLIAM HALL BRODHEAD was born in the Seventh ward of Philadelphia in 1857. In 1873 removed with his family to Mauch Chunk and from that place into the Wyoming Valley region. Since that time has been engaged about the mines in various capacities. He is a direct descendant of Captain Daniel Brodhead, of the British army, who came to this country in 1664 for the purpose of protecting British interests in the Dutch settlement, and settled on the Hudson river. Two of the Captain's grandsons came over into Pennsylvania, and one of them, Daniel Brodhead, who died in 1754, is now buried in the Moravian cemetery at Bethlehem. His son, Daniel Brodhead, was on Washington's staff, and the first surveyor general of Pennsylvania. So it will be seen that the subject of this

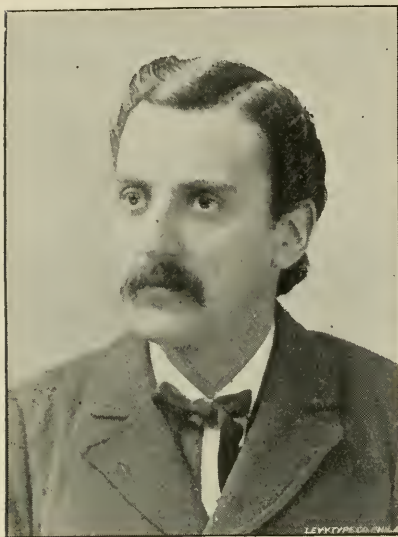
sketch comes from good old revolutionary ancestry. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia. Had never held any political office before moving to Wilkes-Barre in 1890, though had taken a lively interest in politics. Six month after moving to the above mentioned city he was delegate to the Luzerne County convention. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and ran 350 votes ahead of President Cleveland in his district. He was put on the Committee on Military Affairs, Corporations, Judiciary, Local and Retrenchment and Reform. He introduced a bill creating a Mining institution for the purpose of educating young men in the several branches of mining, to better fit them to become foremen and fire bosses; also a bill for the purification and improvement of the water supply in the Wyoming Valley; also a bill providing for the repeal of an act which requires the tax collector of Wilkes-Barre to be appointed, and providing that the office shall become an elective one, to be filled by the votes of the people and bill providing that the funeral expenses of paupers shall be paid by the county, instead as now by the poor district in which such indigent person had a residence. Mr. Brodhead takes a very active interest in the National guard and is now the senior captain of the Ninth regiment. He and his boys did service at Homestead last fall for five weeks. As will be seen by the number and character of the bills he has presented, he takes a lively interest in affairs affecting his constituents, and attends well to the duties devolving upon him as a member.





JOHNS CRAWFORD HARVEY was born at Harveyville, Luzerne county, Pa., on May 6, 1860. He is the eldest son of the late A. N. Harvey, who was well known throughout that part of the state. His mother, who is still living, was the daughter of the late Dr. John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pa., one of the most prominent physicians in Northern Pennsylvania, and whose tragic death shocked the whole city and threw a large community into sudden grief. His father was a very successful business man, having large and varied interests, being particularly engaged as a merchant, farmer, stock raiser, flour and feed mill and lumbering. The Harvey family came originally from Connecticut and was one of the pioneer families in the Wyoming Valley, some of the members be-

ing engaged in the battle of Wyoming in 1778 at the time of the terrible massacre. They have always been prominent in this community, both in business and socially. Mr. Harvey was educated in the district schools, and in June, 1880, graduated with honors from Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. After the completion of his school life he returned to his home, engaging in active business with his father as partner. In 1882 and 1884 he made extensive tours through the west and northwest, and after his return accepted a position of responsibility with the Pennsylvania railroad at Camden, N. J., and afterward transferred to Jersey City. In February, 1889, he was compelled to resign from the service of the company on account of broken health. Locating at Duluth, Minn., in November, 1889, he engaged in real estate business. The bracing winter of that region was wonderful in restoring health and strength. On account of the sudden death of his father in October, 1890, he was compelled to give up his business venture in the northwest and return home to take charge of the varied interests of his father's estate. The village of Harveyville was directly in the path of the terrible cyclone of 1890 and the destruction was probably greater here than at any other point. Mr. Harvey has always been active in political circles and years before he cast his first vote was busy in furthering the interests of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1891 and is always present at the county convention proceedings. In the contest which resulted in electing Mr. Harvey as Representative he received 2,849 votes as against 2,427 for his Democratic opponent and 425 for the Prohibition candidate in the district at large, running ahead of the presidential vote. Mr. Harvey is a member of the following committees in this Legislature, viz: Agriculture, Library, Corporations, Municipal Corporations and Education, being chosen by the Speaker as secretary of the latter committee, a recognition that is not often bestowed on a new member for so important a committee. He has been a valuable member for his district and early earned the reputation as one of the most devoted of members to his work. He introduced bills relating to election of supervisors in townships; also a bill relating to fraudulent entries of trotting and pacing horses out of their proper classes; also bill giving municipalities right to buy water from private companies and store the same, and bill regulating the bond given by municipal corporations in certain cases.



DANIEL J. REESE, of the Third district, Luzerne, was born December 7, 1857, at Mountain Ash, South Wales. He came to this country when very young and was educated in the public schools of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne. He also attended the Wyoming Seminary during a portion of the years 1877 and '78. For many years he has been employed in and about a coal mine, advancing from the position of a slate picker in the breaker to an expert miner. He has filled the offices of register, assessor of Plymouth borough, and has served several times on the election board in the district in which he resides. For two years he was a member of the Luzerne County Republican committee. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature, and is a member of the House Committees

on Elections, Legislative Apportionment, Mines and Mining, and Labor and Industry. He takes an active interest in legislation, especially to that pertaining to the section he represents, and the laboring man. These bills were introduced by Mr. Reese: Providing that miners shall appoint check-weighmen to see that they are properly credited for the amount of coal mined, and that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton; to exclude all impure and explosive oils as illuminants in coal mines; to amend an act so as to provide for an assistant district attorney in counties containing a population of 150,000 inhabitants; to enforce article fifty-first of the constitution, and increasing the salaries of certain county officers. For seventeen years he has been closely allied with labor unions, and during all this time he has been faithful in all his official acts. Mr. Reese has written a number of very beautiful poems which have been widely published. He is an intelligent, faithful and conscientious legislator and a credit to his constituents.





WILLIAM R. JEFFREY, Representative from the Fourth district of Luzerne county, was born October 12, 1857, at Slatington, Lehigh county, Pa. His father was a contractor for quarrying roofing slate, and his son, William, worked in the quarries for a number of years in summer and attended the public schools in winter. At the age of seventeen years young Jeffrey accompanied his father to the Upper Lehigh coal mines in Luzerne county, in which he has worked ever since, except when serving his constituents in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He resides at Freeland, which is surrounded by coal mines. He has shown his popularity by being twice elected in a district which gives a natural Democratic majority of between 700 and 800. In 1890

he was chosen to the House by a majority of 217, and last fall by four. His seat was contested, but a Democratic court decided that he was legally entitled to a seat in the Legislature. Mr. Jeffrey is not only popular with his constituents of both political parties, but he is an honored member of the Knights of Labor, and has declined to accept a number of honorable positions in the order tendered him in recognition of his worth. He was master workman of local assembly of Knights of Labor No. 335, of Freeland. He was also district delegate of that order, president of the Freeland Patriotic Order of Sons of America, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Red Men and Junior American Mechanics. At the session of the Legislature of 1893 he was chairman of the committee of Bureau of Statistics and a member of the Appropriations, Coal and Iron, Judicial Apportionment and Vice and Immorality Committees. He was the first to introduce the bill having for its main object the creation of a new county out of parts of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties. Mr. Jeffrey has not been given to much talk on the floor of the House, but has demonstrated great capacity for committee work.





JOHAN T. FLANNERY, of Pittston, who represents the Fifth district in Luzerne county, was born June 24, 1862, in the town in which he resides. His father was a laborer in the mines, and the son began work at an early date in a breaker and was employed about the mines until he was twenty-two years old. He availed himself of the limited opportunities he possessed to attend school and at a later period graduated from the Wyoming Commercial College. He was clerk of the Pittston borough council from 1885 to 1890 and at the head of the Pittston borough Democratic committee from 1888 to 1892. Two years ago he attended the Democratic State Convention as a delegate from his district. He enlisted in company C, of the Ninth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1881, but the company having been

disbanded he was honorably discharged November 22, 1882. He re-enlisted in company H, Ninth regiment, May 28, 1883, and was elected captain of it September 1, 1887, and re-elected September, 1892. This is Mr. Flannery's second term and at the session of 1893 he served on the Committees of Education, Insurance, Labor and Industry and Pensions and Gratuities. He was appointed a member of the committee entrusted with the preparation of resolutions on the death of James G. Blaine and delivered a most eloquent tribute to the public worth of the distinguished statesman, regarded by many who listened to it as the most impressive of any of the speeches delivered on that occasion. Mr. Flannery introduced bills increasing the term of burgess to three years, appropriating \$25,000 to the Pittston hospital, to protect the revenues of the state by requiring insurance companies of other states and countries to do business in Pennsylvania through agents residing in this state, and to repeal the law relating to the examination of miners, passed in 1885, also bill appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of an insane asylum within twenty miles of the city of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Flannery is an insurance agent.





THOMAS M. MOYLES, who is serving his second term in the Legislature, was born in Ireland, March 22, 1860. His parents came to this country when he was only a year old, leaving him behind in care of his grandparents, where he remained until 1873, when he came to this country to join his parents, who then lived in the Wyoming Valley. His first employment was slate picking in the Washington coal breaker at Plymouth, Luzerne county. After a residence of two years in Plymouth his parents moved to Laurel Run, in another part of the same county. His parents died in 1877, leaving young Thomas at the head of a large family, and upon him devolved the duty of taking care of five brothers and four sisters, who were younger. He worked hard night and day, but at no time did he

neglect his studies, and soon he was able to stand a successful examination before County Superintendent Coughlin, and was admitted as a teacher in the common schools of Laurel Run borough. He taught school for two terms, when he was elected assessor in Laurel Run borough, and in 1886, when the office of tax collector became elective he was elected to that office. While holding the office of tax collector he attended the Wyoming Seminary for a term, so as to further advance his education, and when through with his term was elected school director in the borough, which position he still holds. He was always a hard-working Democrat, taking the lead in everything in his section of the county that tended to enhance the interests of his party. He was the chairman of his representative district before he was nominated to his first term in the Legislature in 1891. He was also a delegate to the State convention held in the city of Harrisburg in 1891, in which R. E. Wright was nominated for Auditor General and A. L. Tilden for State Treasurer. Mr. Moyles is now engaged in the installment business with an office at Wilkes-Barre, and through him agencies are established in the several towns of the commonwealth. He is serving on the following standing committees of the House: City Passenger Railways, Municipal Corporations, Centennial Affairs and Insurance.

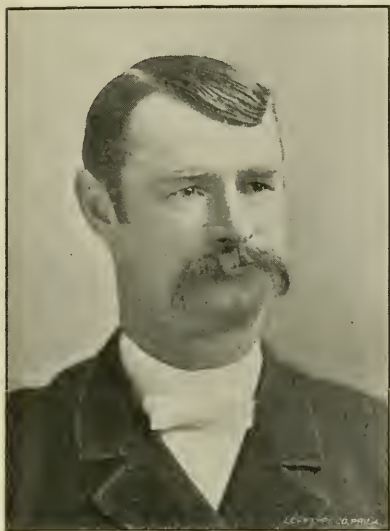




WALTER E. RITTER, of Lycoming, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pa., June 29, 1860. During his boyhood days he attended the country schools of his native township. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, following that occupation during the winter season and attending the county Normal school at Muncy during the summer for a period of seven years. Mr. Ritter was for one year principal of the public schools of Hughesville and for three years principal of the public schools of South Williamsport. In 1881 he was graduated from the State Normal school at Lock Haven. He was a candidate for the office of county superintendent of public schools of Lycoming county in 1884, but was defeated. Shortly afterward he was registered as a law student

in the office of Cummings and Reilly, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. In 1888 Mr. Ritter was elected to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1890 and in 1892. He has several times been a member of the State Democratic Conventions and in the convention of 1891, placed Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, in nomination for the office of Auditor General. Mr. Ritter is one of the most active and energetic members of the lower branch of the Legislature. He is interested in any legislation which is for the good of the State and has always been a bold and fearless champion of the people's cause. At the organization of the session of 1893 he was made the nominee of the Democratic caucus for Speaker, an honor rarely accorded one so young in years. He takes an active part in the work of the standing committees of the House, being a member of the Committees on Judiciary General, Ways and Means, Railroads and Congressional Apportionment. Mr. Ritter is an eloquent and forcible speaker. His speech on the floor of the House in favor of the adoption of the minority report in the Higby-Andrews election was especially strong and convincing and called forth congratulations from prominent members of both parties.



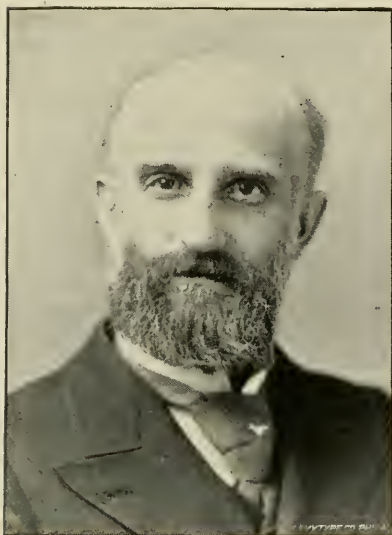


CHARLES BLANCHARD SEELY was born May 4, 1854, in Jersey Shore, Pa. He is the son of the late Colonel S. S. Seely, who was a well-known Democratic editor, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of twelve years he entered his father's printing office, where he learned the art of printing and has followed that vocation continuously, filling all the positions of newsboy, apprentice, compositor and foreman to that of editor and publisher creditably; and to-day the *Jersey Shore Herald* is recognized as one of the best conducted weekly journals in the West Branch Valley. Mr. Seely is systematic and painstaking in all his business affairs and has exhibited a business tact that justly places him in the front ranks of the leading young men, not only in his

native town, but of the state. His early life was one of hardship and self-denial which, no doubt, developed the habit of self-reliance and which, added to his irreproachable character, has contributed largely to his success. He has been active in politics, filling various positions,—secretary, county committee for three years, delegate to state and county conventions several times, mercantile appraiser in 1886 and served as one of a relief committee appointed at a public meeting after the disastrous flood of June 1, 1889, to solicit and distribute to the suffering victims nearly \$50,000.

In 1889 Mr. Seely resigned as president of the school board to take his seat as Representative. He was elected by a very large majority and served in the sessions of 1890–91 so acceptably that he was re-nominated and elected for another term. Mr. Seely was converted when sixteen years old and joined the Methodist church. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed steward, and has held either that office or that of trustee ever since, and has always given liberally of his means to its support.





GEORGE GLENN WOOD, M. D., was born near Muncy, Pa., March 19, 1848. He was reared on his father's farm. His ancestry has many historical associations. Captain John Wood accompanied King William to Ireland, and fought under him at the battle of Boyne in 1690, and was rewarded for gallantry by a grant of land in county Caven. He married Isabella Bruce, a Scotch lady, and had two sons--George, whose descendents now reside in county Dublin, Ireland, and James, who came to America with his wife, Jane, in 1730, and was among the first settlers in Cumberland county, Pa. They settled near Mechanicsburg, where he died in 1750. His tombstone, a brown sandstone, is among the oldest in the Silver Spring Meeting House graveyard. His eldest son, George, married a McMeans and

removed to the banks of the Juniata river in Juniata county, and died there in 1808, an old man. His son, William, married Grizzy Dunlap, only daughter of John Dunlap, a revolutionary soldier, who was mortally wounded December 4, 1779, at battle of Chestnut Hill. Her mother belonged to the celebrated Orr family, county Antrim, Ireland; one of whom, William Orr, was the first martyr and victim of English tyranny in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and the account of whose fate is preserved in Irish song and history of that period. Another, John Orr and his nephew, William Orr, condemned to transportation for high treason in the same cause, the former dying on board ship whilst chained to the nephew. The latter, released in 1804, was shipwrecked while on his way to what he described as "the land of freedom," America, and was never heard from afterwards. The sufferings of this noted family in behalf of Irish freedom are set forth in their letters carefully preserved. William Wood removed his little family to Muncy, Pa., in 1814, where he soon died. Thomas Wood, his eldest son, grew to manhood and obtained his education under peculiar difficulties. He was noted all his life for great mental powers and excellent citizenship. He married Margaret Beeber, daughter of Colonel Jacob Beeber. He held several county offices and was elected from Lycoming county to the legislative session of 1855. George G. Wood, his son, studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 13, 1872. He has continued to practice at Muncy for the past twenty years. In 1888 he was first elected to the Legislature from Lycoming county, having the largest majority of any man on that ticket. In 1892 he was re-elected by 1,600 majority, double that which he received the first time. He has paid especial attention to fire insurance legislature, because of the abuses so prevalent in settling losses after fires by the adjuster, and has sought to place our state in line with the insurance laws of neighboring states. A great lover of books, he has helped to place our state library in its present position, which is now the best state library in the Union. Fond of travel, there are few states in which he has not set foot.



WILLIAM E. BURDICK was born at Alfred, N. Y., September 6, 1856, at which place his father was engaged in mercantile business. He came of old New England stock, dating back to about the time of the landing of the Mayflower, his father emigrating from Rhode Island to New York in early life. Mr. Burdick was educated in the common schools and Alfred University, graduating from the latter in 1876. He studied law in New York and Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar at Smethport, McKean county, Pa., in 1879 and has since maintained a law office at Bradford, in the same county. He was chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee in 1886 and 1887 and a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1888 and was first elected a member of the Legislature in that

year. He was re-elected by a complimentary majority in 1890 and again in 1892. In the session of 1891 he introduced and had charge of the famous Burdick bill regulating oil pipe lines, limiting the powers of such carrying companies and fixing maximum charges for their services. In the session of 1893 he introduced several important measures and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was also an active member of the General Judiciary and Appropriations Committees, being assigned the chairmanship of one of the most important sub-committee of the last named general committee. He was also a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Federal Relations. Mr. Burdick is a ready debater and has taken an active part on the floor of the House in discussing legal and economic questions which have been made subjects for legislation. He has been a popular and influential member through three sessions, being known as a conscientious and energetic worker. In addition to his law business he has important business interests at home and is thoroughly identified with the prosperous progress of his county.





HERMAN H. NORTH is one of the well-known attorneys of McKean county, who has gained for himself an enviable reputation. He was born in Patterson, Juniata county, Pa., 1852, and is the son of Hon. James North, who continues to reside in Juniata county. The subject of this sketch was given a liberal education, having successfully attended Airy View Academy, at Port Royal, Pa., and Chambersburg Academy, at Chambersburg, Pa., from which latter institution he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, graduating in 1873. Subsequently he entered the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, and after a full course, graduated in 1875.

In 1875 Mr. North located at Indianapolis, Ind., entering the office of McDonald & Butler, one of the foremost

law firms of that state, the senior member of the firm, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, being at the time United States Senator. Owing to the climate, Mr. North was unable to remain in Indianapolis, and returned the following year to Pennsylvania. For a number of years his health was so poor that he was incapacitated for office business, and in 1880 removed to Bradford, McKean county, where he became extensively engaged in the oil industry, and in the course of three or four years regained his health and commenced the practice of his profession. He has been identified with many of the most prominent litigations in the county and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

Mr. North has always taken considerable interest in politics, having served as committeeman in his native county of Juniata; also as a member of the Republican State committee in 1878, and for a number of years as a member and secretary of the City Republican committee of Bradford. He was elected chairman of the Republican county committee of McKean county in 1890 and 1891, and managed the campaigns of those years in a highly satisfactory manner. At the meeting of the Republican county convention of McKean county in July, 1892, Mr. North was unanimously chosen one of the candidates of his party for member of Assembly and was elected the following November by a handsome majority. In 1891 Mr. North was elected city solicitor of the city of Bradford, and served as such until January, 1893, when he resigned to assume the office of Representative in the State Legislature.

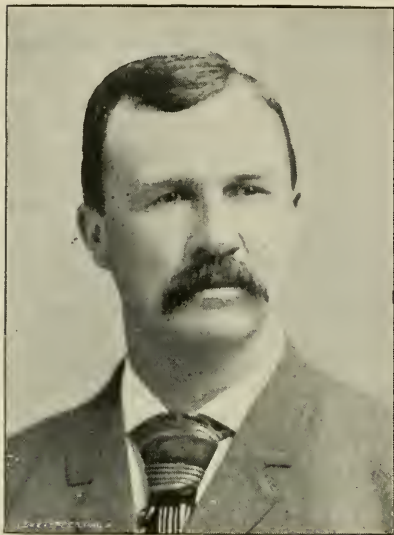
During the session of the Legislature of 1893 Mr. North took an active and prominent part in the most interesting discussions before the House. He is a man of positive convictions, and, although having expressed himself to a degree of defiance, he neither merited nor received the ill-will of any one of his fellow members, but on the contrary won for himself their friendship and esteem.



WILLIAM H. MILLER, one of the three members who represent Mercer county in the House, was born October 29, 1846, near Newburg, Orange county, New York, on a farm along the Hudson river. In 1856 he made his home in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Sharon, Mercer county. After passing a short time at Youngstown, Ohio, he located at Greenville, his present home. In 1872, after returning to Mercer county, he married the oldest daughter of William Laird, the founder of the opera house at Greenville. Mr. Miller's father was a descendant of the Huguenots, and settled in Connecticut, and his grandfather fought in the revolutionary war. His mother, whose maiden name was Alice McCormick, was born in Ireland. Mr.

Miller was educated in common and private schools and taught one term at Castor school house in Crawford county. He is a horse shoer by trade and carries on the business at his home. He does only light shoeing, for which he has a reputation excelled by none. He is prominently connected with workingmen's organizations. The esteem in which he is held by labor associations materially contributed to the large majority by which he was elected a member of the House, having received the next highest vote on the Republican ticket and having run ahead of President Harrison. In the town of Greenville, his home, he was given the largest vote ever polled for a candidate for office. He has been a devoted supporter of the principles of the Republican party and has defended it on the platform, and in the press and in debates, and has gained considerable prominence as a debater on the tariff question. He is a firm believer in high protection, in excluding all foreign productions the like of which can be produced in this country, and admitting free only those which we can not produce. He has figured conspicuously in the local politics of his county. Mr. Miller has been a regular attendant on the sessions of the House and has made a useful and popular member of it. He served on the Committees of Labor and Industry, Elections, Constitutional Reform, Accounts and Library, and was a member of the sub-committee which inquired into the contested election case originated by Mr. Okell, of Seranton, to oust Representative Quinnan.



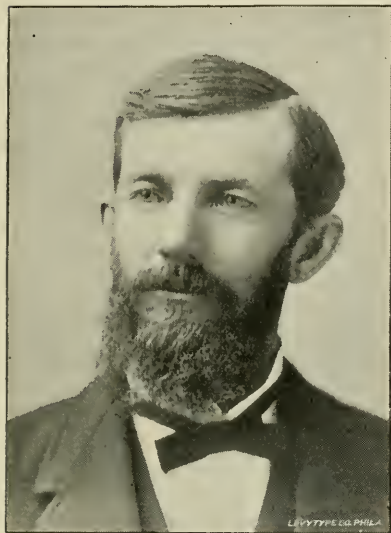


WILLIAM F. REED, one of the Representatives from Mercer county, was born in Coolspring township, in that county, October 10, 1849. He received a common school education in the public schools of that county. He also attended the academy at New Lebanon, Pa. He is engaged in farming and dealing in stock and has been very successful in both. As a Republican he has always been a faithful and tireless worker for the cause of the party. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention which met in Harrisburg in 1885. He has frequently been a delegate to county Republican conventions.

Mr. Reed was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1892 and is serving his first term. He is a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Insurance, Banks, Centennial Affairs and

Agriculture. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of the House and is rarely out of his seat. He is a good talker and never fails to cast his vote for the bills in which his constituents are directly interested. Mr. Reed occupies a seat on the minority side of the hall of the House by the side of his colleague. He was married in 1871 and has five children.



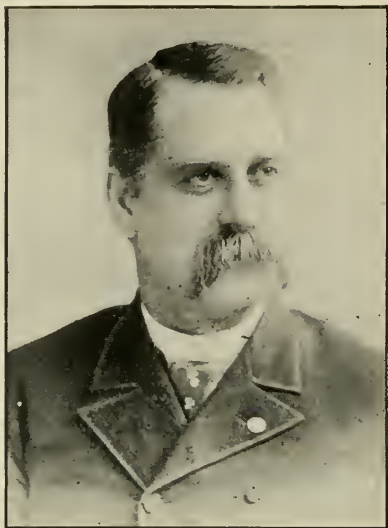


ISAAC H. ROBB, of Mercer county, was born in Mill Creek, Mercer county, Pa., and was educated in the public schools and at the New Lebanon Academy, which institution he attended for four years. He taught school with much success for several years and then began the study of the law with Griffith & Mason. He was admitted to the bar of Mercer county on October 23, 1873, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandy Lake, Pa. He has been twice elected burgess of Sandy Lake and has served two terms as school director and two terms as councilman.

Mr. Robb takes an active interest in politics and in recognition of his party service he was nominated by the Republicans of his county in 1892 for the Legislature and elected by a large ma-

jority. He is a member of the Committees on Judiciary Local, Counties and Townships, Iron and Coal and Congressional Apportionment. Among the most important bills introduced by Mr. Robb was one which empowers courts of common pleas to decree a private sale in the case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The bill has already passed in the House and has gone to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Robb is married and has three children. He has served repeatedly as a delegate to county Republican conventions.





JOSEPH H. MCCLINTIC, of Mifflin county, was born in Union township, that county, on June 23, 1846. His father, of Irish extraction, was a farmer and a native of this state. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native township but before his studies had been completed in December, 1862, when only sixteen years of age, enlisted as private in the army and served nine months in the Nineteenth regular infantry, company B, when he was promoted to a lieutenantancy and detached from his command, in which he was at the time serving, and transferred to a camp of instruction below Washington, D. C., for the purpose of giving instructions to and drilling the colored troops assigned to him for the Union armies. He remained at this place only four months, when he re-

signed his position as instructor, for the purpose of entering the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry service, in which command he was assigned to company A, and with his regiment participated in the battles of Monocacy Junction, Berrysville and Cedar Creek. In the latter engagement he was so seriously wounded, October 19, 1864, that he lost his right leg, which was amputated at the hip-joint. The operation was performed on the field and three days and three nights elapsed before he was removed to the hospital for treatment. After his recovery he was placed in command of an invalid corps and served in it until his discharge by reason of the close of the war. After his discharge from the army he attended school for several terms at Baltimore, Md., and Reading, Pa., and subsequently engaged in the calling of school teacher. He also followed the occupation of a farmer. Mr. McClintic is a Republican in politics and has filled various township offices in Mifflin county. He takes an active part in the political contests of his party and has twice been returned to the House, serving in that capacity in the sessions of 1891 and 1893. At the latter session he was chairman of the Pensions and Gratuities committee and a member of Appropriations, Counties and Townships and Compare Bills committees. When not engaged with his legislative duties he follows the occupation of a farmer. A fact worthy of note is that Mr. McClintic's paternal and maternal great-grandfathers served in the armies of the Colonies during the revolutionary war on the American side.



RICHARD F. SCHWARZ, representing the county of Monroe, was born near Berlin, Germany, October 31, 1853. His father, Frederick Schwarz, who, after a limited education, started in life as a commercial traveler had, before his marriage, founded a wall-paper factory and became one the largest manufacturers in his line in Germany. The government, recognizing his ability in commercial pursuits, created him in 1872 a "counselor of commerce," a position of high honor in that land. Representative Schwarz received a thorough education in the Ducal primary and high schools at Dessau Germany, and was fitted for commercial life in the Ducal College, located at the same place. His father, thoroughly believing in the educational effect of travel, yearly took his son on trips to various parts of

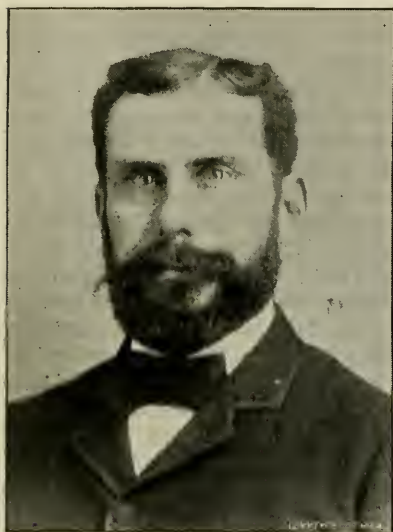
Europe. While the eldest son entered and finally took entire charge of the great business built up by the father, the younger son, Richard F. Schwarz, came to New York early in 1871, traveled commercially over the greater part of the States. Tiring of this, became book-keeper of a great Chicago firm, but was finally forced by ill health to give up city and traveling life. It was then, in 1875, that he settled in Monroe county, and on a modest scale started market gardening and fruit growing, a business which he has since successfully developed. Since his naturalization he has been active in politics as an ardent Democrat, represented his township in the county committee for a number of years, and his county on the State Central Committee for three years, and as a delegate in several of the state conventions. He was a member of the State Committee under Mr. Hensel which conducted the first election of Governor Pattison. He has successively held the office of school director, auditor and justice of the peace, the latter of which he held at the time of his election to the Legislature. After a hard-fought battle for the nomination he was elected to the House by a majority of 1,702, his Republican opponent being one of the most popular young lawyers of the county. Mr. Schwarz was appointed on the Committees on Geological Survey, Pension and Gratuities, Fish and Game and Counties and Townships. In the latter committee he took so prominent a part in the discussion of new road legislation that he was appointed by the chairman of the agricultural delegation one of six House members on a joint committee of House and Senate to formulate a general road law.



FRANKLIN A. COMLY was a son of the late Samuel Willett Comly and nephew and namesake of the late Franklin A. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania railroad from 1857 until his death, in 1887. His father was in the milling business at the old Spruce mill, on the Wissahickon creek, below Thorp's lane, Chestnut Hill. In 1850 he moved to the mill in White Marsh, where Franklin A. Comly was born February 17, 1856. He acquired his schooling in the district until he went to Swarthmore College, Delaware county, in 1872. After serving two terms he entered the Friends' Central school, Fifteenth and Race streets, and then took a business course at Bryant & Staddon's, Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, after which he became connected with the Bound Brook rail-

road in the freight depot, when the road opened in 1876, at Second and Berks streets. In 1878 he received the contract to deliver all the New York freight of the Bound Brooke railroad in Philadelphia. After two years he connected himself with the Produce Commission business on South Water street, Philadelphia. In May, 1884, his father died, and he took charge of the farm until, in 1890, the Pennsylvania railroad bought the farm, as the New Trenton Cut-off railroad runs through it. Mr. Comly was born in White Marsh township, and lived in the same district when elected to the Legislature in November, 1892. Montgomery county was exceptionally close, three candidates being elected by less than ten votes, one of them (the sheriff) only having one majority in a vote of over 28,000. Mr. Comly took great interest in the Norristown Insane Asylum appropriation and the Boyer bill relating to fraternal societies. He is a Republican and does not take much stock in reformers or independents.





JOHNS BEANS GOENTNER was born in Lancaster county June 27, 1847, his parents soon after returning to the old homestead farm near Hatboro, Montgomery county, where his ancestors have lived over one hundred years and where his mother still resides. He was brought up on the farm, educated at the public schools and in old Loller Academy. From the age of fifteen to twenty-two he worked on his father's farm. He then taught school successfully in Chettenham, Horsham and White Marsh townships for several years. He has always been actively interested in the advancement of literature. While teaching he organized a successful lyceum in each of the schools. In 1878 he married, purchased and moved to "Willowbrook," a farm in Abington township, where he still resides. He has always

taken an active part in politics, being a delegate to a county convention before he cast his first vote. He was delegate to the State Republican League at Scranton in 1891 and alternate from the Seventh congressional district to the National Republican League Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1892. He was school director and justice of the peace a number of years, which latter position he resigned on his election to the Legislature. He was candidate for Legislature in 1890, receiving 227 of the 241 votes in the nominating convention, and although over one thousand votes ahead of his party candidate for Governor, was defeated by eight votes, receiving 12,541 votes to 12,549 for his opponent. In 1892 he was re-nominated and elected, receiving the highest vote on the legislative ticket. He has been in his seat at every session. He is secretary of the Committee on Geological Survey and an active member on the Committees on Education, Health and Sanitation and Fish and Game, and carefully watched the interests of his constituents on the Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Committees. He introduced a bill to form a new Normal school district so as to provide a school for Montgomery county at Souderton; also a bill on road legislation; one to increase powers of justices of the peace; one to provide for an additional officer in the Agricultural Department to be known as Dairy and Food Commissioner. He is interested actively in the passage of the following bills: To purchase Valley Forge as a National park; to place control of hospitals for insane receiving State aid under control of trustees; providing female physicians for female patients; one for the aid of secret societies. While teaching he spent part of his vacation traveling through the western states and territories and came back and settled in Montgomery county which he says is the "garden of the world," and his own district the flower bed of the garden.



B. WITMAN DAMBLY was born in the village of Skippack, Montgomery county, Pa., August 26, 1864. His education was received in the public schools of that village, which he attended until his fourteenth year, when he entered the printing office of his father, the late A. E. Dambly, who published the German *Der Neutralist*, one of the oldest German weeklies in the state. In 1885 Mr. Dambly's father died, when he undertook the management of the business and assumed editorial control of the paper. In 1888 the estate, in the name of which the business was continued and still is, started an English weekly paper in connection with the German and named it *The Montgomery Transcript*. Mr. Dambly also assumed the editorial management of this paper, which, although less than

five years old, is one of the most successful weeklies in that county of many papers, there being upwards of forty. Both papers have large and influential circulations and are stalwart Republican. *Der Neutralist* is the German Republican organ of the county.

Mr. Dambly served as secretary of the Republican county committee of Montgomery county from 1889 to 1892. He was a member of the Republican Executive committee for three years and its secretary in 1891. In 1889 he was elected delegate to the Republican state convention at Harrisburg. He has been serving as school director of his township since 1891. He is a director of the Perkiomen Valley Building and Loan Association of Collegeville and president of the Skippack Society for the Recovery of Stolen Horses. Since 1887 he has been superintendent of the Sunday School of his native village.

At the Republican county convention of his county in the fall of 1892 there were twelve candidates for the Assembly. Mr. Dambly was one of the five named on the first ballot for that office, his vote being third highest. At the November election he was elected by eight majority. Mr. Dambly is unmarried.

During the session of the Legislature Mr. Dambly served on the following committees: Banks, Centennial Affairs, Geological Survey, Printing, Public Health and Sanitation. His part in legislation consisted in the introduction of the following bills: "To amend section sixth of the act extending the power of the several courts of the commonwealth to appoint election officers in certain cases;" "to provide for the discharge from any hospital for the insane of insane persons charged with and acquitted of crime;" "to continue the state weather service in this commonwealth for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the United States signal service and making an appropriation of \$8,000." Mr. Dambly is in possession of his family history, which dates from the year 1112. The first known member of the family was Gibon of Ambly, who was a resident of the province of Champagne, where he owned large estates. Representative Dambly is the third youngest member of the House.



GEORGE C. HOLLENBACH was born November 7, 1849, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Pa. His father died about six months afterward. He worked on a farm and attended the public school until the age of thirteen, after which he began boating on the canal, which he followed for six years, when he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as lineman until the age of twenty-four. For two years he followed huckstering and then began farming. In 1876 he entered the mercantile, together with the Agricultural Implement and real estate business, farming and fruit raising at Sanatoga, Pa., in which he is still engaged. He had been postmaster at Sanatoga, Pa., for the past seventeen years, which position he resigned on December 31, 1892. He is a

director in the Citizens' National Bank of Pottstown, Pa., and of the American Protective Association of Reading, Pa. He is at present auditor of the township in which he lives and also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Odd Fellows Lodge. He is a member of the Immanuel Luthern church of Pottstown, Pa., and has been a constant member of the Sanatoga Union Sunday school for the past seventeen years. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1892. He was married in 1872, and has two sons, who are engaged in business with him.

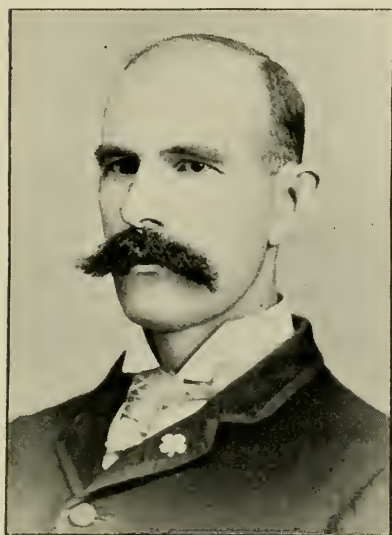
He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Banks, Counties and Townships, Fish and Game and Labor and Industry, in all of which he took an active part. He also displayed much interest in the revision of the road laws. He introduced bills for the extinguishment of dower laws, and to make an appropriation to the Pottstown hospital.





AUSTIN L. TAGGART, better known throughout Pennsylvania as "Farmer" Taggart, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, November 21, 1836, and is now in the full vigor of a hearty manhood. His father was a merchant and lumber dealer, and back of him is a long line of ancestors who came to Pennsylvania in 1740 and helped to make up the sturdy land of early settlers who believed in independence of thought and action. Mr. Taggart's great-grandfather was a revolutionary soldier and was killed in battle. In 1850 Mr. Taggart's father moved to Montgomery county, when the young man was educated at public and private schools. At an early age he began work as a surveyor, and ran the lines and made the maps for a number of counties in Michigan, at the time a growing territory. Returning to Norristown he

engaged in the mercantile business, and leaving that began farming on a tract of land three miles from Valley Forge. He is one of the best-known farmers in the country because he has always cared for the interests of the farmer. He declined all offices except that of assessor, until 1886 when the Republicans insisted on naming him for the Legislature. This nomination he accepted with reluctance, but after his election he entered upon his legislative duties heartily and earnestly. He was re-elected in 1888, 1890 and 1892, and in that time had charge of the important Granger tax bills prepared and endorsed by the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, for which he made a gallant fight. He was on many important committees, chairman of some because of his recognized ability in certain directions, and is now serving on the Committees on Railroads, Public Buildings, Accounts. Mr. Taggart was a member of the Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry regiment during the war, serving in the emergency attendant upon Lee's raid, and doing duty along the Potomac river. He has been a member of the Grange since 1874, serving as master and overseer, and is a member of the legislative committee of the State Grange. Personally Mr. Taggart is a most companionable gentleman, and is fully worthy of the popular esteem in which he is held. He is a deep thinker, does not act on impulse, but when he has made up his mind concerning the just position to take, he adheres to it no matter what the opposition. On the floor of the House he says what he has to say tersely and ably, and in argument is convincing. Mr. Taggart is married and lives with his wife and four of their eight children on the old farm.



CHARLES I. BAKER, of Montgomery, was born in Narriton township, October 3, 1852, and is a member of one of the oldest and best known families in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was educated in the township schools and at the Tremont Seminary, Norristown. After working on a farm and serving an apprenticeship at the carpentering trade he entered the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged, with a natural inclination for politics. He has lived in the city of Norristown since 1870. He has for a number of years represented the ward in which he lives in the Democratic standing committee, and was for two terms secretary of this organization. He was chairman of the Democratic Borough Executive committee of Norristown during 1892-3, and for two years has been one of the fore-

most members of the executive committee of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania. In 1884 he represented Montgomery county at the State Democratic convention which met at Harrisburg, and was chairman of the delegation from that county. Two years subsequent he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Montgomery county, but, with the remainder of the ticket, he was defeated by a few votes. In the fall of 1890 he was again honored by his party with the nomination for the Legislature, was elected and served through the session of 1891. His services as a legislator brought him into prominence with the people and so satisfactorily were they regarded in the estimation of his constituents that in 1892 he was renominated. After a most vigorous contest he was the only Democratic candidate for the Legislature elected in that campaign from Montgomery county, his majority being twenty out of a poll of 27,104 votes, defeating Austin L. Taggart.

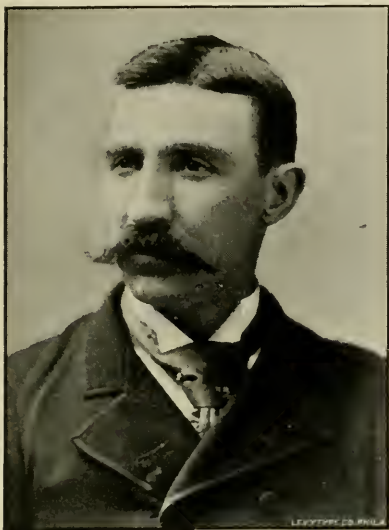
Mr. Baker was sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives on January 2, 1893. Mr. Taggart at once filed a notice of contest, alleging that fifty-nine students of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, a Catholic institution located at Overbrook, Montgomery county, had illegally cast their votes for Mr. Baker. The contestant claimed that these students had no residence within the meaning of the law to entitle them to vote in Montgomery county. After hearing their testimony the Republican members of the House Elections committee, who constituted a majority, reported against the legality of Mr. Baker's election. The Democratic members of the committee filed a minority report, declaring Mr. Baker's election legal, and maintaining the right of the theologians to vote. On April 18, 1893, the House, by a partisan vote, adopted the majority report, thus depriving him of his seat, to which he claims he was legally elected by the people of his native county.



JOHN K. GERINGER, of Danville, Montour county, was born August 2, 1852, in the county which he has twice had the honor of representing in the House of Representatives. He was educated in the public schools. For several years he was engaged in the hotel business until about six years ago, since which time he has been dealing very extensively in lumber. He is a Jacksonian Democrat and a tireless worker for the cause of his party. He has served a number of times as delegate to county and State Democratic conventions. He was for a long time a member of council at his home and is now serving his second term as water commissioner, a position he is qualified in every way to fill with credit to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Geringer was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1891 and in 1892 was re-elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate in Montour, which is of itself abundant proof of his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by the people of that section. He is a member of the Committees on Elections, Insurance, Judicial Apportionment and Coal and Iron. The most important bill introduced by him was one which provides for an appropriation of \$150,000 to the Danville State Lunatic Hospital. The bill will undoubtedly become a law. His ancestors on his father's side were Moravians and were among the most respected residents of Northampton county. His mother's maiden name was Angeline Smith. Her parents resided in the adjoining county, Lehigh, and were well known and respected by the people in that locality. Mr. Geringer is married and has three children—William C., Laura K. and Nellie.





L. J. BROUGHAL, of Northampton county, was born January 22, 1856, in South Bethlehem, the Gibraltar of Democracy of that county. He received his education in the public schools of his native borough, was a general favorite among his class-mates, and graduated at the early age of thirteen years. After he had mastered his studies he entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and by rapid advances and careful attention to the duties that his work demanded of him was promoted in the company's employ until he became the boss roller in charge of the merchant mill rolls, which position he has held for many years. When twenty-one years of age he was elected assessor of his borough and he also held the position of borough councilman, which position he resigned to accept his

election as one of the Representatives from his county in the Legislature. He was a delegate from his county to the Democratic State convention in 1884 and again in 1891. He has always taken very great interest in the campaigns of his party and is an active politician in the borough where he resides as well as in the county at large. The interests of his constituents are carefully guarded by Mr. Broughal. He is a member of the Committees on Iron and Coal, Congressional Apportionment and City Passenger Railways. He presented and took a keen interest in the bill for an appropriation of \$10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital of South Bethlehem. In 1888 he was one of the organizers of the South Bethlehem National Bank and since that time has been a member of the board of directors of the bank.





C. B. ZULICK, of Northampton county, was born June 30, 1836, in Easton, and received a common school education. At the completion of his school days he entered the book and music store of his father, Anthony Zulick, in Easton. In 1858 he associated himself with his father under the name of A. Zulick & Son, and carried on the same business under the firm name until 1870, when the elder Zulick died and the subject of this sketch succeeded to the business, which he continued until 1876. Since that time he has been sales agent for anthracite and bituminous coal operators. Mr. Zulick is a Democrat and has been actively associated in all of his party's political work for almost forty years, and has been a member of the Democratic County Committee for over one-half of

this time. He has served as treasurer of the Easton City Democratic Executive Committee for four years. He has been a State Bank Assessor of this state for two years, and in 1892 he was elected one of the Representatives from Northampton county to the House. Mr. Zulick is one of a family of six brothers who have been active and successful business men. Colonel Thomas C. Zulick, the eldest brother, was for a number of years connected with the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Valley railroad before and after its connection with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and was the general superintendent of the Canal company over which the shipments of coal from Schuylkill Haven (then the principal point of departure of coal from the Schuylkill region for the Sea Board and other points of distribution) was made. Another brother was the Hon. C. Meyer Zulick, at one time Governor of Arizona. Mr. Zulick at the session of 1893 was assigned to the Committees of Federal Relations, Constitutional Reform and Counties and Townships.

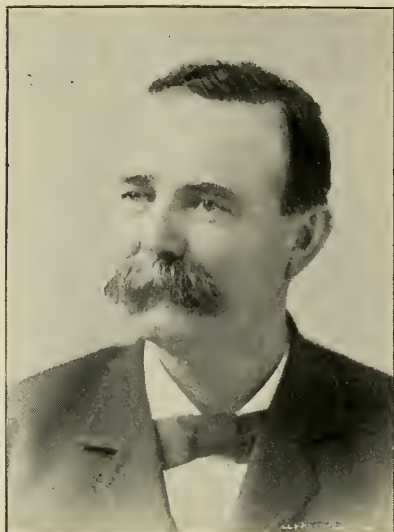




WILLIAM HENRY WOODRING, of Northampton county, was born December 7, 1854, in Upper Nazareth township of the same county. His father taught school for thirty-five years and served one term as county commissioner, from 1874 to 1877. Representative Woodring attended the common schools of his county until he was fourteen years old, when he began clerking in a mercantile house, continuing until 1874. He then took a course in Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated. He again connected himself with the mercantile business and remained in it until 1878, when he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. In 1881, after three years' schooling in that institution, he read law and was admitted to the Northampton county

bar in 1885. In 1888 he entered the mercantile business and prosecuted it and stock farming since that time in connection with the practice of the law. Mr. Woodring was a member of the National Guard from 1874 to 1879, and participated in the fight directed against the rioters at Reading in 1877, resulting in the death of a number of people. He was then a member of the Easton Grays, with which organization he was connected for five years. He was elected to the first political office when the Democrats of Northampton county chose him to represent them in part in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He served on the Committees of Judiciary General, Corporations, Ways and Means and Elections, and made himself useful on all of them.





PETER JOSEPH CRISTE, one of the two Representatives from Northumberland county, was born at Summit, Cambria county, Pa., on October 11, 1836. In the public schools he received the rudiments of an education, and being of a studious turn of mind he supplemented this by a course of study and reading in the seclusion of his home. He learned the trade of a carpenter while yet a boy, and in the summer he plied the jack-plane and in the winter the birch. During three terms he taught school and had the reputation of being an excellent disciplinarian. He was elected school director and justice of the peace in the borough of Loretto, in his native county, in the year 1860. Mr. Criste, with his family, moved to Northumberland county and settled at the beautiful town of Milton on the Susquehanna

in the year 1865. Here he was elected justice of the peace and served for a third term. He was auditor of his township for twelve years, and his audits were models of neatness and accuracy. After learning the carpenter trade, and becoming a practical builder, he studied architecture and became as successful in that business as he had been in others. He has been for many years a familiar figure in the Democratic County conventions of Northumberland county. In 1890 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives by a majority of 749, a very creditable majority inasmuch as the county that two years before had been swept into the Republican column. In 1892 he received about the same majority. In the session of 1893 he was placed on the Committees of Accounts, Public Health and Sanitation, Fish and Game, Labor and Industry, and Ways and Means. It was Mr. Criste who introduced in the House the resolution creating the Game and Fish Committee, and had he been in political accord with the Speaker, would doubtless have been its chairman. He had charge of the bill for the protection of game in the House, conceded on all sides to be the best bill of the kind ever before our Legislature.

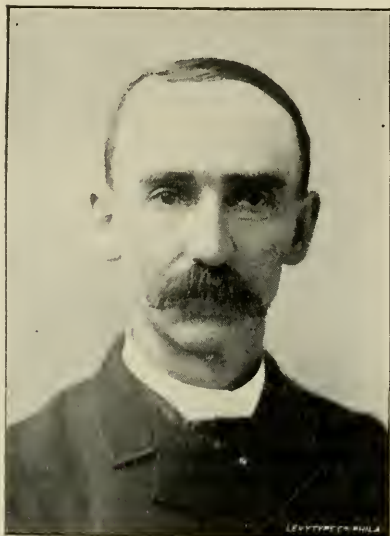




ISAIAH JACOB RENN was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, on May 30, 1842. Like his father before him, Mr. Renn follows the occupation of farming. The uneventful life of the farmer boy has been his, though he belongs to a family of politicians, and has varied the monotony of farm life with the excitement of politics. He has represented his party in county convention, held the office of overseer of the poor, auditor and justice of the peace in his native township. He was holding the latter office when the people called him up higher and made him their representative. Other branches of the family claim they can prove their descent from Sir Christopher Aren, the great architect, but Mr. Renn cares little for pedigree, and values a man for what he shows himself to be. He received his

early education in the public schools of his native county, and has ever been quiet and industrious in his tastes. His advice in political matters is highly regarded by his associates. In 1890 he was elected to the House of Representatives by 769 majority over a popular competitor. Old Northumberland, before this, had been very close politically, and was carried for the first time in its history in a Presidential election by Benjamin Harrison in 1888. Through the influence of such conservative Democrats as Mr. Renn the county is now safely anchored in the Democratic column. In 1892 Mr. Renn was again elected by about the same majority he received in 1890. At the session of 1893 he was placed on the Committee on Agriculture, Federal Relations, Iron and Coal, and Public Buildings. He belongs to what is known as the "rural combine," and in a quiet way makes his influence felt among his associates.

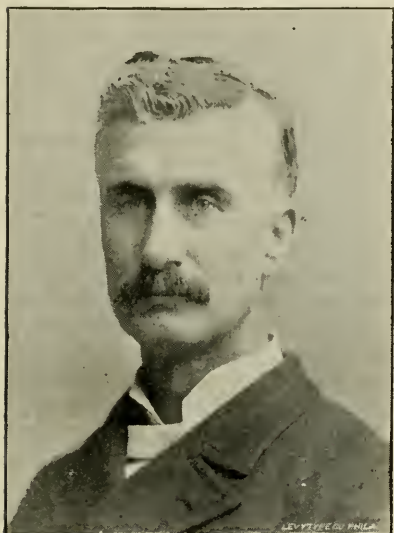




JOSEPH W. BUCKWALTER, who represents Perry county in the House, was born in Wallace township, Chester county, February 22, 1850, his father of German and his mother of Scotch descent. In 1852 his family moved to Juniata township, Perry county. He obtained his education in the common schools of his adopted township and in the Bloomfield and Landisburg Academies. After he had completed his education he taught school five terms in the winter and devoted his time in the summer to farming. For several years he kept a general store at Newport. Eleven years of his life were taken up as a commercial traveler, during which time he also supervised a farm which he owns in Miller township, Perry county, where he now resides. He was secretary of

the school board in his township until he was elected a member of the Legislature, when he resigned the position. He also served as census enumerator for two districts in his county. He has repeatedly represented the Republican party in local conventions. His popularity was shown in the big run he made when a candidate for the Legislature. Perry county is very close, politically, but he emerged from his contest with a majority of 362, which greatly exceeded that obtained by any other man on the Republican ticket. Mr. Buckwalter has not figured much in the discussions of the House, but he has attended to all his legislative duties with fidelity. He served on the following committees: Agriculture, Education, Elections, Fish and Game and Railroads.





JOHAN A. KIPP was born in Greene township, Pike county, Pa., on the 22d day of February, A. D., 1849. He is the fifth son of a family of twelve children, attended a common school of his neighborhood up to the age of fourteen and worked on a farm and lumber woods for his father until he became twenty-one years of age. After arriving at his majority, he started out in pursuit of an education by earning his own way as the opportunity offered. At the age of twenty-two he entered the State Normal school at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., where he continued during the winter term for three successive years, then changing to the State Normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, where he spent three terms of school. He then began the profession of teaching, taught at Sylvania, Tioga county, at Mountain House, Monroe

county, at Kipptown and Sugarhill, where he first attended school in Pike county, and at Newfoundland, Wayne county, Pa. He was married to Adelia C. Wolfe, of South Sterling, Wayne county, Pa., in 1875. He was elected county superintendent of the schools of Pike county in May, 1878, and was re-elected to that position four times and served until November 30, 1892, when he resigned to take his seat in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to which position he had been elected in November, 1892. He entered the study of law at the age of thirty-six years in the office of Hon. D. M. Van Auken at Milford, Pa., and was admitted to practice in his native county at the age of forty. Has twice filled the office of chief Burgess of Milford borough, twice served as Democratic chairman of his county and served on the following committees in the House of Representatives: Judiciary General, Public Buildings, Legislative Apportionment. Mr. Kipp took an active interest in the game and fish bill before the House.





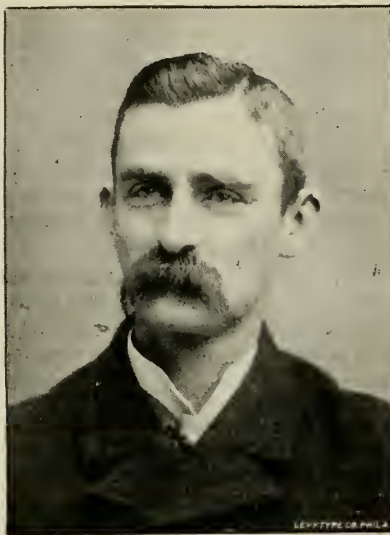
OWEN G. METZGER, Representative from Potter county, was born in Hebron township, Potter county, February 22, 1853. At an early age he removed to Condersport, Pa., where he now resides. He was graduated in the graded schools of that borough, after which he embarked in the lumbering business in a modest way. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with James White, under the firm name of White & Metzger, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, at West Branch, remaining in that town about four years when they removed to Galeton and finally, in 1892, made their headquarters at Coudersport, Pa., where they are conducting a successful wholesale hardwood lumber business. Mr. Metzger is one of the most prominent business men of Potter county and his success is due entirely

to his strict integrity, honest dealings, perseverance and attention to and knowledge of the details of his business. In July, 1892, in company with a party of seven prominent men of Potter county, a tract, embracing thirty thousand acres, was purchased and active work is being done toward clearing and settling the land. In 1890 Mr. Metzger was unanimously nominated for a Representative, and although the county gives a uniform Republican majority of six hundred he was defeated by only twenty majority. In 1892 he was again unanimously nominated and elected by a majority of one hundred and one while President Harrison had about 700 majority over Cleveland. On December 24, 1874, Mr. Metzger was married to Miss Phoebe R. Magee, of Coudersport, and four children, two boys and two girls, have blessed the union. Mr. Metzger was a member of the Committees on City Passenger Railways and on Labor and Industry and to Compare Bills in the Legislature of 1893. He was also one of the two Democrats on the special Committee on Elections, selected to investigate the Higby-Andrews contest, and signed the minority report, which declared Mr. Higby entitled to the seat given to Mr. Andrews. He introduced bills for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law in Potter county, in response to the demands of a majority of the voters of that county, and also bills to repeal the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Condersport and to remove the tax on cattle. His anti-prohibition bills were negatived in committee, and he made an effort to have the one applying to Potter county placed on the calendar, but owing to the drawing of party lines he was unable to accomplish his purpose.



JOHN J. COYLE was born at Mill Creek, Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, on the 10th day of November, 1863. His father was a miner in the coal mines of that region, and John, like all other boys raised in the anthracite coal regions, commenced his career as a slate picker in the coal breaker. When there was an opportunity he went to the public schools, and being of a bright mind, made rapid progress as a boy, so that at the age of fifteen years he was granted a certificate, and at sixteen commenced to teach in the public schools of Mahanoy township. After having taught there for four years he went to Luzerne county and became a teacher in one of the schools in Foster township, a few miles northeast of Hazleton, where he served for three years. Returning again to Mahanoy

City, in Schuylkill county, he started in the insurance business and had not long been in it when he was appointed by Governor Beaver a justice of the peace of the First ward. The following year he was elected to the same office after a bitter contest, by a majority of 23, notwithstanding the fact that the ward usually gave a Democratic majority of more than 150. Mr. Coyle has always been an active Republican in Schuylkill county and regarded as one of its leaders, his voice being heard in every council that had for its object the good of his party. He was nominated by the Republicans of his Senatorial district in 1891 as a delegate to the proposed Constitutional Convention, and was elected, but the holding of the convention was defeated by the voice of the people. Mr. Coyle is very popular with his people, having been elected to the Legislature by a majority of 204 votes in a district that gave Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for President, a majority of 751, and besides Mr. Coyle had running against him an Independent Republican candidate, who got 457 votes in the same district. He presented in the House the resolution asking for the appointment of five members of the House and three of the Senate, whose duties it will be to discover, if possible, the cause of the many accidents occurring in the coal mines of the commonwealth and report to the next Legislature what they think would be sufficient to remedy it. He is also the author of the judge's salary bill, and a bill appropriating money out of the state funds for the payment of borough and township school superintendents. Mr. Coyle is serving on the following committees, viz: Insurance, Elections, Coal and Iron, City Passenger Railway and Municipal Corporations. He is the secretary of the latter committee, an honor which is rarely conferred on a new member.



JOHN X. DENCE is the son of a miller and carpenter, and was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, on May 12, 1857. He descended on his mother's side from the Lawrences, who were of revolutionary stock and who founded the town of Milton, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in 1710. When quite young the parents of Mr. Dence moved from Muncy, Lycoming county, to Ashland, Schuylkill county, and when their son John attained the proper age he attended the public schools. After spending a short time in them he was sent to the coal breaker to pick slate, and for a few years worked in and about the mines at Ashland. He subsequently attended the parochial schools to further advance his education, and from there entered St. Vincent's College at Latrobe, after which he went to

Mount St. Mary's at Emmittsburg, Md., where he finished his education. When he returned from college he became assistant agent and telegraph operator for the Lehigh Valley railroad at Girardville, a position which he held until he was elected clerk at the State hospital, where he remained four years. He then started in the leather business and subsequently in the manufacture of boots and shoes, being a partner in a factory. Mr. Dence was always fond of athletic sports, particularly base ball, and was a fine player himself, and for a couple of seasons was a member of the Ashland base ball team when it belonged to the State league. He was always a Democrat, and though taking a very prominent part in the politics of his neighborhood at all times, never held office until elected to the Legislature, and although his district is considered a close one, having been carried several times by Republicans, Mr. Dence's majority was a very large one. He was a delegate to the State convention at Scranton, which nominated Robert E. Pattison for Governor. Mr. Dence is serving on the following committees: Fish and Game, Retrenchment and Reform, Accounts and Compare Bills. He presented only one bill, and that was for an appropriation for the Ashland hospital.





WARREN T. FOLLWEILER was born at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, November 11, 1864, and is the youngest member sitting in the House of Representatives. His ancestors figured prominently in the war of the revolution. It was a relative of Mr. Follweiler who hauled the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown in 1777, and part of the vehicle that carried the bell at that time is still in the possession of the Follweiler family. The subject of the present sketch was educated in the public schools in the borough of Tamaqua, and when but a lad was appointed messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He soon became an operator and went to New York city with the Western Union, on Broadway, where he gained the distinction of being the youngest telegraph

operator in their employ in the city. After leaving the Broadway office he was employed by the Philadelphia *Press* bureau in New York, and from there went to Philadelphia office and worked for the *Press* until 1887. In 1888 he went to Texas, but was not long there when the yellow fever broke out in Florida, when he went to Jacksonville to take a position on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad. After serving there for some time he returned to his native home, where he was employed in the trainmaster's office. He was elected for two terms on the advisory board of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Relief Association. He was also elected one of the borough auditors, which office he held until elected to the present session of the Legislature, receiving then the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the district. He is serving on the following committees of the House: Bureau of Statistics, Iron and Coal, and Centennial Affairs.





GEORGE WASHINGTON KENNEDY was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1844. His birth occurring on Washington's birthday he was named for the father of his country. Mr. Kennedy's parents came from Ireland, where his father learned the business of manufacturing linen, but when he came here engaged in the manufacturing business, which he carried on the many years while located in Philadelphia. He is now living a retired life with his daughter near Wilmington, Ohio, having attained the ripe old age of ninety years.

Young George was sent to the public schools in Philadelphia, but when the war of the rebellion broke out he evinced a desire to go out and battle for the Union. Not being of age he was for a time hindered in this direction.

Before reaching his eighteenth year he

enlisted in company G, Third Pennsylvania reserves, and soon after being mustered into the service participated in the battle of Antietam. At the second battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the left leg and was discharged from the army in April, 1863, on account of the wound. In July, 1863, he enlisted again in the Second Coal regiment and served the term for which the regiment was recruited. In December of the same year he re-enlisted as a private in company E, One hundred and eighty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and took part in every battle engaged in by this regiment. He was promoted to corporal and then first sergeant of his company, and subsequently became the hospital steward of his regiment, which position he held when his regiment was mustered out after the close of the war. On his return from the army he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, where he accepted a position in a drug store, having prior to his enlistment in the army served three years as apprentice. Spending some time there he went to Philadelphia and entered the College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1869, and located in Pottsville, where he is now doing business for himself. He served as president of the Alumina Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876. He was the first vice president of the State Pharmaceutical Society and afterwards became its president for a term. For eighteen consecutive years he has served as secretary of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and has written more than sixty papers pertaining to pharmacy and chemistry. He has been a member of the Pottsville borough school board since 1876, and for six years was the secretary of the board. In the same borough he is the president of the Beneficial Society, manager of the Children's Home and also treasurer of the Atheneum. Mr. Kennedy is serving his second term in the House as a Representative from Schuylkill county. He served on the following committees: Military, Judiciary Local, Public Health and Sanitation, Library and Federal Relations. He introduced bills relative to the uniformity of proxies, the pharmacy and medical bills, giving the right to county auditors to employ counsel in extraordinary cases, extending the law in regard to the abandonment of canals and an appropriation to the Children's Home of Pottsville.



SAMUEL ALFRED LOSCH, of Schuylkill, was born December 19, 1842, at Uniontown, Dauphin county. The paternal line came from England, where the great-great-grandfather was associated with Stephens, the inventor of the tramway. Jacob Losch, his son, came to America, and, prior to the revolution, was engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder at Germantown. His works were destroyed, involving his financial ruin as a result of the war. Mr. Losch's father was a miller. When the Mexican war began he started with an independent company for Vera Cruz. The ship foundered on the voyage and all were lost. The mother of Mr. Losch was a daughter of Dr. Frederick Gessner, of Hanover, Germany, who, after serving as surgeon in the German army, came to America, settled for a time at

Bethlehem, then moved to Gratz, Dauphin county, where he was soon engaged in an extensive practice, which he continued until his death.

Mr. Losch was educated in the public schools. When the civil war broke out he joined company C, Fiftieth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, as a private. The annals of the war glisten with the recital of valor performed by this regiment. They served successfully in South Carolina under General I. I. Stevens, in the Army of the Potomac under Generals McClellan, Pope and Burnside, under General Grant at Vicksburg and Jackson, and formed part of the besieged at the memorable siege of Knoxville, finally joining Grant in the Army of the Potomac and participating in the terrific contests that culminated in the surrender at Appomatox. Throughout these campaigns Mr. Losch proved himself a gallant soldier, and for distinguished bravery was promoted from time to time as vacancies occurred. Until the close of the war he was first lieutenant of his company, which was finally mustered out July 30, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Losch was commissioned to serve on the staff of Major General J. K. Seigfried, with the rank of major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1874 and served in the sessions of '75 and '76. He was chief clerk of the State department under Governors Hartranft and Hoyt. In September, 1884, he was appointed secretary of New Mexico by President Arthur, which position he filled with credit to himself and the nation until 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland. Mr. Losch was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives in 1887. He has been a delegate to almost every State Republican convention from Schuylkill county since 1871. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention, being one of the memorable 306, who voted for General Grant's nomination for the Presidency. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and was elected senior vice commander, Department of Pennsylvania, in 1876. On July 4, 1865, when the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument at Gettysburg was laid, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment was selected by General Grant to represent the armies of the United States. In recognition of his services, Mr. Losch was selected to command the color company of the regiment on that occasion. In 1875 Mr. Losch introduced a compulsory arbitration bill in the House of Representatives, which was the first bill of this character introduced in any Legislature in America, and another arbitration bill introduced by him has passed both houses.



SAMUEL SANDS COOPER, one of the Republican Representatives from Schuylkill county, was born in Pottsville August 22, 1854. His father was a coal miner, and the son has applied himself to the same occupation, working about the mines when he was but eight years old and continuing in the business meanwhile. His educational opportunities were not of the best, but he made good use of those afforded him in the schools of Schuylkill county. He has for many years taken an active part in politics and was a delegate to the Greenback-Republican Conventions of Schuylkill county from 1877 to 1888, a combination formed to defeat the Democratic local candidates, including that party's nominee for Congress. This union of Greenbackers and Republicans has frequently resulted in the

election of the Greenback and Republican local candidates and member of Congress. Mr. Cooper has always worked for the welfare of the laboring man and has held various positions of trust in labor organizations. He took a prominent part in the strikes of 1869 and 1875 and was sent as a delegate in 1888 by the Knights of Labor to New York State to solicit aid to push the labor grievance to a successful termination. He was elected to the House in 1890, and so well and satisfactorily were his duties performed at the session which followed that his party renominated and elected him in 1892. Mr. Cooper is a very industrious legislator and when necessary intelligently discusses public subjects with which he is familiar. His devotion to the interests of the workingman was recognized by Speaker Thompson in his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. He was also placed on the Committees on Labor and Industry, Constitutional Reform, Bureau of Statistics and Public Buildings. He was the author of the eight-hour bill introduced in the House, applying to men employed in and about coal mines, and had the satisfaction of seeing it pass that body by the large majority of 132 yeas to 32 nays. Mr. Cooper is a descendant of the Sands family, which can be traced back in English history for seven or eight centuries and which had a remarkably interesting history.

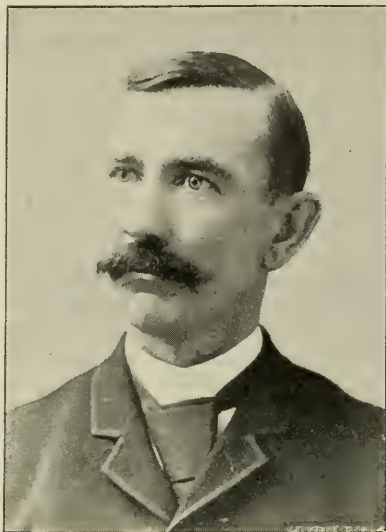




EDWARD WILLIAM TOOL first saw the light of day on Staten Island, June 28, 1851. He attended the common schools of his native place until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when his parents both died. An orphan and alone he came to live with his uncle, Edward Tool, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Here he commenced the struggle of life as a slate picker boy and driver in the Empire breaker and mines. His treatment was such as a boy of his spirit could not undergo without serious protest, and he concluded to make a break for liberty. The canal boats then, as now, were loaded with coal at Nanticoke, and in 1866, at the age of fifteen, we find this young boy engaged in the business made illustrious by the lamented Garfield. For some years he tooted the festive horn at the locks,

tended the boat motors and performed such other duties as the position of boatman required of him during the open season. During the winters he learned and followed the trade of moulder and various other things, until he had accumulated enough money to attend the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove. During these years he also taught school, and, having become a disciple of Esculapius, studied medicine. In 1881 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He came back to Snyder county, settled at Freeburg and engaged in the practice of his profession. Like many another doctor he entered the domain of politics through the coroner's door, to which office he was elected in 1883. For one term he investigated the causes of mysterious deaths, and at the expiration of his term as coroner he was made chairman of the Republican County Committee, which office he filled during the years 1886-88-89. For the same length of time he was a school director at Freeburg and is now, and has been for some years vice president of the Freeburg Academy. In 1889 he was appointed examiner on the Sunbury Pension board over a number of applicants. This place he resigned in 1890 to take his seat in the Legislature at the session of 1891, to which body he was elected by a handsome majority. In 1892 he was again elected by a majority of 763, a very flattering endorsement. In the session of 1893 he was appointed on the Committees on Elections, Health and Sanitation, Appropriations, Fish and Game, Judicial Apportionment, and made chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry. He introduced and had passed, after much opposition, a law permitting the fishermen to put in racks for the purpose of catching eels during certain seasons of the year.

Dr. Tool is one of the most active members of the House, and, as will be seen, has reached his present position over no royal highway. His life has been one of trials and struggles and no man ever sat in our Legislative Halls who has won the distinction more fairly. He is a very warm friend and admirer of Senator Quay, and when the scheme of submitting to popular vote the choice of Senator was adopted in 1892, it was largely through his efforts that Senator Quay was so handsomely endorsed in Snyder county, which was the first county to endorse him in the state.



JOHAN C. WELLER, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, was born in Somerset, Pa., August 31, 1852, in the old stone jail (his father, John Weller, serving as sheriff of the county at the time). He was educated in the common schools and at the Millersville Normal school, Lancaster county, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1875. He taught school in Somerset county for a number of terms before and after he graduated, and in 1881 he was elected superintendent of the common schools of Somerset county. Mr. Weller filled this position creditably and successfully for six years, and since the expiration of his term of office he has devoted his entire attention to his farm, which is one of the prettiest in Somerset county.

Mr. Weller was elected to the Legislature in 1891, and re-elected two years subsequent. Recognizing his familiarity with agricultural matters and the needs of the farmer, Speaker Thompson selected Mr. Weller for the chairmanship of the Agricultural Committee, a position which he is thoroughly competent to fill. He is also a member of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, Compare Bills, Centennial Affairs and Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Weller is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has for many years been one of the local leaders of his party in the county in which he resides. He was elected for three successive terms as justice of the peace in Milford township, and in 1888 was a delegate to the State Republican Convention, by which Judge Mitchell, of Philadelphia, was nominated for justice of the state supreme court. Mr. Weller's father was a member of the House of Representatives in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and voted for the late General Simon Cameron for United States Senator. In 1891 Young Mr. Weller had the honor to cast his ballot for the son of the man for whom his father voted for United States Senator—J. Donald Cameron. Mr. Weller was married to Miss Laura B. Elliott in 1887. They have two children.





EPHRAIM D. MILLER, one of the two Republican Representatives in the House from Somerset county, was born in Milford township, that county, May 9, 1847. His ancestors were farmers and came from the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin. Representative Miller's education was confined to what he received in the public and Normal schools of his county. After he had left school he taught for nine years, six of which in Grantsville, Maryland. In 1870 he abandoned teaching and embarked in the mercantile business at Rockwood, Somerset county, continuing in it for eighteen years. He was postmaster at Rockwood, where he resides, under the administrations of Grant, Hayes and Garfield, covering a period of fourteen years. When Cleveland was elected he resigned the position because

he believed in the principle that the victors should have control of the political offices. He was school director for fifteen years in his district but never was a candidate for a higher place until he decided to make a contest for member of the House in 1890. There were six candidates in the field for the Republican nomination, and he had a higher number of votes than all the candidates combined except Mr. Weller, who was nominated at the same time. He was elected by a large majority and two years subsequently was re-nominated without opposition and again easily elected. As Somerset county was entitled to but one chairman of a committee, Mr. Miller agreed that his colleague should be placed at the head of the Committee on Agriculture while he would be satisfied with a position on the Committee on Appropriations. He was also appointed on the Committees of Federal Relations, Legislative Apportionment, Judiciary Local and Library. Mr. Miller introduced the bill relative to fraternal beneficial associations, defining their status, exempting them from taxation, and the operations of the insurance laws and requiring them simply to file statements of their business with the insurance department. This bill received the approval of the Governor soon after its passage and is now one of the statutes of the state. It effects such associations as are not organized for profit but for protection of their members, like the Royal Arcanum, Heptosophs, etc. Mr. Miller also introduced a bill to appropriate \$1,500 to repair the great stone bridge across the Yonghiogheny.

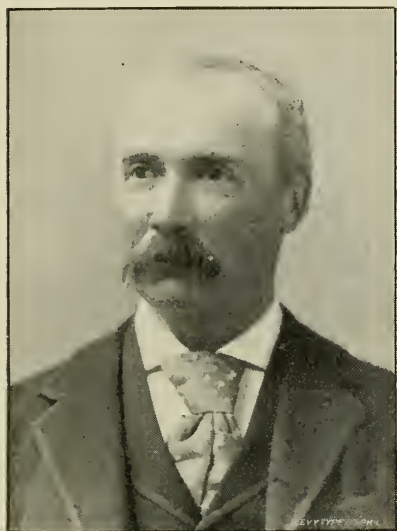




MARSHALL J. LULL, of Sullivan county, is a Democrat and was born at Hartland, Vermont, September 24, 1850. When six months old his parents moved to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, where he received his education in the common schools. In 1864, at the age of fourteen, he left his home and entered the Union army, connecting himself with the New York Mounted Rifles. He was very large for his age and encountered no difficulty in becoming a soldier. From 1865 until 1869 he followed the canal, and later did breaking on a gravel train. Subsequently he was a conductor on a freight train, and since 1880 has been a passenger train conductor on the Lehigh Valley railroad. Before coming to the Legislature he had charge of a train running between Towanda and Lopez, four miles from Bernice, his home. He was a dele-

gate to the State Convention of 1882 which nominated Governor Pattison the first time, and after having supported Simon P. Wolverton and Eckley B. Coxe voted for the winner. In 1888 the Democratic party of Sullivan county nominated him for the House, but he was defeated by Mr. Waddell by a small majority. In 1892 he was again honored with the party nomination and was elected by about five hundred majority, while Cleveland carried the county by less than 400. When Grant Herring was nominated for State Senator Mr. Lull was a candidate for the office with the conferees of his county at his back. Finally he instructed his delegates to throw their votes for the Columbia county candidate, and he was made the Democratic nominee. In the House Mr. Lull was a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, Federal Relations, Military, Corporations and Elections. He was also on the sub-committee which investigated the Andrews-Higby contest and submitted the minority report declaring Mr. Higby, the sitting member, entitled to his seat.





PHILO BURRITT was born April 11, 1840, at Uniondale, Susquehanna county. His father was born in Connecticut and he is of Puritan extraction, being related to Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith of New England, who has been made famous by the local historians. On his maternal side, the subject of this sketch also can claim descent from New England stock. The parents came to this state many years ago, and the father became a farmer. Mr. Burritt was sent to and received his early education in the common schools of his native town, but later he went to Wyoming Seminary to finish his studies, after which he taught school in Luzerne county for several terms. Mr. Burritt is a Republican and enters actively into all the political contests of his party, and has frequently been honored with po-

litical place both by appointment and by election. He has been chairman of the Republican county convention of his county; has held the office of school director for twelve years, and has been assessor, poormaster, supervisor, town clerk and auditor. Since the incorporation of the town of Uniondale into a borough he has been secretary of the borough council. For many years he has taken great interest in church affairs, and has held a prominent place as a member and trustee in the Presbyterian church in Uniondale. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Burritt was elected one of the representatives from Susquehanna county to the State Legislature, receiving a majority of only 250 votes over that of his political opponent. In 1892 he was re-elected by 1,078 majority. Mr. Burritt seldom indulges in the debates of the session, except when some measure is under consideration which affects his constituency, and then he is found on the side of the people who elected him. At the session of 1893 he was assigned to the Committees on Appropriations, Congressional Apportionment, Retrenchment and Reform, Labor and Industry, and Iron and Coal.





HUMPHREY J. MILLARD, of Susquehanna county, was born December 24, 1843, in Lennox, Susquehanna county. He was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his mother in early life. He attended as much as possible the district schools and private seminaries until eighteen years old. In 1862 he enlisted in company H, One hundred and forty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and served in the United States service until the close of the war. He participated in all thirty engagements, the most important of which were Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anne, Cold Harbor and all the battles in front of Petersburg. He was also present at the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. At the close of the war Mr. Millard returned home and contin-

ued his studies under the personal instruction of John H. Harris, L. L. D., now president of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, for two years. In 1870 he was ordained to the ministry, in which he has been very successful, especially in evangelistic work. Throat and lung trouble some time ago compelled him to throw aside active pastoral work. In connection with his professional duties he has for the past twenty years owned and managed a farm in Rush township, Snsquehanna county. Mr. Millard was elected a member of the Legislature in 1892, and is a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Vice and Immorality, Health and Sanitation and Geological Survey. He is an active member of Bissell Post No. 406, Grand Army of the Republic, and for a number of years has delivered the address at different places on Memorial Day. While not a politician he has always taken an interest in politics. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and cast his first vote in front of Petersburg when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for re-election. At the same time he served on the election board. Mr. Millard was married September 12, 1866, to Miss Baldwin of New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., and his family consists of two sons and one daughter.





JEROME B. NILES, of Tioga county, was born at Middlebury, Tioga county, September 25, 1834. His grandfather adopted for his home what now constitutes Tioga county in 1796, two years before it was organized. His son, Aaron, the father of Representative Niles, was then twelve years old. Jerome B. worked on his father's farm until he was of age in 1855. He was accorded very limited opportunities to acquire an education, but having a student's inclination he devoted much of his time to reading and thus fortified himself with valuable information which did him great service in subsequent years. When he reached man's estate he took a course at study in the Knoxville Academy and afterward taught school in Wellsboro and his native township. His father was a Demo-

crat, but at the birth of the Republican party young Niles joined that organization and has been an active member of it without interruption. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, in 1862 elected district attorney of the county and in 1865 re-elected. In 1868 and 1869 he was elected a member of the House, and in 1872 a member of the Constitutional Convention from his district. In that body he was prominently identified with the shaping of important legislation which became a part of the organic law of the state. In 1880 he was again elected a member of the House and the following year took a commanding position as a Legislator. He developed great aptitude for leadership and took a conspicuous stand in the movement which culminated in the success of Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga county, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Niles was re-elected in 1882, and in view of the creditable reputation he had made during his several terms in the Legislature was made the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House, but as the Democrats controlled the body he was defeated for election. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans for Auditor General and elected by a large majority. His term began on the first Monday in May of the succeeding year, and his three years' administration of the office was marked by no deviation from the excellent record he had made in the public positions he had previously filled. In 1887 he was chosen a member of the commission appointed to draft tax legislation to take the place of the revenue bill which was mysteriously lost at the session of the Legislature of that year. In 1890 he received nearly the entire vote of his county for the Republican congressional nomination in the Sixteenth district. Last fall Mr. Niles was re-elected to the House, and at the session of 1893 he introduced the bill to equalize taxation and was prominent in putting it in proper shape and advocating its passage. Mr. Niles was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Ways and Means and Judiciary General Committees.



WALTER T. MERRICK, of Tioga county, than whom there is no more popular and intelligent member of the House of Representatives, is a native of Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa. He was born June 12, 1859, and was educated in the Mansfield State Normal school and the Elmira free academy. He studied law with Hon. Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, and with the successful firm of Merrick & Young, at Wellsboro. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1886 and immediately began the practice of his profession in Blossburg, the mining center of Tioga county, where he still resides.

Mr. Merrick takes a prominent part in politics and is one of the Republican leaders of Tioga county. He was elected to the Legislature for the first time in

1892, running ahead of the whole Republican ticket. He is especially popular among the younger element of his party which accounts for his large majority. He is a member of the Committees on Corporations, of which he is secretary, Mines and Mining (in which he takes a special interest), Judiciary Local, Elections and Vice and Immorality. Besides taking an active part in debates on the floor of the House, he has been one of the foremost members of the committees of which he is a member. He is a earnest and logical talker, and is always listened with interest by his colleagues when engaged in a public discussion of legislation. He introduced a bill at the opening of the session providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 to the Miner's Hospital, at Blossburg. The amount was reduced to \$16,000 by the appropriations. In view of the large reductions which have been made by the committee in the appropriations this amount is very reasonable and goes for to prove Mr. Merrick's influence with the committee and the needs of the institution.





BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, editor of the *Lewisburg Saturday News* and member from Union, was born in Perry county, March 12, 1863. On his father's side he is descended from a long line of Lutheran ministers, his great-grandfather coming from Germany in the last century. His father was the Rev. D. H. Focht, a theologian and orator of note, who died when the subject of this sketch was but one year old. His mother was the daughter of John Brown, an original settler and extensive land owner in the borough of Lewisburg, and after his father's death his mother and family removed to the latter place, where Benjamin K. Focht has since resided. During his early youth he attended the Bucknell Academy, at Lewisburg, State College and the Institute at Selinsgrove, and entered a print-

ing office as apprentice at fourteen. In 1881, at the age of eighteen years, he wrote the salutatory for the first issue of the *Lewisburg Local News*, of which he was part owner for one year, when he assumed sole proprietorship and changed the name of the paper to the *Lewisburg Saturday News*. From then until now he has continued in the same capacity, surmounting in his early struggle for business life the most embarrassing obstacles, until now he owns one of the best equipped and most complete newspaper plants in Central Pennsylvania, and ranks among the strongest editorial writers. In 1887 he was married to the daughter of H. G. Wolf, a prominent merchant and president of the Farmers' Bank, Mifflinburg. Has one child, a daughter, one year old. Before he was of age Mr. Focht entered politics, taking side, in his paper in the memorable battle that attended the Independent revolt, standing for the Stalwart ticket. In 1889 he was elected delegate to the State Convention. In 1892 he was chosen and served as Congressional conferee; was three times elected delegate to the Republican League State Convention; was a candidate for the Republican nomination for assembly in 1890, but was defeated in a three-cornered contest. He was again a candidate in 1892, and won at the primary and general election, although bitterly opposed on account of his leadership in the battle the year previous, when Judge Bucher, Democrat, was defeated in the Union-Snyder-Mifflin district. This victory was won by Mr. Focht's brother-in-law, H. M. McClure, Republican, who at the time resided in Northumberland county, and over a man who was reputed to be the most sagacious politician in Central Pennsylvania and who had as his supporters nearly the entire bar of the district, all the old politicians, all the Democratic papers of the district and five Republican papers, and in addition had the prestige of having carried the district in 1871 over an able lawyer by more than 2,000 majority. This victory at once gave Mr. Focht a place among the best organizers and resourceful leaders in the state. As a member of the House he stands among the most active and hard-working legislators, having secured the passage through the House of a majority of the most important bills he introduced.



HENRY F. JAMES, one of the Representatives from Venango county, son of Edwin and Sarah G. (Sandsbury) James, was born in Nantucket, Mass., on December 3, 1841. He learned the trade of a cooper and afterwards engaged in the whaling business, acquiring a good knowledge of navigation and having for years the perils of the deep. In 1861 he came to Venango county, Pa., attracted by the petroleum developments which proved so inviting to young and ambitious spirits. Early in 1864 he superintended important oil interests at Pithole, the phenomenal town that blazed like a meteor for a season and then went out forever. In 1871 he removed to Sugar Creek township to take charge of the Franklin pipe-line. Soon he leased a large part of the old McCalmot farm and began operating on

his own account, meeting with much success. His practical skill did him good service and he drilled scores of profitable wells in the lubricatory districts, many of which are producing to-day. With characteristic energy he entered into every project calculated to benefit the community. For many years he has been a prominent school director, always taking a leading share in furthering the cause of education. The public schools of Sugar Creek has no warmer, wiser friend, and to his efforts their high standard of excellence is largely attributable. He was also one of the organizers and, during its entire existence, an active director of the Venango Agricultural Society, which has held a foremost place among such institutions in this commonwealth. In 1866 he married Miss Susan Hunter, of Nantucket, who bore him two children, Bertha and Frank. The happy family occupy a handsome home near Franklin on the farm which Mr. James cultivates and where most of his oil wells are located. He pays close attention to the best methods of improving the soil, has done splendid work in the direction of better roads and keeps abreast of the times in stock-raising and kindred pursuits.

Mr. James is in the very prime of vigorous manhood, and an earnest Republican. Above the average height and weight, his appearance inspires respect. He is now serving his second term in the Legislature, having been re-elected by an immense majority. His sturdy defense of the rights of his constituents, when adverse legislation threatened grave disaster to the producers of Venango and adjacent counties, won him the confidence of all classes, irrespective of party. They recognized his loyalty to principle, his discriminating zeal for the public good and his thorough trustworthiness. He is a ready speaker, a man of unquestioned integrity, personally hospitable, a profound hater of shams, influential with his fellow-members, and in every way admirably qualified to represent an intelligent, progressive constituency.



JOHAN L. MATTOX, one of the Venango county members, was born near Sandy Lake, Mercer county, July 15, 1859, and enjoys the distinction of having been born in the same year with Representatives Mates, of Butler, and Merrick, of Tioga, all three of whose names appear in consecutive order on the roll call. Mr. Mattox was the son of a soldier who died in the Union army and was buried at Arlington Heights, Virginia. He began his educational training in the soldiers' orphan school at Mercer, in which institution he remained five years and subsequently entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa. He feels much indebted to Mr. R. R. Wright, of Mercer, who advanced him the necessary funds to complete his collegiate education.

Mr. Mattox graduated from the college

in 1883, afterward taught school near Oil City and for five years was principal of the schools of Pleasantville, Venango county, where he was married to the daughter of D. W. Henderson. He read law with ex-Senator Lee and ex-Representative Hays (who is now his law partner), and was admitted to the bar in 1889. His school teaching days gave him a wide acquaintance and did him good service when he ran for the legislative nomination in 1892 and for his election the same year. He was loyally supported by his own party (the Republicans), received many Democratic votes and obtained an unusually large majority. At the session of 1893 he was a member of the Judiciary General, Elections, Municipal Corporations, Federal Relations, Military and Pensions and Gratuities Committees. He was also on the sub-committee which inquired into the contested election cases instituted to unseat Representatives Baker, of Montgomery, and Quinnan, of Lackawanna, respectively.

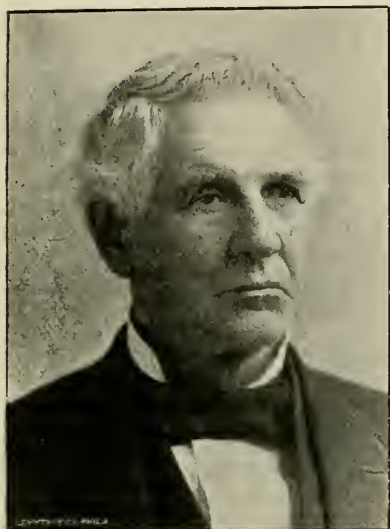




CALEB C. THOMPSON, of Warren county, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born May 28, 1846, in Pine Grove township, Warren county, Pa. He was educated in the common schools, at the Edinboro State Normal School, the Jamestown (New York) Union school and collegiate institute. He worked on a farm and taught school until 1869, when he began the study of the law at Warren with Brown & Stone. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and successfully practiced his profession at Tidionte, Pa., until 1881, when he removed to Warren where he has since been in active practice. In February, 1878, he was elected burgess of Tidionte and in November, 1878, district attorney of Warren county. He was burgess of Warren borough in 1885 and at various times a member of the school board

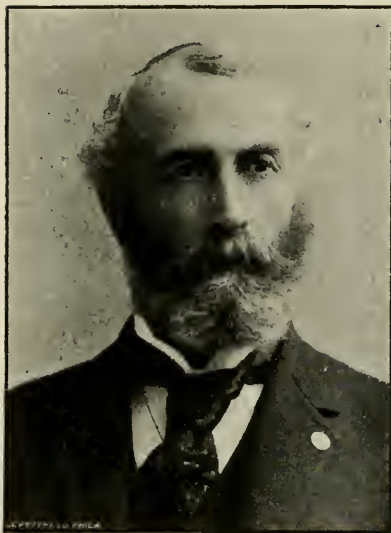
of Tidionte and Warren boroughs. Mr. Thompson was elected a member of the Legislature from Warren county in 1888 and at once took a leading part in debate and consideration of important measures on the floor of the House and in committee. So well did he represent his constituents that they returned him in 1890 and again in 1892. He was elected Speaker of the House January 6, 1891, after a bitter struggle, defeating Hon. William H. Brooks, of Philadelphia, now collector of internal revenue for the First district, who was endorsed by the Philadelphia delegation; also a number of other prominent candidates. At the organization of the present session Mr. Thompson was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for the position he so creditably fills. He is dignified and impartial when in the Speaker's chair and has the respect of every member of the House. His rulings have always been fair and impartial and have met with the approval of both parties. Mr. Thompson is a ready debater, an eloquent and forcible talker and an able parliamentarian. He is an enthusiastic Republican and will likely be the nominee of his party for State Treasurer in the fall of 1893.





GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington, chairman of the Congressional Apportionment committee and the oldest member of the House, was born in Washington county, Pa., November 13, 1819. He was liberally educated and endowed with strong mental powers, but he never showed taste for any of the professions, devoting himself exclusively to agriculture and politics, in which he had always been regarded as an expert. In legislation he ranked with the ablest men of his own and rival parties, and was recognized as capable to discharge any duty in connection with the work of committees to which he was assigned in Congress and in both branches of the Legislature, where he served. Mr. Lawrence was first elected to the Legislature in 1843.

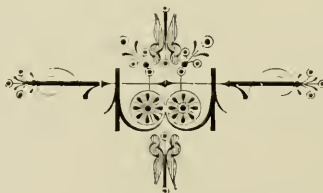
He was re-elected in 1847, 1858 and 1859. He was chosen a member of the State Senate in 1848, '49, '50, '51 and '60, serving with marked ability and great credit as Speaker of that body during the last session in 1861. He was elected a member of Congress in 1864, '66 and '82. In 1873 he was one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention, which framed the present constitution. After remaining in private life for a number of years Mr. Lawrence again appeared as a member of the Legislature of the lower branch, in which he now takes a very active part. He comes from a family of statesmen, his father having served in the State Legislature and Congress and two of his uncles and two brothers having displayed marked ability as members of the State Legislature. His father, Joseph Lawrence, served four terms in the House of Representatives and was Speaker of that body in 1822 and '24. His father's two brothers, John and Samuel Lawrence, were elected to the House from Beaver county about 1820. William, a brother of the subject of this sketch, was elected to the House from Dauphin county in 1858 and '60. He served as Speaker during his last term. Samuel, another brother, was Warren county's representative in the lower branch in 1860. Mr. Lawrence is chairman of the House Congressional Apportionment committee and a member of other important committees, including the special committee to investigate the Philadelphia electric light trust. The characteristic of Mr. Lawrence in public life has been his tenacity in devotion to the Republican party, never swerving from his zeal in supporting its measures and men. Whatever he undertook to do he always did with ability and courage, acting fairly to his opponents, but losing no opportunity to advance the interests of his party. He is a plain and convincing speaker, a ready debater and one of the most valuable members of the present Legislature. Wherever he is known he is regarded with great respect in business and social life.



DAVID MILLER ANDERSON, of Washington, was born in Beaver county, Pa., November 30, 1837. He was educated in the public schools and at the academy at Hookstown and Beaver. In 1854, with his father and brother, he went to Chile, South America, where he lived until November, 1861. On his return to the United States he read medicine for a short time and served with credit as acting medical cadet at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. After one course of lectures at Ann Arbor, he received a commission as assistant surgeon, Twelfth United States colored troops, in April, 1864, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He practiced medicine with success for a number of years in Washington county, but was finally

compelled to relinquish his practice to devote all his attention to his coal interests.

Mr. Anderson is a firm believer in the principles and doctrine of the Republican party and takes an active interest in its welfare in the county which he has the honor to represent in the Legislature. He is a member of the Committees on Railroads, Mines and Mining, Iron and Coal and Banks. In 1865 he was married to Miss Charity S. Wright, of Washington county. They have two children—a son and daughter. Mr. Anderson is serving his first term in the House of Representatives. He has introduced a number of important measures.





THOMAS McCLELLAND PATTERSON, of Washington, is a son of John and Jane (McClelland) Patterson. He was born in Hopewell township, Washington county, Pa., April, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of that region. January 3, 1878, Mr. Patterson was married to Lizzie, daughter of William and Catharine Proudfit, of the same county. He pursued the vocation of farming and stock raising until 1866 when he removed to Burgettstown, where he has since resided. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and was elected to the Legislature for the first time in 1891. He took an active part in the proceedings of that session and served on the Committees of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, Iron and Coal, Constitutional Reform and Geological Survey.

Recognizing his faithfulness to his trust and his fitness to represent them in the halls of the Legislature Mr. Patterson was returned to the House in 1892 by the electors of his district. He is a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Corporations, Elections, Public Printing and Compare Bills, being chairman of the last-named committee. He is a forcible and logical talker, but is rarely heard on the floor of the House except when the interests of his constituents are at stake. In committees he is a tireless worker, always on the side of the people. He is a quiet and unassuming gentleman with hosts of friends who admire him for his straight forward, manly course.

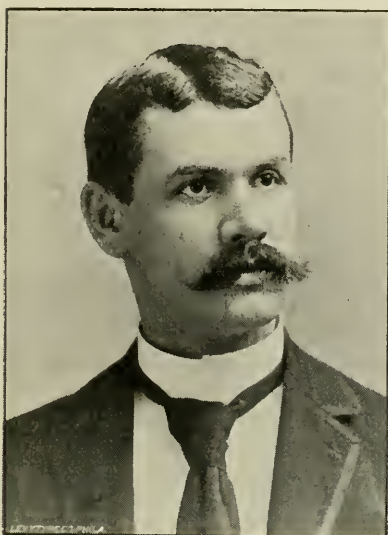




WILLIAM N. CURTIS, who, as a Republican, enjoys the distinction of representing a Democratic county (Wayne), was born in Scranton, April 15, 1857. He is the second son of Moses Curtis, and when he was seven years old his father moved on a farm in Canaan, Wayne county. In summer he assisted his father on the farm and in winter attended the public schools until he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Ripon, Wisconsin, where he entered the service of a prosperous farmer, serving as his foreman for two years. In January, 1882, he married Miss Lena A. Morey, of Ripon, the daughter of an extensive farmer. Mr. Curtis' brother and brother-in-law are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he is a prominent member of his local grange, in whose organization he was active.

In April, 1892, he purchased his father's farm, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, which was part of the original grant made by the commonwealth to his great-grandfather, Henry Curtis. Representative Curtis has followed farming since he was a boy. In conjunction with it he did a profitable business as a shipper of horses for six years, from 1885. His nomination for member of the House was a surprise to him, as he did not enter the field for the place. He was not present at the convention which selected him, and no delegate to it was solicited for his vote by him. His selection was simply a recognition of his worth, and the people of Wayne county ratified the action of his party by selecting him as one of the two representatives of the House to which the county is entitled. Mr. Curtis is an industrious legislator and has exhibited a particular interest in bills intended to advance the prosperity of the farmers of the state.





JOHAN KUHACH, the Democratic Representative from Wayne county, was born in Texas township, Wayne county, Pa., September 12, 1865. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Honesdale High school in 1883 with the highest honors. Was employed as teacher in the public schools of Texas township several terms. Was deputy postmaster of Honesdale in 1885-86 and for the past five years has held the trusted position of head bookkeeper of the firm of Durland, Thompson & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes.

Since attaining his majority he has taken a deep interest in politics and a prominent part in the political affairs of his township and county. He has been a member of the Texas Township School Board for the past five years and

is now serving his second year as secretary of the board. He was secretary of the Democratic County Committee of Wayne county in 1880, and in 1890 and 1891 he was its chairman, which position he filled with credit and satisfaction to the Democracy of Wayne county. He has been a delegate to several State conventions and was unanimously nominated for the office of Representative of Wayne county by the Democratic County convention of 1892, and at the election received the highest number of votes cast for that office.

He was a member of the committees on Judiciary, Local, Agriculture and Library, and introduced a bill for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep, and a bill making an appropriation for the construction and maintenance of a hospital at Honesdale, Pa., for the counties of Wayne and Pike.





WILLIAM DALE, the only Democratic member from Westmoreland county, was born in Clarion county, May 28, 1851. When he was eighteen months old his family moved to Blair county, near Tyrone, where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He attended the schools of Blair county, and soon after he had finished his education he made his home in the lumber regions of Clearfield county, in which he worked. In 1877 he transferred his base of operations to Blairsville, Indiana county, and entered the mercantile business. Two years afterward he took up his residence at Latrobe, in which town he has resided since, and continued that business. The delegation from Westmoreland county originally consisted of three Democrats and one Republican, but the House reversed the

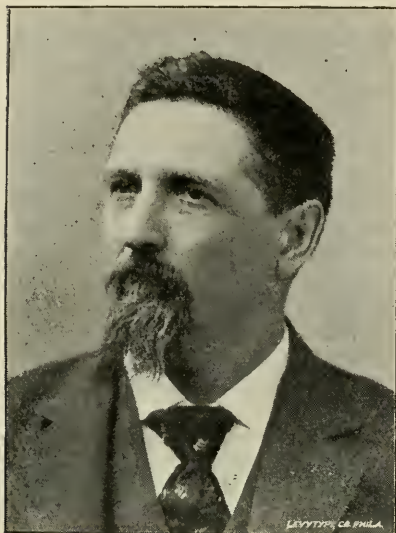
political order of things by ousting two of the Democrats and admitting their Republican contestants. The majorities of these Democrats were very small, but Mr. Dale had a margin of nearly two hundred votes, secured on his great popularity at his home, which he carried by about the majority by which he was elected. Latrobe is generally Republican by a small majority. Mr. Dale has always been a staunch Democrat and stands exceedingly well with his party in Westmoreland county. In 1885 he attended the Democratic state convention as a delegate. When elected to the Legislature he was president of Latrobe council, which position he resigned, because, in his opinion, the two places were incompatible. Mr. Dale served on the Committees on Centennial Affairs, Vice and Immorality, Legislative Apportionment and Library.





SAMUEL D. MURPHY, of Westmoreland county, is of Scotch-Irish and Spanish extraction. His paternal ancestors were among the brave defenders of the fair city of Londonderry during the memorable siege of 1688 and 1689. Joseph Murphy (the great-grandfather of Representative Murphy), of the "Cragon," was a man of education and influence and followed horse-breeding, manufacturing of liquors and salt in the county of Derry, Ireland. He married Jane Glendenning, of Scotland, whose family was one of rank in the feudal history of that country. William (the grandfather) was well educated, married Eve Dickey about 1790, whose father was also a distiller of Antrim. His wife was the daughter of a Spanish grandee, living near Lisbon. William came to this country and settled in Fair-

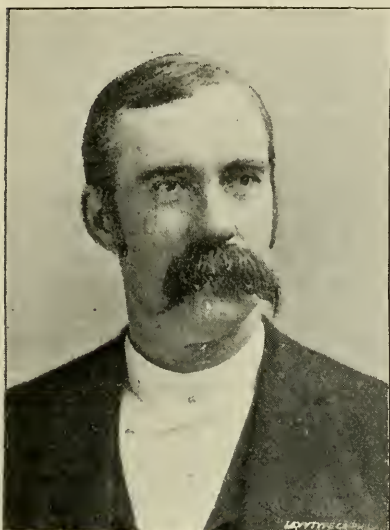
field township, Westmoreland county, about 1794, where Joseph Murphy, the father of Representative Murphy, was born January 19, 1800, and resided until his death, in 1878. The maternal ancestry is purely Scotch and comes down from that brave and trusted leader, Sir James Rose, who fell upon the sanguinary field of Floden, and from Sir Godfrey McCulloch, of Montith, Wigsonshire, Scotland, through a long line of farmers, doctors, merchants and sea-faring men who have been particularly noted for intelligence and devotedness in their callings. Representative Murphy was born January 12, 1846, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen, on February 28, 1864, he enlisted in company D, Fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, joined his regiment at Spottsylvania Court House and participated with it in all after engagements. Two horses were killed under him, but he escaped injury himself. He was honorably discharged July 5, 1865, at Lynchburg, Virginia. Returning to his native place he taught school for two winters but gradually drifted into dealing in live stock, which he followed till 1870, when he engaged in the milling business in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county. This business he successfully conducted for ten years. On account of failing health he sold his mill property and began his present business, that of farming and stock-raising. He has served two terms as justice of the peace and never had a decision reversed by the higher court. He was census enumerator for his district in 1890 and was nominated in the same year for assembly. He came nearer being elected than any of his party candidates, being defeated by only 188 votes. He was again nominated in 1892 and elected. He has always been a staunch Republican and an advocate of the most advanced ideas. He introduced a bill relating to lateral railroads, enabling them to cross county lines; a bill authorizing juries in murder trials to decide whether the punishment should be hanging or imprisonment for life, and to repeal the special prohibitory liquor law of Mount Pleasant, Pa. He was appointed on the Committee of Agriculture, Accounts, Education, Labor and Industry and Ways and Means.



A. B. HUNTER, of Westmoreland county, was born December 17, 1848, in South Huntingdon township. He is the son of a farmer and received a thorough education in the common schools of his neighborhood, attending between the years of 1858 and 1866, but was only allowed to attend during a few months of the term, being compelled by circumstances to remain at home and assist his father with the farm work. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and was the only son, and, of course, much of the work fell upon him when his father was called away from home. He followed the occupation of farmer until he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Hunter took unto himself a wife when he was twenty-six years old in the person of Miss Sarah F. Bell, a talented young lady living with her

parents in his neighborhood. The wedding took place September 15, 1874. In 1879 he was elected township auditor, in a Democratic township, with a majority of over 100. This alone showed the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-men at his own home. He was very successful in all his political work, as with all his undertakings, and in 1885 Mr. Hunter was chosen as a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. He has been a very successful farmer and stock raiser and has devoted all his life to farming. He is at present president of the Sewickley Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at West Newton, Mr. Hunter's home. He is the father of eight children, all of whom are living. The oldest, a son, is farming. In 1892 he was a candidate for representative from his district, but was declared defeated by the official vote as returned by 33 votes, Eli Waugaman having been elected. The contest that ensued resulted in Mr. Hunter's election over Mr. Waugaman by 52 votes, so directed by Judge Doty, of Westmoreland county, who declared that Mr. Hunter was entitled to the certificate as issued. He was seated March 14. Mr. Hunter served on the committees on Judicial Apportionment, Military and Constitutional Reform.





W. NEWTON PORTER, of Westmoreland county, was born in Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pa., on June 22, 1843. He was brought up as a farmer boy on his father's farm, near Brownsville, Pa. He received his education in the common schools in the district and afterwards attended the Merrittstown Academy. After leaving school, having taken a fancy to mechanics, he learned the machinist's trade at Brownsville, Pa., in 1864-65, during which period he married Miss Mary Braithwaite, an estimable young lady eighteen years of age. One daughter graces this name. Mr. Porter worked at his trade until 1873, when he became foreman of the National Locomotive Works of Connellsville, Pa., which position he held until 1879, when he resigned to take charge of the Scottdale rolling mill as chief engineer and mill-

right. He occupied this position until 1884, when he resigned to enter newspaper work, in which he was engaged either as editor or manager until October 1, 1892. In 1884 he entered the political arena and was elected councilman for one year in the borough of Scottdale and was re-elected for the term of 1885-86. After having filled this office with much credit to himself and citizens, he was elected burgess of the same borough and served for three terms, 1887-88-89. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for assembly in 1890 but was defeated with the balance of the ticket by a small plurality. In 1892 he was re-nominated by the same party but was declared defeated by nine votes by W. R. Barnhart on the official returns. It was afterwards learned that a clerical error had occurred in the Bessimer election precinct, which, when the ballot box was opened, resulted in a tie vote of 10,765 each for Barnhart and Porter. A contest was inaugurated, which resulted in Porter being declared by the commission and judge of the county elected by a majority of eighty-two votes. Mr. Porter is a member of the following committees: Education, Congressional Apportionment, Federal Relations, and Constitutional Reform.

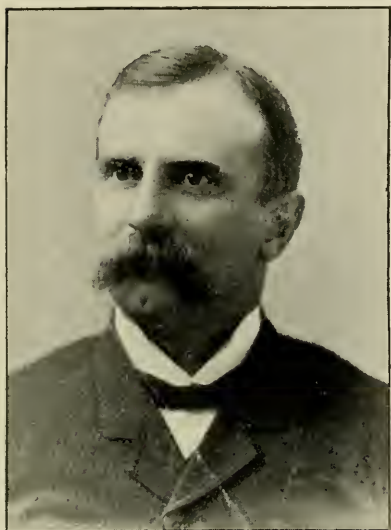




FRANK H. PIATT, the member from Wyoming county, who was elected on the Democratic ticket, was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pa., December 25, 1848. He began attending the common schools at an early date and in 1866 entered Lafayette College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. Subsequently he became a civil engineer, which occupation he followed for five years, doing work on the Montrose railway and on the river survey from Wilkes-Barre to the state line to ascertain whether the Susquehanna could be made navigable between those points—an experiment which resulted in demonstrating the impracticability of the suggested scheme. Governor Geary appointed Mr. Piatt superintendent of common schools of Wyoming county in 1871 to fill the unexpired

term of Rev. C. R. Lane, who resigned nine months before he had served his full three years. Mr. Piatt was postmaster at Tunkhannock for four years and seven months under appointment of President Cleveland. He is a member of the school board of his town and has occupied the position for fifteen years. He has been its secretary and president and has served as a member of council and borough and school treasurer. The high esteem in which he is held by the people of his county was illustrated in the majority by which he was elected to the Legislature. President Harrison carried Wyoming county by 124 majority, while Mr. Piatt was chosen member of the House by 333 majority. He is a member of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, Military and Railroads. His constituents have been very kind to him, as they have not asked him to present any bill for the consideration of the Legislature. Mr. Piatt has not appeared in debate but has missed but one roll call during the session. He has also been regular in his attendance at the meetings of the committees to which he is attached. His paternal ancestry dates back to the Bradys, the famous Indian fighters. One of these (Captain Brady) was killed by the redskins, and a monument has been erected to his memory at Muney. Mr. Piatt is the son of William M. Piatt, who was Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1856 and a familiar figure in Pennsylvania political history.





DANIEL S. DUBS, of Marburg, York county, was born in Manheim township, York county, Pa., October 26, 1854. He is of Hessian-Irish descent, his great-grandfather having come from Hesse Cassel, Germany, and his great grandmother from Ireland. His great-grandfather, Daniel Dubs, was deeply interested in the welfare of his countrymen and opposed to the treatment of the Hessians. The grandfather, Daniel Dubs, came to America and secured 320 acres of land in York county, part of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. His son, William, had three children, all sons, Henry, Daniel and William, the second-named being the present representative. Both parents have died some years since. Mr. Dubs was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood for

years, but was afterwards sent to the Glen Lock Academy, which he attended two sessions, taking a complete academic course. Shortly thereafter he attended a private normal school at Hanover, Pa. He was but seventeen years old when he took charge of a public school near his home, and has spent almost all his life in the public school room. On August 4, 1885, he was granted a professional certificate, which was renewed May 5, 1888, and after passing a very creditable examination a permanent certificate was granted him October 6, 1888. He was appointed as Congressional referee by Hon. Levi Maish, member of Congress, in 1885, and in 1887 he was selected as a member of the examining committee to examine applicants for the appointment of a cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. In 1887 he was chairman of the Democratic County Convention, and in 1890 elected a member of the House of Representatives from his district. By occupation he is a school teacher, but has devoted much time to storekeeping, surveying and the real estate business. Mr. Dubs was reelected to the Legislature in 1892 by a large majority, leading his ticket by a vote of 106. He is a very popular politician and a creditable member of the Legislature. He is a member on the Committees on Insurance, Corporations, Vice and Immorality and Judiciary Local. He introduced bills authorizing and regulating the taking, use and occupancy of certain public burial places under certain circumstances for purposes of common school education, and prohibiting peddling or hawking of merchandise or goods through the state.



JAMES P. ROBINSON, of Long Level, York county, was born September 22, 1840, in Cecil county, Maryland, and is one of the most genial gentlemen in the Legislature. His father being a gentleman of limited means and a laborer, his son James was compelled to forego many of the luxuries of life. His parents managed, however, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, to send their son to the public schools of their vicinity at an early age, where he became an apt pupil and a favorite among his schoolmates. He was soon a leader in the athletic sports of the day. After leaving school he associated himself with a merchant in his neighborhood as a clerk. His aptness as a clerk soon won for him the confidence of his employer and he was given charge of the business at different times while

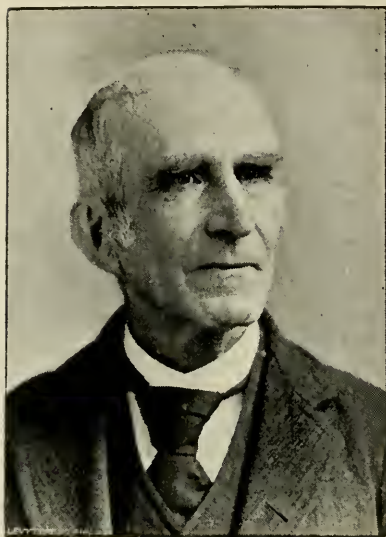
the proprietor was away on business. By his frugality, Mr. Robinson accumulated enough money to start in the mercantile business himself. A large and profitable business was built up in the neighborhood in which he resided, and he has been known near and far for his honest dealings and pleasant manner. It was while in this business that his friends urged him to allow them to use his name as a candidate for school director. He was elected by a large vote for the first term in 1887. After serving this term his usefulness had made itself felt, and he has been re-elected, occupying that position at present. In 1885 he was elected for the first time as a member of the House of Representatives and returned again this term. He is a member of the Committees on Fish and Game, Accounts, Compare Bills and Geological Survey. Mr. Robinson introduced a supplement to the log bill and a bill permitting townships to elect supervisors in election districts. He is a gentleman of fine physique and retains excellent health.





HENRY WARREN FISHEL, M. D. was born in Siddonsburg, York county, Pa., January 24, 1852. He attended the public schools during the winter season until he was eighteen years of age, when he began teaching in the public schools of York and Cumberland counties. In 1876 he was graduated at the Millersville State Normal school, doing during that year considerable literary work for the Centennial exhibition. He was in the same year made assistant principal of the public schools of Millersburg, Pa., and in the following year was made principal, which position he held until the summer of 1880. He was connected with J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the next year and in 1882 was chosen to fill the chair of Didactics in the State Normal school at Shippensburg, Pa.

The following year he was elected to the chair of English literature and rhetoric in the same institution, but resigned several weeks before the opening of the fall term to accept a position with a New York house. In 1886 he was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland. He practiced his profession for a short time only, preferring to follow mercantile lines. He has successfully followed the latter ever since at his present home, Dillsburg, Pa., Harrisburg and Philadelphia. In 1881 he contested with Prof. D. H. E. LaRoss for the county superintendency of Dauphin county public schools, but the Republican majority of Dauphin proved too much for him. He has served his borough in the school board and town council but has never sought other office until he was elected to represent his county in the House of Representatives. He was a delegate to the Scranton convention which nominated Robert E. Pattison for Governor. He served as president of the board of directors of the Methodist book rooms at Harrisburg, Pa., for two years and is a director in the Dillsburg National Bank. He helped organize and served as secretary of the Dillsburg Manufacturing Company, is a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and commander of Fortney camp 307, Sons of Veterans. In his borough, when he ran for the Legislature, he received half the Republican and the entire Democratic vote and ran 100 ahead of President Cleveland in his county. He served on the Committees of Education, Manufactures and Vice and Immorality. Mr. Fishel married Miss Sarah C. Singer, of Halifax, Pa., December 23, 1879, and has two children—Walter, aged ten, and Verna, aged seven. He is the oldest of a family of ten boys and never had a sister. All the family are staunch Democrats. His grand-parents on his mother's side were among the early settlers of Eastern Pennsylvania. His father served in company I, Two hundredth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers and was shot through the body within a sixteenth of an inch of the heart in front of Petersburg, Virginia, from which wound he recovered. He still survives. The subject of this sketch is live and progressive in educational and business affairs and is well and favorably known throughout his own and other states.



Henry M. Bortner is my name,
Henrietta comes near the same;
She was a Dubbs before my wife;
Ten children we have yet alive.

Albert, a son, stands number one,
The fourth a son his name is John,
The second Louisa Jane you see,
Henrietta came number three.

Josiah fifth, he is a son,
They all left home except this one;

HENRY M. BORTNER, of York, one of the oldest members of the House, was born in Codorus township, York county, Pa., January 3, 1821. He has filled many public offices with marked credit and ability. He served eleven years as assessor, nine years as school director, one year as judge of elections and two as treasurer of York county. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives. He was reelected in 1892 and is a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Constitutional Reform, Library, Manufactures, Public Buildings and Printing. Mr. Bortner has never been anything else but a Democrat and is one of the leaders of his party in York county. The following poem was written by Mr. Bortner:

Amanda sixth, she was not well,
And now she is I'm glad to tell.

And Edgar eight, and that is so,
He runs the car to Baltimore;
Ninth Laura, she is only small;
Alice she is the last of all.

And George, a son, came number seven:
After death all meet in heaven.
And then we can see each other—
Children, Father and their Mother.

Mr. Bortner recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday and wrote the annexed poem for the occasion:

When I was young, I had much fun,
To-day I reach my seventy-one.
The day, when I was fifty-one,
I filled the place of Treasurer John.

The Auditors, when fifty-two,
Approved accounts, correct and true.
Refunding orders, were all away,
I left no space, for them to stay.

For it was what was overpaid,
More than you need to keep you straight.
Without a voucher to pay it back,
If not, you keep it in your sack.

On my birthday, when fifty-three,
Went out of office, for I was free.

Thirteen years, from this day later,
Went to the house of legislator.

Give one term more, is all I ask,
And then will say, my time is past.
As I am going down the hill,
Day after day, tending the mill.

Yes, over seventeen thousand day,
A long journey, for me to stay;
And many times, in winter day,
No sleep, no rest, no bed to lay.

To rest myself, a half an hour,
All day and night, when making floor.
How many more, I cannot tell.
I say good-bye, farewell, farewell.

Below is another poem by the same author, written January 3, 1893:

On the eighth day of November,
I was elected as a member.
They gave me votes, to take me through,
In the past year, of ninety-two.

The second day, of ninety-three,
I knew the time was here for me.
I left my house, short after nine,
To make the train, I went in time.

I went in time, I was afraid,
I'd miss the train, when I stayed late.
The train on time, my fare I paid,
And then went on, was not too late.

I have a man, which I do pay,
To run the mill, when I'm away.
He takes good care, and does my work,
The time I stay in Harrisburg.

Six years from my first term later,
Went to the house of legislator.
On my birthday, when seventy-two,
I took the oath, like others do.

My one term more, commenced to-day,
Give me a right, two years to stay.
And I will vote, what I think best,
To give the laboring man a rest.

Reduce the tax, as low as you can,
High tax is not for the poor man.
They have no home, but children too,
Cold winter days, without a shoe.

Desk 88, you find my seat.
My boarding place is Elder street.
House seven hundred and eighteen,
Good meals, good bed, room nice and clean.

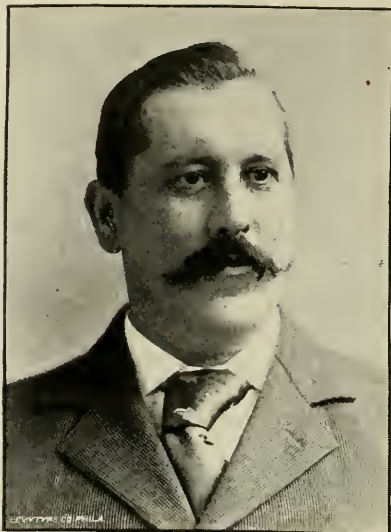
Always in time and stay in hall,
To cast my vote, when name is called.
My name comes thirteen on the list,
And if away, my vote is missed.

Behave myself and now declare,
Will go along to the World's Fair.
And if I go, I then will see.
What wondrous things in ninety-three.

My thanks and best respects to all,
Who cast their votes for me last Fall.
They cast their vote with their free will,
The first time with the Baker bill.

I wish my friends would come and stay,
And hear what our members say.
And all my friends, now on this floor,
I say good-bye, for evermore.





CHARLES E. VOORHEES, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, was born in the Tenth ward, Philadelphia, in the year 1849, and for thirty-two years resided in the same house. He received a common school education in the public schools, passing through the various grades and graduating from the Central High school. In 1866 he entered the office of Richard R. Smethurst, one of the leading conveyancers of the city, to learn that profession. He quickly acquired the confidence of his preceptor and eventually succeeded him as secretary of the William Richardson estate, which was largely interested in coal properties in Schuylkill county. He became active in politics at an early age, his associations and his temperament naturally leading him in that direction. He was

induced to abandon his profession and accept a political appointment in the water department of the city and was selected as clerk of the water committee of city council, a post of great responsibility and of some distinction. Upon the election of Samuel Hancock as city controller, Mr. Voorhees was appointed to a clerkship in that office, where he remained for a number of years and until Governor Pattison was elected controller. In 1881 he began his career with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, being appointed messenger of the Senate. He held the same position during the session of 1883. After a severe contest he was chosen Resident Clerk of the House in 1885 and filled that position with marked ability until 1892, when he was elected to the Chief Clerkship of that body. Mr. Voorhees was for many years a member of the famous Good Will Engine Company, which was a school for politicians. He has been a conspicuous figure in the politics of Philadelphia for many years, being a delegate to the city and state conventions of his party. He was one of the founders of the Union Republican Club, the leading Republican organization of Philadelphia. Mr. Voorhees is a man of superior attainments and marked ability. In any other state than Pennsylvania, where the machine political conditions are adverse to the recognition of brains and services, he would have been a man of mark and celebrity. In the presidential contests of 1888 and 1892 he was on the staff of the national chairman. In the great contest of 1888 his work in New York largely contributed to the election of General Harrison. For a number of years he has enjoyed the most confidential political relations with Senator Quay, as well as with other leaders. Physically, he is one of the finest looking men in the state. He numbers his friends by the thousands and in all his career he has never been known to betray a trust or to injure a friendship.



ABRAHAM D. FETTEROLF, resident clerk of the House, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., June 4, 1850. He attended the public schools of his district, and subsequently completed his education at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), then under the principalship of his brother, A. H. Fetterolf, now president of Girard College. At sixteen years of age he engaged in teaching public school in Berks and Montgomery counties and so continued until he attained his majority. At this time he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. From 1871 to 1875 he was engaged as a lumber inspector, leaving that position to engage in the flour and feed business on Market street. This was successfully followed until 1884. From 1888 to 1890 he was a member of the firm of The Roberts

Machine Company, Collegeville, Pa. He has always been an uncompromising Republican, taking a great interest in local politics. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace for the township of Upper Providence, and served until he resigned to accept a county office. As a justice he enjoyed the confidence of the people and had quite an extensive business. During the time he held this position he acted in many trust capacities, settling a large number of estates of decedents and assignments, in all of which he displayed signal ability. In 1885 he was appointed transcribing clerk to the House. So faithful was he in this position that the following session he was promoted to Speaker's clerk, and so served through the session of 1887. The session of 1889 he was again promoted to Journal clerk. As faithful effort is appreciated, Mr. Fetterolf had little difficulty at the present session to secure the position of resident clerk, a position of great responsibility.

Mr. Fetterolf was Senatorial delegate to the State Republican convention in 1886. In 1890 he was nominated for register of wills of Montgomery county, but failed of election by seventy-seven majority in a year when the Democrats elected their county ticket by majorities considerably greater than that which defeated Mr. Fetterolf. He was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Montgomery county in 1891, which position he filled with credit to himself and very acceptable to the public. In this capacity he was employed until he resigned to accept his present office.

In 1892 Mr. Fetterolf was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican County Committee of Montgomery county, and conducted the campaign of that year so successfully as to elect the entire ticket with a single exception. In this position he developed great executive ability and demonstrated that Montgomery county needed thorough organization in order to be carried by either party. He was re-elected to this position for the present year.

Mr. Fetterolf has been secretary of the Perkiomen Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company since July, 1889, one of the largest and best mutual insurance companies of the country, and has also been secretary of the Perkiomen Valley Building and Loan Association, and was for several years a director in the National Bank of Schwenksville.



JERE B. REX, of Huntingdon, Pa., was born in Clearfield county, September 30, 1859. His parents removed in the following year to Huntingdon county. He was educated in the public schools at Mapleton in that county, Williamsport, Pa., and Amherst, Mass. He adopted the profession of the law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Huntingdon county in 1885. He has been connected with the Republican State Committee since 1889. He was first appointed Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives in the session of 1891, and was re-appointed to the same position at the organization of the present House.





FREDERICK WILHELM FLEITZ, of Scranton, journal clerk of the House of Representatives, was born in Tioga county, March 1, 1866. He obtained his education in the public schools and at the Mansfield State Normal School. He taught his first term of school in 1880. Four years afterward he went to California, and was for some time principal of the Yreka High school, which position he filled with much credit and ability. Subsequently he was engaged in gold mining and the real estate business. He also engaged in silver mining in Chihanahua, Mexico, for some time.

Mr. Fleitz returned east a number of years ago and was registered as a law student in 1887 in the office of Hon. H. B. Packer, of Wellsboro, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a wise counsellor and able and forcible pleader, and enjoys a lucrative practice. During the session of 1891 Mr. Fleitz was transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives. So well did he do his work that at the organization of the present session he was made journal clerk, a position he is well qualified to fill. He is at all times courteous and obliging. This has made him many friends who stand ready at any time to do him a favor. In 1891 he removed to Scranton, Lackawanna county, where he now resides. He takes an active part in politics and is one of the Republican leaders in his county.





HENRY HUHNS, Speaker Thompson's clerk, was born in Philadelphia July 3, 1832. He was educated in private and public schools of that city and is a graduate and alumnus of the Central High school. He learned the trade of printing in the establishment of Mears & Dusenberry, in Philadelphia, but health failing, by the advice of his physician, he removed to Schuylkill county, where he became chief clerk and paymaster of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company. He studied law with the Hon. James Ryan, who was afterwards elected president judge of the courts of Schuylkill county, and built the Edgeworth Powder works in that county, now owned by the Duponts, and engaged in coal business for a number of years. He was nominated and elected from

Schuylkill county to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in October, 1860, and was a member of that body at the breaking out of the war in 1861-62, and was active in all measures for placing Pennsylvania on a war footing. He removed to Philadelphia in 1867, and was elected to represent the Fifteenth ward in the common council of Philadelphia in 1868 for two years and was re-elected by the same constituency for the succeeding term of 1871 and 1872. He was elected president of common council in 1871 and unanimously re-elected president for 1872. Upon the adoption of the new constitution, he was elected by the same constituency to the House of Representatives for 1875-76, and was re-elected by a largely increased majority to serve in 1877-78. He served as Speaker *pro. tem.* of the House, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the Committee on Appropriations and other leading committees. Subsequently he occupied the position of reading clerk, Speaker's clerk, and chief clerk of the House and is now recognized as one of the leading parliamentarians in the state. His decisions on questions of parliamentary procedure are sought for by presiding officers all over the country. While president of common council he served as a director of Girard College, member of the Board of Trusts, Commissioner of Fairmount Park, and Public Buildings and ex-officio member of all of the committees of common councils, in all of which he commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens of all shades of political opinion.





BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BECK, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, was born in Jefferson, Wayne county, Ohio, May 31, 1838. His ancestors on his father's side emigrated to Ohio from Dauphin county, early in the present century. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the common schools and Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., whence he graduated in 1868. The bent of his mind being for the ministry he studied theology and preached at Newville, Cumberland county, one year. Thence he was called to the church, corner of Germantown avenue and Berks street, Philadelphia, of which he was the pastor three years. He was next called to the church at Shippensburg, where he remained two years as its pastor. Thence to Harrisburg in the spring of 1876, where he

preached regularly at the Fourth Street Bethel two years. One year thereafter he was an itinerant evangelist in this state, preaching and holding religious services in various parts of it. He enjoys the reputation of being a logical and effective preacher of the gospel, pure and simple, and has a very large number of personal admirers. He has been an active city missionary in Harrisburg for about six years and has gone from house to house twice and distributed Bibles and religious literature. He has also charge of the Benevolent Society's business and is looking after the poor, the sick and the aged and infirm.





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